"All the News
That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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THE WEATHER.

Fair and warmer; winds southwesterly.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—China, pressed by Japan for payment of the war indemnity, has urged Russia to evacuate Port Arthur, but Russia has not complied with the request. Russia is opposing the Anglo-German loan to China, and is making counter demands, backed by France, which are regarded as inimical to peace in the Far East. Russia's demands include the surrender to her of sovereign rights over Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan, and in the event of non-compliance within five days Russia threatens to move her troops into Manchuria.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The Bessemer blast-furnace operators of Cleveland, Pittsburg, and the Shenango and Mahoning Valleys are endeavoring to effect a combination.

Hugh J. Jewett, the famous railroad financier, and for many years receiver and President of the Erie Railroad, died yesterday at the Hotel Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.

Signor Felice Carlo Cavallotti, the Italian poet and Radical member of the Chamber of Deputies, was killed yesterday in Rome in a duel with swords with Signor Macola, an editor and member of the Chamber.

Miss Eleanor Fayers was run down by a train at Richmond Hill Station yesterday and so seriously injured that both legs subsequently were amputated. She was taken on the train to the Long Island City Station, where her fiancé was waiting for her, and an affecting scene followed.

The work of the New York Legislature will be conducted this week with a view to gratifying the Governor's desire for an early adjournment. Among the important measures which will be considered are the Ellsworth newspaper bill, the primary reform measure, and the Higbie-Armstrong good roads bill.

Page 3.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill, in a letter to the New York Press Association, analyzes the Ellsworth bill and condemns it as a mistake, blunder, and crime.

Trolley cars on the Fourth Avenue line are now running from Harlem to City Hall. The first trip below Eighth Street was made early yesterday morning.

Page 4.

Activity reigned in the boathouses along the Harlem River yesterday and some oarsmen took a spin.

The Vermont Supreme Court has overruled the demurrer of Miss Mildred Brewster to the indictment charging her with the murder of Miss Wheeler at Montpelier last May.

Page 5.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, in his St. Paul series, drew precepts from the Apostle, touched upon the needs of the present day, and said you may respect other men's opinions, but not obey them, and that one's conscience must be one's guide.

There is much indignation in the Puget Sound cities and among the travelers to the Klondike over the customs duties exacted by the Canadian mounted police at the summits of the White and Chilkoot Passes. The imposts are said to be excessive and to be intended to force people going in to buy most of their outfits in Canada. Ingoing miners threaten to join forces and march through the passes regardless of the mounted police.

Page 7.

The Wachusett Boat Club of Worcester voted yesterday to enter Edward H. Ten Eyck in the Henley Regatta this year.

Robert Emmet's birthday was celebrated last night by the Clan-Na-Gael with an enthusiastic meeting in the Academy of Music.

Over 1,500 persons viewed the body of John Wild, the comedian, as it lay in state at the lodge rooms of the Elks. Services were held at the Little Church Around the Corner.

Mary Burney, grieved because her sweetheart had taken another girl to a dance, drank poison last night in the presence of her parents, who at first thought she was joking. Little hope of her recovery is entertained.

Harry Miner was denounced by delegates of many trades at the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday for employing non-union help. The meeting decided to support the movement for an employers' liability law similar to that in force in England.

The Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy lectured last night at St. Patrick's Cathedral on "The Catholic Church and the Liquor Traffic." The lecture was under the auspices of the Catholic University at Washington. He officially denounced the sale of liquors on Sunday, and called upon the present city administration to suppress it.

Page 8.

Mrs. Emily M. Aylward was taken by friends to Bellevue Hospital last night, but when she found where she was she refused to remain.

"Jesus as a Social Teacher," was the topic discussed by the Rev. S. McComb and others at the semi-monthly conference of Christian Workingmen held yesterday at Amity Hall.

The Daly bill for remedial legislation in reference to Hoboken's paving contracts will be discussed by opposing officials and citizens before the Judiciary Committee at Trenton to-day.

Samuel Schantzer, a restaurant keeper, accused a poor woman, whom he owed for work, of stealing food from him yesterday, in a police court. The Magistrate advised him to withdraw the charge, and he did.

Page 9.

The G. W. Wylie Company, a Chicago brokerage concern, with a New York branch at 11 Wall Street, is in the hands of a receiver.

Page 10.

Temples Beth-Elohim and Israel in Brooklyn will consolidate and erect a new synagogue.

The new building of the Washington Heights Evangelical Lutheran Church was dedicated yesterday.

A thousand or more guests attended the annual Purim reception given at the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews.

Prof. Felix Adler lectured before the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Hall yesterday on "The Search for a Living God."

The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw preached yesterday in favor of liberalism and against formalism and narrowness in religion.

Scotch Presbyterians are demanding a new trial in the case of Warszawiak to find out what has become of $13,000 sent by them for his mission to the Jews in this city.

The honor of founding the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which has been ascribed to the late Miss Frances E. Willard, is claimed by Mrs. McClellan Brown of Cincinnati.

The Rev. Charles Edward Jefferson, the new pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, preached his first sermon in that church yesterday morning. A large congregation greeted him and congratulated him after the service. He spoke on the text, "God So Loved the World," which, he said, though rarely used, is a gospel and Bible in itself.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.

Two Men Drowned Off Spar Island.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 6.—Michael Callery and William Tope were drowned off Spar Island late this afternoon by the capsizing of their rowboat. Two boats were returning from Mount Hope, and one of them contained four men. In this Tope lost his stretcher overboard, and in reaching for it overturned the craft. The men yelled for help, but those in the other boat thought they were joking. Finally they saw the other boat floating bottom up and rowed to it in time to rescue two of the men, who were brothers named Acton.

Nothing to Equal It.

There is absolutely nothing to equal the luxury and solid comfort of a ride between New York and Chicago on the new "LAKE SHORE LIMITED" of the New York Central-Lake Shore lines. The greatest travelers attest its perfec- [illegible]

ROMAN DUEL ENDS FATALLY

Signor Cavallotti, the Poet and Radical, Killed by the Sword of Signor Macola.

HIS JUGULAR VEIN SEVERED

A Press Polemic the Cause of the Affair—Principals and Their Seconds Members of the Chamber of Deputies.

ROME, March 6.—Signor Felice Carlo Cavallotti, poet, dramatist, publicist, and the well-known Radical member of the Chamber of Deputies for Corte-Olona, was killed here this afternoon in a duel with swords with Signor Macola, member of the Chamber of Deputies and editor of the Gazzetta di Venezia.

The encounter was the outcome of a press polemic in the columns of the Milan Secolo and the Gazzetta di Venezia. It took place at an unfrequented spot outside the Porta Maggiore.

Signor Macola's seconds were the Deputies Signor Guido Fusinato, a professor at the University of Turin and member for Feltre, and Signor Carlo Donati, advocate and member for Lonigo. Signor Cavallotti's seconds were Signor Dizzoni, the publicist, and Signor Tussi, member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Shortly before the meeting Signor Cavallotti seemed in excellent spirits, and even joked with his seconds. When the word was given he attacked his opponent vigorously.

The first two engagements were without result, but in the third Signor Cavallotti received a thrust in the throat that severed his jugular. At first it was thought he was injured only slightly, but the gravity of the wound was perceived on his putting his hand to his mouth. He withdrew it covered with blood, and thereafter he could not utter a word.

The doctors and his seconds carried him to Zellino and laid him on a bed in the residence of the Countess Colleres, (Collaro?) Tracheotomy was performed and artificial breathing attempted, but all efforts were useless. Signor Cavallotti expired in ten minutes without speaking again. Signor Macola did not receive a scratch.

The news on reaching the city caused a great sensation. Numerous Deputies and friends hurried to the spot, and there is widespread regret over the tragic end of Cavallotti.

Signor Cavallotti made his will immediately before the duel, which was the thirty-second he had fought. The body will be embalmed and lie in state at his residence. The sword entered his mouth and pierced the tongue.

Though political opponents, Signor Cavallotti and Signor Macola were personal friends. For this reason their seconds tried to avoid the duel, but, the matter becoming ridiculous in the public eyes, the principals decided that they must fight. The death of Cavallotti is a great loss to the Radical Party.

Italian law regards killing in a duel as "qualified murder," but Signor Macola has gone to Venice unmolested, under the protection of his Parliamentary prerogative.

SIGNOR CAVALLOTTI'S CAREER.

A Bitter Opponent of Signor Crispi, the Former Premier.

Signor Felice Carlo Emanuele Cavallotti, who was a member of a family originally Venetian, was born at Milan Nov. 6, 1842. At the age of eighteen, already noted for his poems breathing hatred for Austria, he threw himself with ardor, as a writer and a soldier, into the struggle for Italian independence, taking part in various expeditions and publishing in the newspapers of the day articles and verses whose revolutionary audacity attracted wide attention.

He made his début as a dramatic writer at Milan in 1871, presenting a historical and patriotic drama, entitled "I Pezzanti," (The Beggars,) which was hailed as a new departure in romance. This was followed by a series of dramas and comedies, whose action was located at Milan, Rome, and Florence, and by several plays based on ancient or classic themes.

Signor Cavallotti published also a volume of poems, for the most part political in theme; a collection of lyric pieces under the title "Anticaglie," and a translation of "Fragments de Tyrtée." Some years ago he gathered his various publications together and published them as "Oeuvres Completes" in an elaborate edition.

Often elected to the Italian Parliament, his career in the Chamber from time to time was signalized by no less agitation than the publication of his poetic efforts. More than once his interpellations and his speeches invoked the Parliamentary tempests. He was a lifelong opponent of Signor Crispi, and was glad to be known as one of the Italian politicians who resisted with all their energies the tide which, under the auspices of Crispi, carried Italy toward Germany.

In 1895, when the Banca Romana scandal was the sensation of Europe, Signor Cavallotti, then leader of the Opposition in the Italian Chamber, discovered what he called a new and most promising lode. Going through the list of great and little men entitled to wear the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazare, he came across the name of Dr. Cornelius Herz. Rightly conjecturing that it would not be there except for a cash consideration, he prosecuted his inquiries until he felt warranted in making the public declaration that Signor Crispi was guilty of an illicit trafficking in decorations. Not long afterward he published a pamphlet against Crispi, repeating this charge, and adding the charge of bribery in the Fifth District of Rome, where the Premier had defeated the Sicilian Socialist, Giuseppe de Felice Giuffrida. He even gave notice in the Chamber of a motion to annul the election. When the matter came up Crispi flatly declined to make any statement as to the quarrel, and the Chamber sustained his action.

Signor Cavallotti then renewed the attack in his paper, the Secolo of Milan, and announced that he would prefer charges in the courts. This threat he carried out, and in his denunciation of Crispi to the criminal authorities he asked for the examination of the Marquis di Rudini and Signor Berti, Secretary of the Department of Decorations, as witnesses in support of his charges as touching Cornelius Herz, the Panama Canal lobbyist. These proceedings, with various modifications, were continued until the Court of Cassation recently transferred the whole matter to Parliament. Pending this decision, however, Signor Cavallotti proposed the impeachment of Signor Crispi, then fallen from power, for the disasters in the Abyssinian campaign. To the last he relentlessly pursued Crispi, and the latter, in the death of his brilliant and fearless adversary, probably will see the end of the long campaign against him.

VACATION FROM JAIL.

A Missouri Prisoner Permitted to Visit His Family.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 6.—Joseph S. Davis, a well-known business man and old settler, who had served nearly a year in jail for contempt of court, was permitted by the Court last night to take two weeks' vacation to visit his family. There is no other instance of this kind in the history of Missouri.

Davis was made trustee of his father's estate, and was ordered by the will to give $2,000 to a demented brother. He claimed that the money had been withdrawn from the bank, but was stolen from him. He refused to replace it, and was sent to jail for contempt.

A Moving Palace.

The Pennsylvania Limited with its magnificent new equipment is a realization of the ideal in railway travel. The business man takes it because he can trade as he goes; the rich man, because it affords the greatest luxury; the ladies, because it affords every convenience and comfort of a well-ordered home. Leaves New York daily for the West.—Adv.

ABNER McKINLEY'S LOSS.

Said to Have Been Deprived of a Fee of $100,000 by Indian Commissioner Jones.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The action of W. A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is said to have deprived Abner McKinley, the President's brother, of a fee of nearly $100,000, which, it is alleged, he was to have received for securing for a Texas cattle man named Burnett the lease of the Kiowa and Comanche lands for grazing purposes at a low rate. Mr. Jones decided on taking his office that it would be necessary to lease the lands for not less than 10 cents an acre, because the income from this land was all the Indians would have to depend on, the Government payments under treaties having ceased. Bids were received for the coming year at 10 cents an acre.

The present lessees did not bid, but some irresponsible person did offer 10 cents. Discovering this, Mr. Jones declared all bids off, and announced that he would lease the lands to private persons at not less than 10 cents an acre. Burnett, it is said, then employed Abner McKinley, under the impression that the latter could secure the leases at a low rate, promising him a commission of 2 cents an acre, which would have amounted to $32,000 on the amount of land desired. Other cattlemen, it is said, agreed to employ Mr. McKinley on similar terms, and his total commission promised to be about $100,000. But when he approached Mr. Jones with a proposition of 6 cents an acre the latter refused to consider it.

Both men took the matter to Secretary Bliss, and he is in a quandry, but it looks as though Mr. McKinley had lost his commission.

TRAIN STRUCK HIS FIANCEE.

Affecting Scene at Long Island City Depot—Miss Fayers's Legs Amputated in Hospital.

Miss Eleanor Fayers, twenty-five years of age, was struck and probably fatally injured yesterday by a train at the Richmond Hill Station of the Long Island Railroad. At the time a young man to whom she was shortly to be married was waiting for her in Long Island City, and an affecting scene took place at the station when she was borne through on the way to the hospital.

Miss Fayers lives on Johnson Avenue, Richmond Hill. Yesterday morning she left her home and went to the station to take the 11:20 train for Long Island City. She reached the station a little ahead of time, and was crossing the track to wait for the coming of her train when the one ahead ran her down. She was insensible when picked up and laid in the baggage car of the train, but recovered consciousness on the way to Long Island City.

At the station there James E. Ten Eyck of Jersey City was waiting for her. When the ambulance from St. John's Hospital drove up he mingled with the crowd which gathered to see the injured person carried to the vehicle, and recognized his fiancé. He sprang to the side of the litter and took her in his arms. She returned his embrace and assuring him that she was not much hurt, entreated him to be calm. She asked for her satchel, and gave it to him, with the request that he would keep what was in it.

At the hospital the young man broke down and became so frantic with grief that the doctors had to administer a soothing draught and put him to bed.

Meanwhile, Miss Fayers was removed to the operating room. Her left leg was taken off at the knee and her right at a point a couple of inches above the ankle. Dr. Burns said last night that her condition was critical.

INDIANA EDITOR IN DANGER.

Attempt to Blow Up The X Ray Office at Bedford with Dynamite.

BEDFORD, Ind., March 6.—Some one put two sticks of dynamite in the press of The X Ray newspaper office yesterday. Two other sticks were found in the engine. Caps and fuses were attached to each. The presence of the explosives was not noticed till an attempt was made to start the engine. The dynamite would have exploded but for the fact that it was frozen. Later the dynamite in the press was found.

The editor believes that it was placed there by some one who intended to destroy the plant. The reason for this, he says, is to be found in the attack made by him upon the saloon men of Bedford and some of the city officials.

MEXICAN MINERS CREMATED.

Two Watchmen Cut Off from Rescue and Roasted Alive.

EL PASO, Texas, March 6.—News reached here last night that the San Domingo Mine, in the Santa Fulala district, fifteen miles southeast of Chihuahua, was burned Thursday night. At midnight the night shift of 500 men went up the shaft to eat lunch, leaving two of their number on watch down on the 1,400-foot level. When the workmen started to return to their work they found the mine on fire and the shaft full of smoke. They could hear the shrieks of the two watchmen, who were being roasted alive.

The mine was timbered heavily throughout, and only the caving in of the sides of the shaft extinguished the flames. The loss amounted to $500,000, and it will be twelve months before the mine can be operated.

Horse Meat at a Banquet.

KANSAS CITY, March 6.—Horse meat was served last night at the annual banquet of the Kansas City Veterinary College. Though the spread was elaborate, not a morsel of meat other than the flesh of the horse was served. From soup to roast, it was all horse. The students and Faculty of the college who gathered around the board made merry, and insisted that the repast was appetizing.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high on the Atlantic Coast and low in the Far Northwest. There has been a general rise in temperature in all districts except the Southwest. A partial cloudiness exists in the South Atlantic States, while the weather is nearly clear in other districts. No rainfall in excess of a trace has been reported during the past twenty-four hours at any station of the Weather Bureau. A continuance of fair weather is indicated for to-day in the Central Valleys and Eastern and Southern Districts, except possible showers on the South Atlantic Coast. An increasing cloudiness is probable in the Northwest, possibly followed by rain. The temperature will rise in New England and the lake regions and less markedly in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	46	31	34
6 A. M.	46	30	35
9 A. M.	48	35	36
12 M.	45	40	42
4 P. M.	43	45	46
6 P. M.	40	41	43
9 P. M.	35	37	39
12 P. M.	30	36	38

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	39½
Weather Bureau	36¾
Corresponding date 1897	41½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	35

The maximum temperature yesterday was 46 degrees at 3 P. M.; the minimum was 30 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .44 and at 8 P. M. .69.

As Society Finds It.

Society finds Moet & Chandon Champagne a positive requisite to suit the palates of connoisseurs and bon-viveurs, as evidenced by the menus served at prominent banquets and fashionable gatherings.—Adv.

HUGH J. JEWETT DEAD

The Famous Railroad Financier Passes Away at the Hotel Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.

ONCE PRESIDENT OF THE ERIE

He Took Hold of the Road When Its Fortunes Had Been Brought Low and Managed It for Many Years.

Hugh J. Jewett, the well-known railroad financier, died yesterday at the Hotel Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.

From a financial point of view, a volume would hardly do justice to Mr. Jewett's career. His appointment to the receivership of the Erie Railroad after it had been run in the mire and bankrupted through the machinations of schemers, and his management of that property as receiver and President, whereby he put it again on its feet and restored it to the favorable notice of railway investors, constitute his most distinguished achievement. Every one interested in such matters recalls the scandalous use for which the property was employed through a series of years. There will always be differences of opinion about Mr. Jewett's policy while the property was in his control. But that he took hold of it after having acquitted himself creditably in lesser fields, and satisfied the expectations of many whose money was long locked up in it, will not be gainsaid.

He had to deal with a shrewd and grasping opposition. The truth in regard to Erie was not often forthcoming for years before Mr. Jewett was called to its rescue. This opened the way for misrepresentation, and a long and sensational lawsuit after his administration began. He held on tenaciously, however, pressing steadily on in his purpose through repeated discouragement, and even his enemies would allow that the ability and energy which he brought to his manifold duties earned him his extraordinary salary of $50,000 a year. When at last he retired his administration had made an impression generally so favorable that some of his admirers urged him as a candidate for President of the United States, and quite a movement developed in his favor.

Born in Maryland.

Mr. Jewett's youth and age were passed in Maryland. In that State he was born in 1817, and there he grew to manhood and fitted himself for his chosen calling—the law. His father was a farmer, and his mother a Quaker, so zealous in her faith and of such simple and winning speech and manner that she won many converts to that faith in Maryland and Pennsylvania, where she made frequent proselyting visits. It was said that the elder Jewett was related to Daniel Webster. The lad was the eighth of nine children, and as the family revenue was currently expended for the bare necessities of life he learned early what it was to earn what he got. All he learned from books was acquired after his daylight tasks were finished.

Reaching the age of a voter, with rugged and self-reliant ideas, he plunged Westward, and, one day, without any flourish of trumpets, and quite to the surprise of the people of the then frontier town of St. Clairsville, Ohio, he hung out his shingle as a lawyer, and, while awaiting clients, made captive the heart of the sister of the leading practitioner of that region. When marriage followed, Judge Fennon, his brother-in-law, took him into partnership. He soon made such a success that the country village was not big enough for him, and he moved to Zanesville. His career had not far progressed when he evinced a decided aptitude for financial management, and partly through his brother, who was a railroad manager, but mainly by the force of his own energy, he became a power in banks and railroads in that section. He became President of the Muskingum Branch of the Ohio State Bank and of the Central Ohio Railroad Company. His interests in such matters grew rapidly, and he became one of the best-known lawyers in Ohio in matters relating to commercial, railroad, and bank affairs.

Found Time for Politics.

Although a busy and rising man at thirty, he still had time for politics. Love of political strife had been born in him, and, like his father, he was a stanch Democrat from the time he knew how to distinguish parties. He served as a Presidential Elector in Ohio in 1852. In 1853 he went to the State Senate. The next year he became United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio. He diversified his many business interests by running for Governor and for Congress, as well as for the State Legislature again, between 1860 and 1870, but was able only to strike the lower mark. Indeed, he ran for the higher offices only to make a show for his party. He had too much on hand to desire office, for his railroad interests widened until he had something to do with about all the great lines passing through his State.

In 1871 he withdrew from the active management of these various interests to accept the position of General Counsel for the Pennsylvania Road. He was already making for himself a name in Congress as an authority on matters in the line of his study when this offer came. He broke off his Congressional term to accept it. When the English holders of Erie applied to President Thomas A. Scott to find them a man to whom they might safely confide their crippled interests he cordially recommended Mr. Jewett. Long before he retired from the management of that road he said he was tired of strife and prayed for the time when he might lay down his business responsibilities and go to his country home at Zanesville for the peace and quiet he needed. Since then his Summers have been spent there, and his Winters equally quietly with his son at Baltimore. He was a man of striking appearance, with clear-cut features, always close shaven, fine dark eyes, and a crown of thick hair which became him as well after it grew white as when it was brown.

ADVICES FROM HAWAII.

Claims of British Subjects Rejected—The Republic's Finances—Kaiulani's Engagement Denied.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 6.—Hawaiian advices received to-day by steamer are as follows:

According to papers laid before the Hawaiian Legislature the Government of that republic has decided to allow the claim of Charles E. Dunwell for $3,250 damages for being imprisoned during the revolution. The Government refuses to recognize the claims of other British subjects who were imprisoned, despite the demand of Lord Salisbury that they be compensated.

The report of the Hawaiian Minister of Finance shows receipts for the biennial period of $4,164,148, as against $3,500,799 for the period of 1894-1895, an increase of $663,359. The expenditures amounted to $3,828,575, as against $3,662,886 for the preceding period, an increase of $165,688.

Prince David Kawaianakoa denies that he is engaged to marry Princess Kaiulani.

Acting President Cooper has received an official note from Minister Francis M. Hatch containing an account of President Dole's visit to Washington. He writes: "President Dole's reception has been most gratifying. Official honors and attentions have been extreme and unusual. Social courtesies have also been extended with profusion and heartiness. Both the President and every supporter of the republic at home must feel greatly pleased at the result. We all knew Mr. Dole would make a most excellent impression. He has done so, and friends who crowded to see him have warmly spoken of it, showing at the same time little surprise that Mr. Dole was so fine a man, which has given an emphasis to the impression received."

Capt. Dyer of the United States cruiser Baltimore has received orders to put his ship in readiness to sail for the China station about April 3.

B. Cluff, Jr., who it is said went to Hawaii to find out the feeling of the natives toward annexation for Senator Cannon, found the natives opposed to it.

WANTS LEE RECALLED

Spain Asks This Government to Remove Its Consul General at Havana.

THE PRESIDENT PROMPTLY REFUSES TO DO IT.

Also Declines to Grant a Request that Supplies for Cubans Be Not Sent in Warships.

No Indication that the Spanish Government Is Disposed to Insist that Its Propositions Shall Be Accepted.

MADRID, March 6.—Señor Gullon, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, recently intimated to United States Minister Woodford that the Spanish Government desired the recall from Havana of Consul General Lee, and that the American warships which have been designated to convey supplies to Cuba for the relief of the sufferers there should be replaced by merchant vessels in order to deprive the assistance sent to the reconcentrados of an official character.

Minister Woodford cabled the requests to the Washington Government, which replied refusing to recall Gen. Lee in the present circumstances, or to countermand the orders for the dispatch of the war vessels, making the representation that the relief vessels are not fighting ships.

ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Replies to the Spanish Requests Made Friday—Warm Approval of the Administration's Course.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The State Department authorizes the following statement with respect to Spain's requests for the recall of Consul General Lee, and for the substitution of merchant vessels for American warships in the transportation of supplies to Cuba:

"The President will not consider the recall of Gen. Lee. He has borne himself throughout this crisis with judgment, fidelity, and courage, to the President's entire satisfaction.

"As to the supplies for the relief of the Cuban people, all arrangements have been made to carry a consignment this week from Key West by one of the naval vessels—whichever may be best adapted and most available for the purpose—to Matanzas and Sagua."

Although the officials here are non-committal on the subject, it is believed the Spanish Government after receiving the reply of the State Department has not insisted either upon Lee's recall or upon its contention that the relief supplies should not be sent to Cuba in naval vessels.

The statement in the Madrid dispatch that the request that supplies be not sent to Cuba in warships came through Minister Woodford is not correct. This request was presented to the State Department by Chargé d'Affaires du Bosc.

The dispatch from Minister Woodford related only to the recall of Gen. Lee. The fact that Spain had asked his recall and this Government had declined to recall him escaped public notice for two days. The request was made and the answer given before the public became aware through the Madrid dispatch that such an incident had arisen.

As a matter of fact, the answers to both propositions in behalf of Spain were made Friday. Assistant Secretary Day and the President managed to keep the fact secret until the telegram from Madrid let it out. Mr. Day does not consent to make any further statement concerning the manner or matter of the request of Spain than is accorded by his statement to the press this afternoon.

In his brief statement he refers to the "request" for a recall, but it is understood that it was merely what is called an "intimation" from Madrid that Lee's withdrawal would be agreeable to Spain. Diplomatic members of Congress comment upon this. They assume that an intimation was equivalent to a demand, for, if Gen. Lee's withdrawal would be agreeable, his retention necessarily would be disagreeable, and he would become at once persona non grata.

Secretary Day in his statement to the press says that one vessel will carry the provisions for the relief of the Cubans who are starving. This is not understood at the Navy Department, where arrangements have been making to send the Montgomery and the Nashville as early as Thursday, if possible, to Matanzas and Sagua.

There is, of course, great curiosity to know whether Spain will insist the ships shall not go, but as no word has been received since the answer just made public was sent Friday, it is believed that Spain may have concluded not to interpose any obstacle to the entrance of those ships into the Cuban ports to which they are to be sent.

In bringing the matter of the relief ships to the attention of the department, Chargé d'Affaires du Bosc referred to a former request made by Minister de Lome in regard to the transportation of supplies. Mr. de Lome asked that they be sent in a merchant vessel or vessels, as the appearance of a warship might create the impression upon the insurgents that it was sent to encourage them to further resistance to Spain.

Washington is in a new whirl of excitement to-night over the news of the Spanish requests, and the answer of the Administration is discussed with every indication of approval wherever men have gathered to talk over the incident.

The Administration does not share in the excitement that has been provoked by the incident, although the announcement made to-night by the Bureau of Navigation that orders have gone out to place the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis in commission and to enlist men for them at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, in anticipation of the consent of Congress to increase the whole number of seamen in the navy, is taken as proof that, while unruffled in demeanor, the Administration is not neglecting preparations for the defense of the country.

There will be not a little difficulty in getting officers for these great vessels, as during the last week there have been drafts upon the staff of the Naval Academy to make up complements for the Miantonomoh and Katahdin. The giving of leaves of absence to returning officers may turn out, as many of such leaves have recently, to be a mere formality to be followed by new orders stating that the unexpired leaves of absence granted have been revoked.

SPAIN'S OBJECTIONS TO LEE.

All Based, It Is Believed, on the Consul General's Sympathy with the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The ground on which Gen. Lee's recall was asked is not disclosed officially. The Spanish Government has chafed for some time over Gen. Lee's presence in Havana, but until now has made no definite protest against him.

Spanish discontent with Gen. Lee began to assume a serious aspect soon after the arrival of the Maine at Havana. Gen. Lee escorted Capt. Sigsbee on his round of official calls. These were made with due formality, but some of the Spanish officials took offense when they learned the calls had been resericted to Gen. Blanco, Admiral Manteirota, and the representatives of the military arm of Spain's service and did not include Premier Galvez and his associates of the autonomous Cabinet, who represent the new civil régime which Spain is seeking to enforce.

The matter came to the attention of Señor Dupuy de Lome, then Spanish Minister at Washington, and, although there were no protests, the situation doubtless reached the State Department, as suitable amends were made by Capt. Sigsbee's calling on Dr. Congosto, the Civil Secretary General, and Premier Galvez and his associates.

Irritated by a Dinner.

There also was irritation over a dinner given by Consul General Lee to the officers of the Maine. The list of guests is said to have omitted some of the Spanish naval officers, and to have included the names of a number of American newspaper correspondents, regarded by the Spanish officials at Havana as antagonistic to them. This also came to the attention of the Spanish officials here, but was not made the basis for any action, although there was unofficial Spanish criticism of Gen. Lee's general mode of procedure.

In recent days it had been understood by officials here that the feeling against Gen. Lee had been smoothed over, and the request for his recall was for that reason a surprise.

Since the Maine disaster a report has been circulated that Gen. Lee held the opinion that the explosion was due to external cause. So far as is known, Gen. Lee has not expressed such an opinion in any dispatch he has sent to Washington. But the mere circulation of the report at Madrid attributing such views to Gen. Lee has been the cause of much feeling among Spanish officials.

Blamed for the Purchase Idea.

The press dispatches from Madrid also disclose that Gen. Lee is held accountable to some extent for the project of the purchase of Cuba by the United States from Spain, as well as for a general sentiment of sympathy toward the insurgents.

In this connection it is noted that Señor Dupuy de Lome is due in Spain at this time. His enforced retirement, on a demand by the United States, is felt to have awakened a counter sentiment at Madrid which finds expression against Consul General Lee. There is little doubt also that such advice as Señor Dupuy de Lome would give to the Government or to the press of Madrid would not be conducive toward the retention of Gen. Lee.

There is little doubt that the main cause of Spain's action is the sympathies Gen. Lee has shown for the Cuban sufferers. His active and open sympathy with the people who have suffered so greatly during the present insurrection, American citizens as well as native Cubans, has not been accepted by the Spanish officials in Cuba as an exhibition of disinterested officialism, such as is expected of Consular officers.

The Incident May Be Closed.

There were complaints in Gen. Weyler's administration of Gen. Lee's conduct, but none in full official form. Spain requires no formal excuse for the dismissal of an ordinary Consular officer. Such an officer does not enjoy diplomatic privileges; his exequatur granted by the Government to which he is accredited may be withdrawn at any moment.

Consul General Lee is endowed with semi-diplomatic powers, by the wish of this Government and by the consent of the Spanish Government. The request of the Spanish Government for his recall therefore may be regarded as tantamount to a demand for the recall of an objectionable Minister—such, for instance, as Señor Dupuy de Lome.

There must be some substantial or satisfactory reason cited for recall in such cases, and as those presented against Gen. Lee probably were confined to acts he had performed with the full sanction and approval of President McKinley the demand was not entertained, as is shown clearly in the formal statement given out by Assistant Secretary Day.

In the circumstances the incident must be considered closed, unless Spain takes the decisive step of insisting on Gen. Lee's recall, and, meeting another refusal from this Government, mails his exequatur. This radical course is not expected, however, and all the indications reaching officials here is that Spain will not proceed further with the incident.

GEN. LEE ATTACKED IN SPAIN.

The Newspapers Urge the Government to Insist on His Leaving Cuba.

MADRID, March 6.—For several days the newspapers have been attacking Consul General Fitzhugh Lee violently.

The Imparcial, after remarking that "an American newspaper has insinuated that Gen. Lee is a member of a syndicate desiring to purchase Cuba," says: "His ill will toward Spain is so marked that even American newspapers inimical to Spain are remarking it."

The Imparcial calls upon the Government to demand the replacing of Consul General Lee, "who, instead of tightening the bonds of friendship between Spain and the United States, daily renders the situation more threatening." It adds that the next session of the Cortes will "consider Consul General Lee's conduct."

The Havana correspondent of the Imparcial says:

"Among the packages of food sent by the Americans to Cuba the customs officers found watches, jewelry, and other contraband articles. All such parcels were consigned to Consul General Lee, who is said to have energetically protested against such contraband, declaring that it was without his knowledge."

Other papers accuse Gen. Lee of being "better disposed toward the Cuban insurgents than toward the Colonial Government."

The Spanish press in no wise reproaches United States Minister Woodford. It says his conduct is irreproachable, and that he seizes every opportunity to express pacific sentiments.

WAR BOAT TO CARRY SUCCOR.

The Fern May Be Used, but Spanish Opposition to Our Method of Quick Charity Ignored.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Secretary Long said to-night that he did not regard the question as to what ship should carry the relief supplies to Cuba as serious in any way, or as likely to present any perplexing issues. The desire of the Navy Department, Mr. Long said, was merely to get the supplies to Cuba on the most available vessel. There were three of these now at Key West—the Montgomery, Nashville, and Fern—alike available for the service, and one of these, Mr. Long said, would be designated for the trip.

The Fern was a dispatch boat, rather than an armed naval vessel, and her availability for this mission had not previously been suggested. Her choice probably would remove all ground for objection, as she has none of the characteristics of a war vessel. Mr. Long said, however, that the only decision thus far reached was that one of the naval vessels—Montgomery, Nashville, or Fern—should make the trip. As this is the first time public mention has been made of the Fern in connection with carrying the supplies, it might be inferred that she will make the trip. The official orders stand as they were originally, designating the Montgomery and the Nashville, but these could be changed readily if the Fern was felt to be best suited for the work.

Fighting Ships Poor Transports.

The naval officials have felt from the first that the Montgomery and Nashville were illy adapted for carrying supplies. They are essentially fighting machines, and every inch of available room is taken with their own supplies of cordage, canvas, coal, &c. This was so apparent that the plans contemplated putting the relief supplies on deck, covering them with tarpaulin, and trusting to the weather and quick trip to keep the provisions and clothing from damage. The Fern, not being so essentially a fighting machine, but more of the type of a yacht for the speedy conveyance of naval dispatches, has considerably more room for stowing supplies, both below and on deck. The Cuban Relief Committee counted on sending 75 tons to Key West, but this has now been increased to 100 tons. It left New York on one of the Mallory Line of boats yesterday, and is due at Key West next Wednesday. The transfer will take a day, and the plan has been to have the Government ship start next Thursday for Cuba.

Supplies Stored at Havana.

The decision of the Administration to send supplies to the reconcentrados in Cuba was arrived at early last week. Gen. Lee had represented that he had been unable to distribute the goods that had been received in answer to the proclamation of the President to the American people. He reported that many tons of these provisions were stored in Havana and could not be forwarded to the eastern end of the island. The United States Consuls at Matanzas and Sagua la Grande had come in person to Havana to seek for relief, after reporting to the State Department the terrible conditions existing in their respective districts. The State Department immediately instituted inquiries, and, learning that the original decree of the Spanish Government authorizing the free admission of supplies applied only to the port of Havana, secured permission for the free reception of these supplies at all ports.

The Need Is Urgent.

The next obstacle met was the difficulty of transshipping the goods from Havana eastward, there being a semi-weekly service by steamer, and that subject to many vexatious local restrictions. When the United States cruiser Montgomery returned from her cruise, which included the Cuban ports of Matanzas and Santiago, the officers brought harrowing tales of the distress existing there.

Capt. Crowninshield, the Chief of the Navigation Bureau of the Navy Department, an officer of the soundest discretion and judgment, was on the ship, an accidental passenger. He told President McKinley directly what he had learned. The result was the immediate decision of the Navy Department to accede to the request of the relief committee in New York to forward their supplies to the eastern ports of Cuba. One of the American lines of steamships running to New York had offered to take the bounteous contributions of the American people to Key West, and the President himself gave the order for their carriage to Eastern Cuba by any of the available ships of the North Atlantic squadron.

The Spanish Objections.

The announcement of the purpose of the Government to send supplies to Cuba on naval vessels was made last Wednesday. Within twenty-four hours there were signs of resistance on the part of the Spanish Government. At first this took the shape of a formal inquiry by the Spanish Chargé, Señor DuBosc, as to the correctness of the report, the inquiry being couched in an incredulous tone, and later, when the affirmation came, there was lodged, not a formal protest, but rather an insinuation that the movement of the naval ships would not be acceptable; that it would be construed into an active sympathy on the part of the Government of the United States with the insurgents. But the President had satisfied himself that the course he had chosen, that of sending the supplies in a naval vessel, was the only one that promised sufficient and prompt relief. There was no time for polite diplomatic exchange of notes, when, according to Gen. Lee's advice, people were perishing from hunger by hundreds every day in Cuba, and the Spanish Chargé was so informed.

Señor du Bosc, when seen at the Spanish Legation to-day, could add little to the fund of information on the two subjects which were attracting so much official and public attention. He had received no word from his Government concerning Gen. Lee, and he stated positively that no suggestions concerning Gen. Lee's retirement had been submitted by him to the State Department.

As to sending of relief supplies by the Montgomery and Nashville, Mr. du Bosc said he felt that merchant vessels were much better equipped for such service and that their use was not open to that misconstruction possible in sending supplies by vessels of the navy.

OPINIONS OF CONGRESSMEN.

The President's Action Indorsed and Spain Regarded as Seeking a Pretext for Trouble.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Several members of Congress to-day freely discussed the request for Consul General Lee's recall and the President's action. Their expressions were as follows:

Senator Davis, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee: "It is a circumstance which, added to the present strained relations, makes things more vexatious. I approve the President's action in every particular."

Senator Pettigrew—I certainly approve the President's course in the matter. I should judge the request to recall our Consul General is somewhat unusual, and under other circumstances would be complied with, but the conditions precedent to this case take it out of the usual rule, and justify the President's action. I think that in view of the fact that it is conceded that the Maine was blown up, the President would be justified in sending battleships loaded with combustibles as well as food and filled with armed men. It seems to me we cannot accept any settlement short of the independence of Cuba.

Senator Cullom—I regard the course pursued by the President in answer to the Spanish Government as right, justified by all the conditions, and the American people will indorse him in the position he has taken. I have believed for some days that we were nearing a crisis or culmination of troubles from day to day, and it has seemed to me that the Spanish Government was endeavoring to bring on a conflict between that Government and ours. Whether this Government desires it or not, on this account it would be almost forced into war with Spain.

"I do not well understand, in view of the interests or manifestations of interest this country has taken in the conflict which has been going on between Spain and the Cubans, how a withdrawal of any kind could be thought of, either in the point of view of National interest or of common humanity. Our people do not want war, neither does the President, but neither the President nor the people will submit to any humiliation at the hands of the Spaniards. I think it is another step on their part in forcing an issue between that Government and our own."

Senator Morgan: "I heartily applaud the President's action on the dispatch brought to my attention. I do not think the Spanish Government will insist upon Lee's recall, nor do I think it will refuse a bounty to those poor starving creatures, the reconcentrados, though it may be dished out to them with a mailed hand. We of the South are very proud of Gen. Lee and his conduct in Cuba. It only proves what we have always known about him—that he is a brave, patriotic man, fearless to do his duty under all circumstances.

"The request for the recall of Gen. Lee, in my opinion, was in deference to the mob sentiment in Madrid. After all the forbearance we have shown Spain in making our country a base for her supplies, she turns upon us and makes everything done by us into an act of enmity. After a while we will be sufficiently informed as to the intentions of the Spanish Government toward us to meet them half way."

Representative Grosvenor of Ohio—Spain has the undoubted right to make a peremptory demand for the withdrawal of Gen. Lee. Under ordinary circumstances this Government would be bound to grant this concession upon demand, but under existing circumstances, where the withdrawal of Lee would be an implied censure of his course, the President should refuse, just as peremptorily. The concession of the withdrawal of Lee would leave an inference of censure on the part of this Government, and that the President could not afford to do, inasmuch as Gen. Lee in all his acts with the entire approval of the President.

"If Spain has requested the withdrawal and the President has refused, Spain will probably dismiss Lee immediately and send him home. If the President feels offended at the spirit of Spain's action he need not send any one in Lee's place. This comes pretty near being an open rupture between the Governments.

"So far as sending by warship supplies for the starving subjects of Spain is concerned, a change of plans is not to be considered for a moment. Spain having consented, that she should now, in a sort of hysterical effort to please her own subjects, seek to withdraw that consent and try to dictate the means of transportation by which supplies should be sent, is not to be accepted. If Spain has done what is alleged it looks as though she was seeking a quarrel and that she was seeking it at a time when she might possibly cover up the disclosures of the report of our commission, now investigating the cause of the destruction of the Maine.

"Nations have been a great deal nearer blows than we are with Spain and war has been averted. In one of our earlier experiences, when Adams was President, the country was nearer to war with France than we are now with Spain. Even in that early and imperfect development of diplomacy war was avoided without loss of honor to either nation, and it probably will be the case again."

Senator Frye, member of the Committee on Foreign Relations: "If Spain has requested that the relief supplies be sent in merchant vessels and not in armed warships and we continue to send those supplies in warships, I think it might be regarded as an intervention in the affairs of Cuba, and, therefore, an unfriendly act. I have confidence in Gen. Lee. As far as I have been acquainted with his official conduct in Cuba I entirely approve of it. The reports have not been published, and, of course, all the facts are not before us, but I approve of the course of the President in retaining Gen. Lee at Havana as well as sending the relief in war vessels. If Spain gives Gen. Lee his passports and insists on the termination of his official career at Havana, so far as I see, we could only accept the situation. I do not think that would be a casus belli."

Senator Fairbanks—I cannot comprehend the reason for such a request as Gen. Lee's recall, and the President should refuse to comply. I have no information on the subject, but am very anxious to learn the facts. I am opposed to war except when the rights of our citizens and National honor are involved. The hour demands sober judgment and conservatism of high order.

Representative Hilborn of California, ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, believed that the request for Gen. Lee's recall and the subsequent refusal could not be made a cause for war. There were precedents where our Ministers or high diplomatic officials abroad had become unacceptable to the country to which they were accredited. Judge Hilborn recalled the case of Minister Sergeant, at Berlin, whose recall was requested some fifteen years ago by the German Government. The most this country could do, Judge Hilborn thinks, if Gen. Lee's term as Consul General to Cuba is brought to an end by Spain's act, is to refuse to appoint another in his place. "I believe we have a right to send relief to Cuba in any kind of vessels we wish," he added. "We might arm our merchant vessels, if they were transporting this relief to Cuba, and Spain would have no right to object unless there was a treaty with this Government, such as there is with England regarding vessels on the great lakes, against arming such vessels."

Representative Swanson—It would be a great mistake to recall Gen. Lee at the present time. He has performed the duties of his position ably, manfully, and vigorously. He has been discreet, judicious, and resourceful, and the Administration did what was right in declining to meet Spain's demand, if the demand was made.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

Discussions of the Prospects for War and the Probable Outcome.

LONDON, March 7.—The Daily Mail, discussing this morning the "probability that the United States may goad Spain into declaring war as a last desperate move," says:

"In America's unprepared condition Spain could inflict appalling damage. Neither could conquer the other, and the utmost America could gain would be the equivocal triumph of securing Cuban independence. If Spain takes the first step America will have herself to thank."

The Daily Telegraph says editorially this morning:

"It is difficult for outsiders to judge such a case, but if it can be proved that Consul General Lee has uttered a tithe of the anti-Spanish sentiments the Spanish and American press has credited him with, it is difficult to see why the principle which America applied to Lord Sackville and Señor Dupuy de Lome should not be invoked by Spain, whose request that merchantmen should replace men-of-war seems very reasonable and moderate.

"Serious as the situation is, we cannot admit that there are any grounds for a war between Spain and the United States. At most there are only flimsy and selfish pretexts, unworthy to serve as the motives of conduct among Christian and civilized nations."

MAINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Divers Explain Their Evidence by Plans of the Wreck and Charts of the Ship.

HAVANA, March 6.—The day has been cool and beautiful and observed as a holiday, especially in the harbor, which was full of boats bearing visitors to the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo.

The Maine Court of Inquiry was not in regular session, but a conference was held in the morning with Ensign Powelson, and two divers went over their former testimony with plans of the wreck and charts of the Maine before the explosion. The Government has finished with the services of the wrecking tug Right Arm, which will leave for the North to-morrow, Capt. McGee commanding. Haggerty and Everett, the principal divers, will remain here, quartered on the tug Merritt.

The divers worked little to-day, the Government men not at all, as they were sorely in need of rest. Diver Olsen, from the cruiser New York, last week surpassed the record for work under water.

A body found to-day has been identified as that of Wagner, First Sergeant of Marines. With five others, it was sent to Key West to-day on the Bache. She will return here soon to relieve the Fern, the latter acting as dispatch boat.

Capt. Juan Caray called to-day on Capt. Sigsbee and Lieut. Commander Cowles, on board the Fern, and official calls were exchanged between the officers of the port, Admiral Manterola, and the chief officers of the Almirante Oquendo. The usual salutes were fired as the callers were received or immediately after.

In addition to Henri Laine, the American correspondent, Vicente Pardo Suarez, editor of La Republica, and eleven others have been arrested, making thirteen in all. Eight are in Cell 47 and five in Cell 46 at Cabanas Fortress. The names of the others are José Estrada, Ernesto Guayabons, who was formerly deported; José Ruso, the latter's fifteen-year-old son, Manuel Pardo Lopez, Anibal Enriques, Colombia Francisco Diaz, who was once deported; Manuel Arencibia, Pedro Montello, Manuel Vazquez, and a Spaniard whose name is not given. Henri Laine will be sent north on Wednesday. It is officially stated, from American sources, that two or more American correspondents will be required to return to the United States at the same time.

The prisoners are charged with conspiracy. In all, eighteen are implicated. Eleven, it is said will be sent out of the country and seven to the Isle of Pines.

The Executive Committee of the Autonomist Party issued a manifesto this morning, which argues at length that a broadening of the Constitution of the colony is needed, and urges the adoption of such methods to secure peace as were agreed upon at the recent meeting of the Central Committee of the party, the substance of which has already been cabled. The manifesto really presents no new views and proposes no new solution.

THE HAVANA THEORISTS.

Prevailing Expectation that the Court of Inquiry Will Find the Maine Was Destroyed by a Mine.

HAVANA, March 6.—Although nobody here recites facts on which to base the opinion that the Maine was blown up by a mine, the prevailing expectation is that the Court of Inquiry will find the ship was destroyed in that way. In anticipation of such a finding there is a great deal of discussion among Americans as to the warlike measures which it is believed the United States Government will adopt in case it demands indemnity from Spain and fails to get it.

The Marvene

A New Kid Glove, will be placed on sale shortly, of which due notice will be given.

B. Altman & Co.

According to one of the campaign plans drawn up by the theorists, American troops will be landed at some point east of Havana to co-operate with the insurgents. The Spanish soldiery then will be defeated and captured in detail. In the mean time a fleet of United States vessels will blockade, if not bombard, Havana.

No one seems to doubt that the reduction of this city would be comparatively easy. Four twelve-inch guns—two west and two east of the city—are the only ones that are considered dangerous. These are not likely to be well served and their emplacements are not modern.

Some of the Spaniards evidently consider the possibility of an attack on Havana. It is said the Vizcaya is in a constant state of readiness for emergencies, and that picket boats are on the alert day and night, inside the harbor by day and outside the harbor at night.

Now and then one hears the suggestion that both the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo may be caught in a blockade and fall easy prey to a United States fleet. The cruiser Alfonso XII. is without boilers and would be of no account. As a matter of course all this discussion of the probability of war proves nothing, and only shows the state of feeling here.

The conduct of the Spanish divers who are investigating the wreck of the Maine is a mystery to the public. It is said that thus far they have not been under water five hours in the aggregate, and have shown no disposition to make a thorough inquiry. It is impossible to learn the truth fully regarding the purpose of the Spanish court of inquiry. Some believe the divers were sent down for form's sake only and that the report of the Spanish court of inquiry will be made in accordance with instructions from Madrid. It may be, though, the Spanish divers have discovered that the whole port side of the Maine forward is gone, and have so reported, and that further examination is deemed unnecessary.

The work of our own divers henceforward is bound to be slow, owing to the ponderous weights to be moved and the safety clamps, nuts, and rivets that must be cut.

It is believed here that Senator Proctor is likely to make a speech in the Senate on his return that will have great weight in determining the policy of the United States toward Cuba and Spain. The Senator was much affected by the suffering he found in Matanzas and highly indignant at what he calls the "inhumanity of the course pursued." During a visit to Artemisa, this province, he saw thousands of reconcentrados who refused to beg, though starving. They evidently were of the class accustomed to make its own living and unwilling to become paupers. Mr. Proctor saw thousands of acres of the best tobacco and banana lands in the world reduced to waste, with trochas and garrisons at every village and crossroad. His driver, pointing to the mountains fifteen miles away, said: "There are plenty of insurgent camps there that the Spanish have never discovered."

The work of distribution of American relief under Miss Clara Barton, Mr. Elwell, and their assistants is, in Senator Proctor's judgment, carefully and effectively carried on. The demand is far in excess of the supply. The supplies expected at Matanzas and Sagua la Grande, to be brought by American cruisers, will afford unspeakable relief.

FERN TO CARRY SUPPLIES.

Report at Key West that Orders to that Effect Have Been Received.

KEY WEST, March 6.—It is said here the supplies for the starving Cubans will not be taken on the cruisers Montgomery and Nashville, but on the dispatch boat Fern. The change of plan was ordered from Washington yesterday or Friday.

A naval officer this evening said: "The Fern is much better suited for such duties. I do not know that the change of plans was brought about by Spain's demand. Indeed, I am inclined to think it is the result of a suggestion from Key West. I fully expect the Fern will be taking supplies from here by the end of this week, and you must remember that though she is only a tender to the fleet, she is still a vessel of the fleet and of this navy."

Insurgent Military Movements.

HAVANA, March 6.—It is reported that Gen. La Hoz will succeed the late Gen. Vidal Ducasse as insurgent commander in the Province of Pinar del Rio. El Diario yesterday reported an engagement with Gen. Gomez in the district of Sancti Spiritus near La Riforma, in which it is said sixteen were killed. Juan Ramirez, an old chief of the ten years' war, is with Gen. Pando in the east of the island trying to secure the surrender of the insurgent General Salvador Rios and leader Capote, thus far with no success.

TUG AND DERRICK IN A STORM.

The Underwriter and the Chief Put in at Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, March 6.—The tug Underwriter, towing the Merritt Wrecking Company's derrick Chief, came into Charleston Harbor this morning after a very rough passage off Hatteras. The tug and her tow were in the heavy storm of Thursday night, and while there was not much damage, the waves tossed them about like feathers, and kept the crews very busy. The gale raged for twenty-four hours, and the deckload of coal on the Underwriter was washed overboard. The derrick was stripped of its copper bottom.

Mate J. Frank Hammond and Fireman Charles Bellamay were so much used up by the trip that they were sent to the Marine Hospital upon arrival. It it claimed that these men are not injured, but it is known that Capt. Wiley will complete his crew here to-morrow, and probably sail for Havana at noon.

A BIG GUN AT ATLANTA.

Georgians Gather to Inspect a Rifle That Is Going to Pensacola.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 6.—This was the liveliest Sunday ever known in the railroad yards of Atlanta, and it was all caused by the arrival of a big rifle on its way to Pensacola. The monster arrived on a flat car about midnight, and owing to the Georgia law which prohibits the moving of freight trains on Sunday, was set on a siding until to-night.

The news of its arrival was abroad early, and soon reached every part of the city. People began arriving into the yards by 8 o'clock. At 10 o'clock the railway officials finding it impossible to make up passenger trains, owing to the crowd, took the car and its load to the edge of a street crossing in the centre of the city where it stood all day.

THE ESSEX TO BE REPAIRED.

Arrives in New York Harbor on the Way to Portsmouth, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 6.—The Essex has been ordered to the Portsmouth Navy Yard for repairs. Orders have been received at the navy yard to rush work on her, and application has been made to have some old monitors sent here to fit out.

Commodore Remy is prepared for any emergency and 1,000 mechanics or more could be set at work in forty-eight hours. A large shipment of steam-cutter outfits has been made from this station to Key West.

The training ship Essex, Capt. Strong, from Fort Monroe, was sighted south of Sandy Hook at 8:35 o'clock last night. An hour later she anchored in the Lower Bay.

The Essex is a single screw, wooden decker of 1,375 tons burden, built in 1874. She was thoroughly overhauled less than five years ago, and fitted with a modern battery consisting of six four-inch rapid-fire guns, four six-pounders, and two one-pounders. She is used as an apprentice training ship.

SUNDAY AT LEAGUE ISLAND.

Work on the Warships Watched by Thousands of Visitors.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—To-day was a repetition of last Sunday in the general activity at the League Island Navy Yard. Workmen were engaged busily upon the cruiser Minneapolis, the monitor Miantonomoh, and the ram Katahdin. In addition work was going on in the mold loft, and several forges were in operation in the blacksmith shop. The utmost reticence prevailed among the officers, sailors, and workmen at the yard, and it was impossible to obtain any official information as to the details of the work. It was evident, however, that all work was being pushed as rapidly as possible.

The work on the Minneapolis and Miantonomoh was all below decks, and was said to consist of repairs and inspection of the machinery. On the Katahdin the standards for the rapid-fire guns were being erected, and some smaller repairs were going on below. The work in the mold loft consisted of attention to small boats and spars.

The immense crowds which flocked to the naval station last Sunday were increased largely to-day, but no one was allowed to get close to the warships. Sentries were posted at the entrance to the wharves, and only workmen and those on business were allowed inside the lines.

The old single turret monitors in the back channel were an attraction to thousands, and their decks were crowded all day long. It is reported that five of these will be taken out of their berths as soon as possible, and tested with modern guns aboard. The boats which, it is said, will be tried are the Montauk, Jason, Manhattan, Lehigh, and Canonicus. The purpose of the trial with modern guns is to determine whether they will maintain their centre of gravity sufficiently well to be available for use in any emergency.

It was also reported to-day that the cruiser Columbia, now in dry dock, had received orders to sail for Key West as soon as possible. This could not be verified officially. The cruiser has had her bottom scraped, and the work of painting her will begin to-morrow.

400,000 Tons of Coal for Key West.

PITTSBURG, March 6.—The United States Government, by Secretary Long of the Navy Department, has just closed a contract with Peale, Peacock & Kerr, coal operators in the New Pittsburg district, for the delivery at Key West of 400,000 tons of steam coal. The contract calls for the delivery of 10,000 tons of coal per day at Key West for forty days, shipments to commence on or before April 1.

MANY VISIT THE TERROR.

Crowds Go On Board of Her, and Battery "Fakirs" Indulge in Warlike Romancing.

Many of the persons who went to Tompkinsville yesterday were allowed on board the monitor Terror, which arrived from Hampton Roads last week. The shores and wharves were crowded with persons who had come to see one of Uncle Sam's most formidable fighting machines.

Capt. Ludlow, commanding the vessel, issued orders early in the day to allow visitors on the ship. The boatmen at St. George and Tompkinsville reaped a harvest from the visitors. The bay surrounding the monitor was dotted with craft of all kinds, loaded down with passengers, all of whom were anxious to get a glimpse of the vessel and visit it. Only those who were in the smaller boats were allowed on board. They were taken through the vessel and shown the big guns in the turrets and the other machinery by the crew, who seemed to be anxious to have somebody else to talk to besides their shipmates.

Until yesterday only a few of the men had shore leave. Those who had been allowed to leave the ship were the petty and warrant officers and the first-class men. Yesterday a large number of men were allowed to go on shore.

"Here you are now, only 25 cents to see the Terror! Special cruise in a private yacht for a quarter of a dollar! Here you are, now, ladies and gentlemen. Step right around to the Battery pier. You're the ones the boat's waiting for!"

"Gee fy," exclaimed Boatman "Billy" Quigley, rushing in to the ship news office. "This is enough to give a feller the tin hats."

"What's up, Billy?" asked several of the boatman's reportorial patrons.

"Hear that!" said Billy, pointing out the open window to the runner at the foot of the elevated railroad stairs.

"Here you are now, last chance to see the Terror; sails at eight o'clock in the morning for Havana. Your last chance before the war, gentlemen; only quarter of a dollar, and the boat's waiting for you!"

The runner's cry floated in through the window on the balmy air. The Springlike mildness and brightness of the day had drawn thousands to the Battery. They came on the elevated roads that terminate there, and on the surface roads, and from the Brooklyn ferries. "Billy" Quigley, the famous Battery boatman, had expected that the Terror would be a drawing card, and besides having several of his own Whitehall boats rented to Staten Island boatmen for taking off visitors, he undertook a little enterprise on his own account, by way of speculation, for in "Billy" the speculative bump is large. He chartered two of Fred B. Dalzell's tugs, the C. P. Raymond and the J. Fred Lohman. He also chartered three professional barkers. The boats were of the best, but, "save the mark," said "Billy," "may the Recording Angel overlook them. Hear that now."

"Here you are; only quarter of a dollar to see the white squadron," came floating across the Liberty Pole Plaza.

"And the squadron at Key West," remarked "Billy," listening in the ship news office. "Oh, my! oh, my! those fellows won't do a thing to me."

"Billy" is often called "Honest Billy," and he did not feel quite right when he saw the crowds flocking around to his chartered boats.

"I don't believe in false pretenses," said he, "but what can a feller do? There's 'Twilight' Haggerty and 'Twigsy' O'Conner. Sure, if you said anything to them about keeping alongside the truth they'd fall dead," and so "Billy" was forced to listen to "Twilight" and "Twigsy" and to see the tickets going like hot cakes and the charter money and a lot more bulging out his pockets with each return from the ticket sellers, while his soul was pained to the core with each cry of the fakirs, whose romancing received cumulative zest under the inspiration of its own success.

Passengers seemed satisfied, however, with the trip which they got for a quarter. It was a good deal longer sail than the Liberty Island trip for the same price, and the tugs circled around the Terror and the passengers cheered and the jaunty tars cheered back. So the "special cruise on a private yacht" was accepted by all as a quarter's worth and "Billy's" speculation turned out profitable, and the runners got their pay, but "Billy" says he is afraid they'll never be able to settle their score in the "big ledger" that's kept somewhere, "Billy" does not know just where.

VISITORS AT THE NAVY YARD.

Many Persons Go There and Attend Services on the Vermont.

The fine weather attracted many visitors to the navy yard yesterday. The place was crowded from early morning until long after "colors" had been sounded at sunset. The people were allowed to roam about the yard at leisure, but none were allowed on board the ships undergoing repairs and alterations.

The marine guard was paraded in full-dress uniform, and, instead of carrying long sticks, they were armed with rifles, with fixed bayonets, which gave them a warlike appearance. Those stationed at the entrances to the yard, as well as those doing duty along the docks and at the gangplanks leading to the ships, were kept busy answering questions and forbidding the visitors going on board the vessels. All the shops were closed, and no work was done at the yard yesterday.

All the vessels were "dressed" with large American flags and Jacks. The receiving ship Vermont was opened for visitors, and its many decks were crowded all day with them. In the morning mass was celebrated for the men who lost their lives on the battleship Maine. Father William H. I. Reaney officiated. He was assisted by a priest from the Church of the Sacred Heart, which is just outside the Government reservation. The service was held on the spar deck of the old receiving ship, and was largely attended, not only by the officers and men attached to the yard and Cob Dock, but also by many of the visitors. Father Reaney did not preach a sermon, but spoke of the brave men and of the loss sustained by both the Nation and the Navy Department.

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JOHN PETTIT REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 23d Street, Madison Square,
NEW YORK CITY.

IRISHMEN AND THE MAINE.

Hibernian Societies of Kings County Will Support the Government.

The convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and other Irish societies of Brooklyn to prepare for a fitting celebration of St. Patrick's Day was held yesterday afternoon at Court and Pacific Streets, Brooklyn.

Before the convention settled down to perform the business for which it was called several members proposed that some action be taken to show the Government that the Irishmen of Kings County would indorse any action that it took in regard to the Maine matter between it and Spain. A committee of three was appointed for this purpose, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We, the representatives of the Irish societies in Kings County, learn with profound sorrow of the destruction of the battleship Maine, with the great loss of life in Havana Harbor; and,

Whereas, It is rumored that the deplorable calamity was brought about by the enemies of our common country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That whatever course our Government sees fit to pursue in order to punish the perpetrators of this inhuman and atrocious crime, we pledge it our loyal support and the support of those whom we represent.

Be it further resolved that we express our sympathy to the relatives of the officers and sailors of the Maine who lost their lives in the service of their country.

Carriers to Aid the Maine Fund.

The letter carriers held a meeting yesterday afternoon at Bloomingdale Hall, in Sixtieth Street, near Third Avenue, and resolved to take up a collection for the fund for a monument to the victims of the Maine, and for the relief of the families of the dead sailors.

A SERVICE IN NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Two Thousand People Honor the Memory of the Maine Victims.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 6.—Two thousand people attended a memorial service held in the First Methodist Episcopal Church in this city this afternoon in honor of Fred L. Jernee, son of ex-Assemblyman William R. Jernee; William Robinson, and John H. Ziegler, who lost their lives by the explosion of the Maine. Many hundreds were unable to gain admission to the church, and among these were sixty members of Company D, Third Regiment, N. G. N. J., in command of Capt. Joseph Kay, who had marched to the church in a body. The company had been invited to attend in a body, but the Committee of Arrangements failed to provide seats for them.

The service was held under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, and several patriotic orders sent delegations. Seats were reserved for the relatives of the three victims, as well as for the local posts of the Grand Army. The programme included the singing of National airs and addresses by Dr. Austin Scott, President of Rutgers College, who spoke on the National side of the great disaster, and by the Rev. George H. Neal, Jr., pastor of Pitman Methodist Episcopal Church, who spoke on the religious side of the catastrophe. Dr. Scott said that Capt. Sigsbee had shown the wisdom and judgment of a hero in cautioning the American public that it should suspend judgment until all the facts were known.

REV. CORTLAND MYERS ON WAR.

He Says that Liberty and Justice Must Be Maintained.

The Rev. Cortland Myers put himself on record on the subject of war with Spain in his sermon last night at the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn. After paying a tribute to President McKinley and Secretary Long, he said:

"Better have war than lose liberty. Human life is not as valuable as justice and righteousness, or every page of history is a bloody blot without a letter upon it. The foundations of your Republic and human society must be preserved at cost of life. If Spain has the least shadow of responsibility for that awful tragedy in Havana Harbor this country cannot demand too much at her hands, or else I do not care to live in this country. I will cry 'No war!' until the last minute, but when the clock ticks off the last second of that last minute I will cry 'Give me liberty, justice, and righteousness or give me death!'"

Trial Trip for the Holland To-day.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 6.—It is announced that there will a trial trip tomorrow of the submarine torpedo boat Holland, although no particulars can be obtained. The boat's inventor comes to Perth Amboy every day, but refuses to give any information about his boat. It has been reported that the little craft will be taken to Washington. The Delaware and Raritan Canal will be opened for navigation to-morrow, and she can then go to Washington under her own power.

Six Carloads of Food from Oregon.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 6.—The Cuban Relief Commission of Oregon yesterday shipped over the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's lines six carloads of provisions for the starving Cubans. The provisions will be taken to New York, and from there they will be sent by a steamer to Cuba. The Oregon committee expects to dispatch a second shipment of 100 tons of supplies within two weeks.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

CHAMPION "FAT STOCK."

In the quarterly report entitled "The Beef Steer (and His Sister)," issued by the Kansas Department of Agriculture, are three or four pages of wonderfully interesting figures for stockmen, which the author, Secretary F. D. Coburn, has dug out, analyzed, and tabulated from the official records of the American Fat Stock Show, giving the weights, ages in days, gain per day, &c., of the champions or first prize steers of each of the different breeds and different ages by years down to the present time.

The figures for three-year-olds, covering a period of thirteen years (the class for animals of this age having been discontinued after 1890) are as follows:

	Average weight. Pounds.	Average age. Days.	Gain P'r d'y Pounds.
Shorthorns	2,115	1,324	1.59
Herefords	1,908	1,271	1.50
Angus	2,312	1,375	1.68
Sussex	1,960	1,416	1.38
Grades or crosses	2,140	1,318	1.62

Average weight of all three-year-olds, of all breeds, 2,086 pounds; average age, 1,341 days; gain per day, 1.56 pounds.

Two-year-olds—For fifteen years.

	Average weight. Pounds.	Average age. Days.	Gain P'r d'y Pounds.
Shorthorns	1,765	978	1.81
Herefords	1,642	996	1.65
Angus	1,819	992	1.83
Sussex	1,735	908	1.91
Grades and crosses	1,793	966	1.86

Average weight of all two-year-olds of all breeds, 1,751 pounds; average age, 968 days; average gain per day, 1.81 pounds.

Yearlings—For fifteen years:

	Average weight. Pounds.	Average age. Days.	Gain P'r d'y Pounds.
Shorthorns	1,389	650	2.14
Herefords	1,338	685	1.96
Angus	1,418	618	2.28
Sussex	1,264	632	2.00
Grades or crosses	1,474	673	2.19

Average weight of all yearlings of all breeds, 1,376 pounds; average age, 652 days; gain per day, 2.12 pounds.

The weights of the heaviest Shorthorns and their gains per day were:

	Pounds.	Gain Pounds.
Three-year-olds	2,400	1.75
Two-year-olds	2,045	2.02
Yearlings	1,620	2.51

Heaviest Herefords shown and their gains per day:

	Pounds.	Gain Pounds.
Three-year-olds	2,350	1.65
Two-year-olds	1,940	1.80
Yearlings	1,545	2.26

Heaviest Angus shown and their gains per day:

	Pounds.	Gain Pounds.
Three-year-olds	2,410	1.69
Two-year-olds	1,995	1.85
Yearlings	1,495	2.11

Heaviest Sussex shown and their gains per day:

	Pounds.	Gain Pounds.
Three-year-olds	1,970	1.41
Two-year-olds	1,735	1.91
Yearlings	1,400	2.05

Heaviest grades and crosses shown and their gains per day:

Three-year-olds	2,370	1.69
Two-year-olds	2,048	1.94
Yearlings	1,640	2.60

The average percentages of dressed to gross weight of all steers of all breeds winning first prizes in the dressed carcass class to and including the year 1894 were:

	Per cent.
Average for all three-year-olds	68.03
Average for all two-year-olds	67.53
Average for all yearlings	66.02

Combined average for all dressed steers, all ages, all years, 67.37 per cent.

Mississippi Negro Lynched.

LAKE CORMORANT, Miss., March 6.—Will Jones, a negro, was lynched to-night for maltreating a colored woman to-day. The mob met the officers while they were transferring the negro for safekeeping, and taking him from them, dragged him to a telephone pole near-by, where his body was left swinging in the moonlight. The negro was tried a week ago for a similar offense, but the evidence was not sufficient to convict him.

Pittsburg Woman Burned to Death.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 6.—Mrs. Dominic Enriello, wife of a fruit huckster, was burned to death in a fire to-day at 614 Webster Avenue. Five others were badly injured, and of the five three may die. The building in which the fire took place was a tenement house containing three families.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

4:30 A. M.—639 East Thirteenth Street; Mrs. Zimmerman; damage, $25.
5:20 A. M.—Freight car; Spuyten Duyvil Depot, New York Central Railroad; damage, $500.
9:15 A. M.—526 West Twenty-fifth Street; Zucker & Co.; damage, $500.
2:30 P. M.—11 Frankfort Street; New York World; damage, $5.
6:10 P. M.—141 West Twenty-eighth Street; Thomas Steele; damage, $5.
6:10 P. M.—760 Tenth Avenue; John Williams; damage, $5.
8:20 P. M.—116 Christopher Street; Mrs. Baker; damage, $5.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GENEVA, N. Y., March 6.—The large barns on Rose Hill stock farm, owned by Martin H. Smith, across the lake from Geneva, were destroyed by an incendiary fire this morning. Eleven valuable horses and other live stock were burned. Loss, $10,000; partly covered by insurance.

German Oath Reform.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

An important reform in judicial procedure, dealing chiefly with the mode of administering the oath to witnesses, has passed through the preliminary stages of consideration by the committee of the Reichstag, and will now be submitted to the full House, by which it is certain to be adopted. The reform consists of two points. The oath is to be taken in future, not before, but after a witness has given his evidence. He will thus be afforded an opportunity, before being solemnly sworn, of once more considering whether there is anything to be altered in or withdrawn from his testimony. It is hoped by this means to diminish the number of cases of perjury, the frequency of which is attributed in part to the present system of the so-called "promissory oath."

The second reform provides penalties for untrue statements made by witnesses or experts, not upon oath, after the President has warned them of the criminality of willfully false utterances. Moreover, the parties to a civil action will be placed on the footing of witnesses in regard to the statements made by them, so that in future the hitherto unpunishable falsehoods of plaintiffs and defendants in a civil action may be expected to cease.

This step is a novel and bold departure, and as Germany is the first country to take it, its effects are awaited in legal circles with the greatest interest.

A Triumph of American Genius.
The Pennsylvania Limited with its new equipment is by far the handsomest passenger train in existence. It leaves New York every morning for Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.—Adv.

SENATOR MILLS DRAWS OUT.

Says the Texas Democratic Managers Have Made Rules to Insure Culberson's Election.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 6.—The Post will in the morning print a letter from United States Senator Mills in which he formally withdraws from the race for re-election, which leaves the field to Gov. C. A. Culberson. In his letter Mr. Mills gives as the principal reason for his withdrawal the recent action of the State Executive Committee, which made a stringent test for all persons desiring to participate in Democratic primaries and conventions. He says:

"I supposed that the primaries would be open to all Democrats to express their preferences for all officers to be nominated by our party. The action of the Executive Committee in disfranchising a large element of the party was done to dictate the nomination of certain others. The effect of this action will be that not only those proscribed will be excluded, but such discontent among other Democrats will be produced that but few will attend them, and these few will be adherents of the favorites intended to be benefited by the exclusion.

"The result will be as it was with the Dudley primaries two years ago, and it would be useless for me to appeal to the people when the judgment to be rendered has already been determined. I therefore announce to you that I am no longer a candidate for re-election to the Senate."

He then goes on to deny that he has deserted bimetallism and goes into his record at length, concluding by saying:

"Now that the great body of the commercial world has taken its stand against silver, I do not believe it in the power of the United States, alone, by its independent action to restore the value of silver to par with gold at 16 to 1. I believe that the United States can restore the demand which they withdrew, but do not believe that they can restore the demand which was withdrawn by other countries when they closed their mints against silver."

He attacks the principle of taxing free raw materials, which is advocated by Gov. Culberson and by Congressman Bailey, the Democratic leader in the House, both of whom he mentions by name. He concludes: The coinage of all the silver in the world would accomplish no good, while exhaustive taxation is eating away the life of the country day and night.

"It is taxation that is stopping the wheels of industry, keeping men out of employment, forcing down the prices of farm products, forcing up the prices of manufactures, building up a moneyed aristocracy, and tearing down the pillars of the Republic."

FEDERATION IN AUSTRALIA.

VANCOUVER, March 6.—The Australian mail to hand by the steamer Aorangi contains reports of the meetings at Melbourne of the Federation Convention.

The convention opened Jan. 20, and when the Aorangi left, Feb. 5, no great progress had been made. When the convention got down to business it took up the Federation Enabling bill. There was a long discussion over the Judiciary bill.

It was decided ultimately that as regards the high court, the bench should consist of at least a Chief Justice and two other Justices. The right of appeal to the imperial Provincial Council is abolished, except in cases involving public interest.

A proposal giving over all railways without consent of the States was rejected. Another proposal to include a power to deal with conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, extending beyond the limits of any one State, was agreed to.

ARKANSAS BARBERS FIGHT.

One Killed and Two Wounded in a Street Battle.

TEXARKANA, Ark., March 6.—The fiercest street battle ever witnessed in Texarkana occurred this afternoon. Five men were engaged in the fight, one of whom was killed outright, another mortally wounded, a third seriously injured, while the other two are in hiding and the extent of their wounds is not known.

The casualties are: Vinson Graviano, shot through the heart and instantly killed; S. Graviano, mortally wounded; Peter Darrigo, seriously wounded.

The tragedy occurred in that portion of the city known as Swampoodle and all the participants were barbers. A. Gingotta and his son-in-law, Mike Canela, were disputing in front of Antonio Columbus's saloon and were about to come to blows when the Graviano brothers attempted to stop the argument.

Gingotta and Canela then turned upon the Gravianos, and both sides drew revolvers. More than thirty shots were fired. The man who was killed began the shooting as he approached Gingotta, who floored him with a blow from his pistol, and fired the fatal shot into his body. Canela fired more than a dozen bullets at S. Graviano, half of which took effect. Gingotta and Canela fled and are still at large.

Two Runaways in Central Park.

Joseph Mortz and his wife, of 176 East Eighty-first Street, were riding in a light wagon on the West Drive of Central Park at Eightieth Street yesterday afternoon when their horse ran away and Mortz and his wife were thrown from the vehicle. They were not injured, but the wagon was wrecked before a policeman caught the runaway. George Pelsen of 51 Bedford Street was also thrown from a light wagon in Central Park yesterday afternoon, when his horse ran away on the East Drive at One Hundred and Fourth Street. A policeman caught the animal before he had gone far.

Man Hurt and Almost Drowned.

An unidentified man who, while intoxicated, attempted to sit on the stringpiece of Pier 13, East River, last evening, fell overboard, and, striking his head against the rail of the schooner Liberty, tumbled unconscious into the water. The schooner's mate, Frank Bloodgood of Matteawan, N. J., and John Ferry of 733 Eighth Avenue, mate of the barge Trilby, lying at the pier, pulled the man out with a boathook, and he was taken to Hudson Street Hospital in an ambulance. Late last night the man was still unconscious. He is apparently a Swede, about thirty-five years old.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	6:25	Sun sets	5:59	Moon rises	

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:39	Gov. Isl'd	6:55	H. Gate	8:44
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:06	Gov. Isl'd	7:21	H. Gate	9:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, MARCH 8.		
Alliança, Colon	10:00 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cevic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Havel, Southampton and Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Manitoba, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saginaw, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.		
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, MARCH 10.		
H. H. Meier, Bremen		12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana and Mexican ports	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Niagara, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pomeranian, Glasgow		
Wordsworth, Pernambuco, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 11.		
Colorado, Port Royal and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 12.		
Adirondack, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alexandra, London		12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Holstein, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Key West and Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Minnewaska, London		10:00 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patria, Hamburg		8:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werra, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

[illegible]

The Chicago Young Men's Christian Association has lately opened a cooking school for young men. It is no joke or fad, but a serious attempt to prepare men for the stern realities of life. The plan is to fit students, after a ten weeks' course, to prepare and serve their own meals without assistance. Thousands of clerks on a small salary could have better and cheaper food if they only knew how to cook it themselves. And it is easy to learn. True cooking is a chemical experiment, and it is a delight to master it. Nor is the expense great in setting up a bachelor's kitchen. A simple gas range, or even a small gas stove, can be stood in any corner and made to do a great variety of cooking. It is the use of gas, that most convenient fuel, and of the gas stove, that joy of good cooks, that alone makes possible such experiments as this one reported from progressive Chicago.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March †18 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 7.

Caribbee, St. Croix, Feb. 9.
Comanche, Jacksonville, March 4.
El Rio, New Orleans, March 1.
Islesworth, St. Lucia, Feb. 25.
Louisiana, New Orleans, March 2.
Nacoochee, Savannah, March 2.
Ormiston, Hamburg, Feb. 20.
Oscar II., Hamburg, Jan. 27.
Thomas Melville, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.
Yucatan, Havana, March 3.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8.

Boston City, Swansea, Feb. 22.
Cevic, Liverpool, Feb. 26.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Feb. 24.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, March 1.
Kensington, Antwerp, Feb. 26.
Lampasas, Galveston, March 2.
Minnewaska, London, Feb. 26.
Trinidad, Bermuda, March 7.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.

Cacique, St. Lucia, March 1.
City of Washington, Havana, March 5.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Gibraltar Feb. 26.
Peninsular, St. Michael's, Feb. 26.
State of Texas, Brunswick, March 6.
Venezuela, La Guayra, March 3.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10.

Benleda, Gibraltar, Feb. 23.
Herman, Bremen, Feb. 26.
Lacroma, Gibraltar, Feb. 24.
Massilia, Gibraltar, Feb. 24.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Feb. 26.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

Britannic, Liverpool, March 2.
El Sol, New Orleans, March 6.
Foreland, Shields, Feb. 24.
Nomadic, Liverpool, March 1.
Peninsular, Fayal, Feb. 27.
Wells City, Swansea, Feb. 25.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12.

Etruria, Liverpool, March 5.
Galileo, Hull, Feb. 25.
Handel, St. Lucia, March 4.
New York, Southampton, March 5.

Arrived—Sunday, March 6.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Roggeveen, Rotterdam and Boulogne Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Keller, Rotterdam Feb. 21, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah March 4, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Baudelon, Havre Feb. 26, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 2:20 P. M.

SS Alexandra, (Br.,) Marshall, London Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M.

SS Bluefields, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) Nickerson, Rio Nova Oracabaso and Port Maria Feb. 28, with fruit and passengers to American Fruit Co.—vessel to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:40 P. M.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Craig, Genoa, &c., Jan. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Miramar, (Br.,) White, Tampico, &c., Feb. 6, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Curol, Bordeaux Feb. 19, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 6, 9:30 P. M., light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Ceylon, (Nor.,) for Havre.
SS Craigearn, (Br.,) for Singapore, &c.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 6.—SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 9:15 A. M. to-day.

SS Mobile (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New York, arr. at London yesterday.

SS Chateau Lafite, (Fr.,) Capt. Chabot, from New York for Bordeaux, arr. at Pauillac.

SS Arabia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schrotter, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Forth, New York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from Liverpool for New York, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from Hamburg for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Mills, from Antwerp for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

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[illegible] BILL BAD LAW

David B. Hill Points Out Its Objectionable Provisions and Condemns It.

MISTAKE, BLUNDER, AND CRIME

Dangerous, Absurd, and Unprecedented in Its Crude and Startling Provisions—An Unnecessary Measure.

ALBANY, March 6.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill has given his views as to the Ellsworth bill, in response to a request from the Press Association of this State. The request for his views was made in the following letter:

Times-Union Office,
Albany, N. Y., March 3, 1898.

The Hon. David B. Hill:

Dear Sir: At a recent meeting of the New York Press Association, a special committee was appointed to oppose the passage of the "Ellsworth bill" (so-called.) We observed with pleasure your generous espousal of our cause in a brief public interview against the bill on Tuesday last, for which we desire to thank you. In view of your long official and public experience and your well-known standing as an able lawyer, versed in Constitutional and legislative questions, we should be gratified if you would carefully examine the measure in all its details, and furnish us your opinion on all the questions involved, not as our lawyer, (because we have no funds with which to compensate you,) but as a citizen and jurist, and one whose friendship has been manifested for the newspaper fraternity so frequently during all your career. I need not say that we should be under renewed obligations. I remain, very truly,

JOHN H. FARRELL,
Chairman of Committee.

AN INDEFENSIBLE BILL.

Dangerous, Absurd, and Unprecedented, Crude and Startling.

Senator Hill's reply follows:

Albany, N. Y., March 5, 1898.

Mr. John H. Farrell, Chairman of the Special Committee of the New York Press Association:

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 3d inst., requesting, in behalf of the special committee of the New York Press Association, that I give my views in regard to the Ellsworth Newspaper bill now pending in the Legislature. Last week, after a hasty glance at the measure, I briefly expressed my opposition, to which action you so kindly refer. Agreeably to your request, I have now carefully considered the bill, and cheerfully present my views—from legal and other standpoints—of the provisions of this most extraordinary measure, with liberty to your committee to make such use of my conclusions as you may desire. You need not express your obligations. If I am able to be of the slightest service to your cause, I shall regard myself as amply rewarded.

Permit me to observe at the outset that it is no wonder that the newspaper press of the State is substantially unanimous against the Ellsworth bill. The more it is examined the more dangerous, absurd, and unprecedented its crude and startling provisions appear to be.

An Unnecessary Measure.

The first pertinent and sufficient objection to the measure is that it is wholly unnecessary. The existing statutes are ample for the protection of every public and private right affected or injured by improper newspaper publications of every kind and character, and no further legislation is really required.

The promoters of this bill cannot be aware of the broad and comprehensive provisions of Section 242 and accompanying sections of the Penal Code, whereby every individual is already protected from newspaper libelous attacks and afforded a public remedy through the prosecution and punishment of the offending parties, in addition to a private remedy by action at law. The present statute, which has existed for many years and proved reasonably satisfactory to nearly everybody, defines a libel as follows: "A malicious publication, by writing, printing, picture, effigy, sign, or otherwise than by mere speech, which exposes any living person, or the memory of any person deceased, to hatred, contempt, ridicule, or obloquy, or which causes or tends to cause any person to be shunned or avoided, or which has a tendency to injure any person, corporation, or association of persons in his or their business or occupation, is a libel," and is punishable as a misdemeanor.

This statute includes pictures, and therefore covers offensive caricatures of every form and nature whereby anybody is ridiculed or otherwise injured. The theory upon which the Ellsworth bill of last year was urged was that there was no adequate statute to reach obnoxious caricatures, and yet this provision of the Penal Code was then in force, and is still a law, sufficient for every sincere purpose of legitimate prosecution.

I reiterate that the existing law is ample for the protection of any individual, and affords him a perfect remedy for any wrong which he may suffer at the hands of the press, in case he will only avail himself of its provisions. If he refuses to prosecute, no one is at fault except himself. The law cannot with propriety be asked to help those who will not help themselves.

But it is said that the Ellsworth bill is designed to cover instances where no particular individual has been injured by an alleged improper publication, but where the public at large is supposed to be hurt.

Remedy for Imaginary Grievances.

The bill is thus urged for the benefit of no one in particular but for everybody in general. It is "firing in the air." It is seeking a remedy for imaginary grievances. It is introducing new features of a paternal character over whole communities. The public is thus to be protected from itself by a legally ordained guardianship over "the minds or morals" of the people. Why not better establish an official censorship at once? It is strange, extraordinary, and unprecedented legislation, for which there is no honest public sentiment at its back. The general impression seems to prevail that no one is demanding it except a limited class of politicians, who, smarting under the exposures of their misdeeds, have not the courage to prosecute on their own individual account, but seek to unload their alleged grievances on the public at large; and even they have not dared to openly avow their responsibility for the measure, although they clumsily conceal their eagerness for its passage.

The first section of the bill declares that "A person who, either as principal or agent, conducts or engages in the business of editing, publishing, printing, selling, distributing, or circulating any licentious, indecent, corrupt, or depraved paper, or a paper which corrupts, depraves, degrades, or injures, or has a tendency to corrupt, deprave, degrade, or injure, the minds or morals of the public * * * is guilty of a misdemeanor." I object to this language of a penal statute because it is loose, crude, and uncertain. Instead of employing legal phraseology the meaning of which has been established by a half century of judicial decisions, it ventures out into the realm of doubt by recklessly or ignorantly using words and phrases which have never been authoritatively interpreted, raising troublesome and vexatious questions which the dictates of prudence require to be avoided.

Who Shall Be the Judge?

Who can say with accuracy what has "a tendency to degrade or injure the minds or morals of the public"?

A hundred men are liable to have a hundred different opinions on such matters. It opens a vast field of controversy. The language is too vague, too broad, too unsatisfactory, too indefinite. There are many good people throughout the State who regard stock gambling, athletic, glove contests, betting on elections, horse racing, poker playing, circus performances, masque balls, and Sunday baseball games as immoral, and in their capacity as jurymen would conscientiously so determine in case they were called upon to decide the fate of a newspaper which advocated or approved such occupations and amusements, or even published the results thereof. Is there not some danger that the supporters of this unusual bill will find that its provisions may return to plague themselves or their friends in the future? Everything that a person regards as offensive or improper is likely to be regarded by that same person as "tending" to injure "the minds or morals of the public."

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What standard of morality is this bill intended to establish? To what extent is it expected to reach in the vast domain of alleged moral questions? It opens up a wide field and recklessly drifts out into an unknown sea.

Extreme temperance people regard the sale of liquor on any day as immoral, and especially believe that its sale on Sunday would be indecent and injurious to the public morals; and of course they would regard those engaged in such business as "depraved" and "degraded," and would hold the actions of a newspaper advocating such privileges as "tending" to injure the good of the community and hence detrimental to its morality.

It should be borne in mind that the prosecutions authorized by this bill are not required to be instituted in the cities or towns where the newspapers are actually published, but are permitted to be brought in any rural county of the State wherever the newspaper may happen to circulate. (See Section 5.)

Possible Annoyances to the Press.

What temptations and opportunities are thus afforded for annoying the press; for subjecting it to the prejudices and caprices of every little community; for encountering the bigotry, narrowness, and illiberality which unfortunately flourish in some remote sections. A bill capable of such mischiefs ought not to be enacted, even if it is capable of producing some good. A disclaimer was made in the Senate the other day that the bill was designed to reach cartoons, it being alleged that such was the object of the Ellsworth bill of last year, which had now been abandoned, and yet in the same debate the principal arguments in favor of the present measure, if they can be dignified by that term, were predicated upon cartoon illustrations and the alleged injustice inflicted upon particular individuals thereby.

Notwithstanding the disclaimer, which could not have been made in good faith, I assert that this bill was intended to reach and does reach cartoons, almost to the same extent as last year's bill. It is true it does not specifically mention "pictures" any more than it specially describes any other particular article or thing, but the first section is broad and comprehensive and prohibits everything, pictures or otherwise, that appears in a newspaper, capable of being construed, by the most strict construction, as indecent or injurious to the minds or morals of the public.

It is difficult to see why the restrictive and prohibitory features of this measure may not be invoked against pictures of a prize fight, a football game, a swimming contest, a ballet girl dance, and also against pictures of paintings, statuary, and other works of art, theatrical scenes, and all other illustrations of the product of brush, pencil, chisel, and brain which are to be found everywhere in our modern magazines and newspapers, whenever some narrow-minded persons, happening to be chosen as jurymen, may choose to regard such things as of questionable propriety. The bill is far reaching in its effect, dangerous in its tendencies, and unparalleled in its audacity.

Much stress seems to have been laid on the fact that it purports to protect the public from "licentious and indecent" newspapers, and it has been gravely argued that its object is to suppress obscene and disgusting literature, which, while it cannot be said to injure any particular individual for which a suit can be maintained or a prosecution be instituted by him, yet it inflicts a public wrong for which a public prosecution is proposed to be authorized by this bill. But this excuse will not answer. It is begging the question and giving away the whole case.

Law Enough Already.

The promoters of this scheme know, or ought to know, that there is already upon the statute books an elaborate, ample, severe, and adequate law covering the whole subject of obscene, licentious, and indecent literature, which is to be found in Section 317 of the Penal Code. That section is as follows: "A person who sells, lends, gives away, or offers to sell, lend, give away, or show, or has in his possession with intent to sell, lend, or give away, or to show, or advertises in any manner, or who otherwise offers for loan, gift, sale, or distribution, any obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy, indecent, or disgusting book, magazine, pamphlet, newspaper, story paper, writing, paper, picture, drawing, photograph, figure, or image, or any written or printed matter of an indecent character; or any article or instrument of indecent or immoral use, or purporting to be for indecent or immoral use or purpose, or who designs, copies, draws, photographs, prints, utters, publishes, or in any manner manufactures or prepares any such book, picture, drawing, magazine, pamphlet, newspaper, story book, writing, paper, figure, image, matter, article, or thing, or who writes, prints, publishes, or utters, or causes to be written, printed, published, or uttered, any advertisement or notice of any kind giving information, directly or indirectly, stating or purporting so to do, where, how, of whom, or by what means any, or what purports to be any, obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy, disgusting, or indecent book, picture, writing, paper, figure, image, matter, article, or thing named in this section can be purchased, obtained, or had, or who prints, utters, publishes, sells, lends, gives away, or shows, or has in his possession with intent to sell, lend, give away, or show, or otherwise offer for sale, loan, gift, or distribution, any book, pamphlet, magazine, newspaper, or other printed paper devoted to the publication, and principally made up of criminal news, police reports, or accounts of criminal deeds, or pictures, or stories of deeds of bloodshed, lust, or crime" is guilty of a misdemeanor.

There is no necessity for any further provision on the subject of "licentious, indecent, corrupt, or depraved" newspapers—which are only other names for obscene, disgusting, and filthy newspapers—because that ground or field of legislation has been already covered. It is an exhibition of weakness as well as of insincerity to attempt to bolster up and justify the present bill by the false allegation that it is only desired for the worthy purpose of reaching "licentious" newspapers.

Mischief in Section One.

The mischief of this bill largely lies in that portion of Section 1 which attempts to reach other newspapers upon the broad and plausible ground that they may be doing something which can possibly be construed, in the opinion of some fastidious people, to have a "tendency" to injure the minds or morals of the public. There was no sense or propriety in adding the provision relating to newspapers having "a tendency to corrupt, deprave, degrade, or injure the minds or morals of the public" if such newspapers were already included in the prior general description of certain kinds of newspapers.

It is therefore perfectly clear that upon whatever grounds, if any, this bill can be defended, a desire to suppress newspapers which are obscene, licentious, or depraved cannot honestly be urged in its behalf.

But, aside from these vital, fundamental, and general objections to the whole measure, there are specific objections and defects in almost every detail.

In the first place, it is unnecessarily and unreasonably drastic. Newspapers, like all other institutions, are liable to err, are subject to mistakes, and may easily be imposed upon without any special fault on their part, but this proposed measure ignores the whole question of malice, which has always heretofore constituted an essential ingredient in the crime of libel; it also ignores the question of knowledge and makes the owners, agents, and editors of a newspaper liable to be punished as criminals even though an offensive article or picture may have crept into its columns through inadvertence or mistake. The statute is imperative. There are no exceptions or qualifications in its condemnatory provisions. Besides, owners and employes are treated alike, and all are equally made liable to prosecution. A person who merely edits a newspaper in part is just as liable to imprisonment, although his own contributions are perfectly proper, if any other portion of the paper for which he is not responsible and over which he, in fact, may have no control, is objectionable to the statute.

Violates Justice and Fair Play.

Surely no such tremendous emergency has arisen which requires the commonest principles of justice and fair play to be violated [illegible] But this proposed statute goes further, and, after providing for a possible imprisonment of five years, then declares that, upon a second conviction, the defendants shall be prohibited from publishing such paper, or any paper of the same name, even though such paper shall thereafter contain nothing offensive. This is virtually a destruction of the newspaper property—a practical confiscation of it. Why not make the punishment imprisonment for life and done with it?

But not content with such imprisonment and confiscation, the devilish malignity of the authors of this measure is exhibited in a further provision, which provides that the continuation of the publication of such newspaper, even though nothing objectionable is thereafter contained in it, may also be punished as for a contempt of court, which means, of course, a procedure on ex parte affidavits, with no opportunity of being confronted with the adverse witnesses or opportunity afforded for their cross-examination, and also deprived of a trial by jury. And this provision is expected to receive the support of some Democrats who were vociferous and ostentatious in their support of that very excellent provision of the Chicago platform which explicitly indorsed a Federal measure protecting citizens from just such procedures.

Five years' imprisonment, confiscation of property, and contempt of court! These are the mild and easy means of torture, annoyance, humiliation, and destruction by and through which the freedom of the press is to be attacked, and newspaper men are to be taught that they must not hereafter offend those who control Legislatures.

This extraordinary bill further provides that every newspaper in the State must contain a printed statement setting forth the names of every owner, proprietor, publisher, and editor of such paper, and declares that "any person who edits, publishes, prints, sells, distributes, or circulates any paper which fails to contain such statement" is guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000, or by imprisonment of not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

An Unreasonable Provision.

If the paper is owned by a corporation, it is required that such statement shall set forth the names of the "President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, manager, and other officers of such corporation, and the editors of the paper so owned or published." This requires the names of all the officers and all the editors to be stated. It must be accurate—there must be no omission. This, then, is the anomalous situation: If the paper through inadvertence, mistake, or otherwise omits the name of a single Director, owner, or editor each owner or editor and each newsdealer or newsboy who sells the paper is liable to be punished.

The offense does not depend upon the good faith or bad faith of the defendant, or his lack of knowledge of who the officers, Directors, or editors of the paper may be. He may have no opportunities or facilities for knowing, nevertheless this law proposes to hold him responsible and to make him a criminal. What an unnecessary and grievous burden is thus imposed upon newspaper men. How frequently editors of newspapers know nothing of the real ownership or Directorship of the papers on which they are employed, and yet this bill compels them to guarantee the accuracy of the "statement" furnished by others, at the peril of their own criminal prosecution.

Why should a newsdealer be held criminally responsible for the correctness of the publication of the list of officers and editors of the various newspapers which he sells? What control, morally or legally, can he possibly have over such matters? Was ever such foolish as well as reckless legislation heretofore attempted to be foisted upon the people of the State? How easy to institute a practical boycott of a newspaper and prevent its sale by some one raising a "hue and cry" that its required published "statement" as to officers or editors is not entirely full or accurate.

But that is not the worst of it. The latter part of the second section assumes to make such statement "presumptive evidence" of a defendant's connection with the paper. No further evidence is required of his responsibility for the publication. He is presumed to be guilty because some one has used his name, and the burden is thereby cast upon the defendant to show that such use was unauthorized. The prosecution need not even show that such use was with the defendant's knowledge.

Probably Unconstitutional.

This is a reversal of the ordinary rules of evidence pertaining to criminal prosecutions, and in my opinion this provision is unconstitutional because it violates the Constitutional provision that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." (Wynehamer v. People, 3 Kern., 446.) The case of People v. Cannon, 139 N. Y. R., 32, does not conflict with the principle for which I contend. The fact upon which the presumption of guilt is to rest has no fair relation to or natural connection with the main fact.

In other words, the mere fact that a newspaper advertises that I am one of its owners or editors does not of itself alone have any natural connection with the truth of the fact of such ownership or editorship. It is mere hearsay. It is the uncorroborated ex parte declaration of others. The inference of the connection is "purely arbitrary, unreasonable, unnatural, and extraordinary," and hence a conviction based thereon is without "due process of law."

Besides, the proposed law permits no defense to the indictment based upon the truth of the offensive publications. What, then, becomes of Section 8 of Article I. of the Constitution, which expressly declares that "No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press," and that "In all criminal prosecutions for libel the truth may be given in evidence to the jury" as a defense. Although the offense for which punishment is provided in this law is not characterized as a libel, but is simply styled a "misdemeanor," without any other name, yet it must be regarded as a libel within the true meaning of the Constitutional provisions above mentioned.

Caprice and Prejudice Would Rule.

An attack upon a corrupt or dishonest official or dissolute man is—if false—a libel, and its nature may be such as to be open to the charge of having a "tendency to injure the minds of the public," and an indictment might be found for the latter offense, yet under the omissions of this bill a defense of the truth of such attack would be ineffectual. Surely it would seem as though the garantees of the Constitution were intended to afford protection in all such cases where the offense consists of writing, printing, or publishing something, although the action may be styled otherwise than as a libel.

A mere change of name cannot affect the nature or essential qualities of a "Constitutional" crime, if I may use that expression. Not many years ago the printing of Darwin's treatise on the "Origin of the Species" would have been regarded in some quarters as an immoral publication. The difficulty is that this bill absurdly declares that everything appearing in a newspaper is punishable which has a tendency to injure the minds or morals of the public, but fixes no method of determining what the moral standard is. Such vexed question is left to the caprice, the prejudice, and the discretion of a jury.

It is said that "the moral law is that which conforms to divine law, as found in the Scriptures." Hence it would follow that anything in violation or supposed violation of those Scriptures is immoral. Would not, then, the publication of one of Robert G. Ingersoll's lectures, wherein he ridicules and rejects the Scriptures, be regarded in some very respectable quarters as injurious to the minds of the people? Where is the line to be drawn under the peculiar terms of this bill?

An Illustrative Question.

Would the publication of extracts from the recent novel of Bellamy, entitled "An Experiment in Marriage," wherein voluntary divorces and numberless marriages are advocated, be deemed injurious to the morals of the people?

Yet, under this proposed law, newspaper men are to be treated as felons and their possessions virtually confiscated, if they err in the decision of these delicate and intricate questions, requiring the greatest intelligence and keenest perceptions. The authors of this measure seek to create a new offense, to wit, the crime of publishing generally an objectionable or offensive newspaper.

When prosecuted for a libel on an individual the truth may always be interposed as a defense, as guaranteed by the Constitution and Section 244 of the Penal Code, but where prosecuted generally for a libel or publication supposed to be injurious to the community at large, the truth is to be excluded, notwithstanding the Constitutional guarantees. It is further expressly provided that in these prosecutions there need be no proof that any particular person or persons have been injured, (Section 3.) Such is the manifest unfairness and monstrous injustice of the proposed bill.

Section 4 contains a provision which is unprecedented in this State. It provides that the District Attorney of any county in which a prosecution is had shall appoint the counsel designated by the complainant to assist him in such prosecution or trial. The statute is imperative—it admits of no discretion. Whether or not the District Attorney desires or needs assistance, he is bound to permit the complainant's counsel to be associated with him.

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Such a procedure is virtually turning a public into a private prosecution, and is objectionable in every respect. A District Attorney is a sworn official, elected by the people and responsible to them; he acts in a public capacity, presumably without malice, fear, or favor, but the private counsel of a complainant represents no one but the complainant himself—his selfish and personal interests.

Discriminates Against a Class.

The law of our State does not authorize such an unseemly proceeding in regard to any other prosecution.

A wife whose husband has been murdered, a brother whose sister has been assaulted, a father whose child has been abducted, a citizen whose residence has been robbed, or a bank whose vault has been burglarized cannot compel the District Attorney to accept the services of a private counsel, much as they might desire him to have the benefit of such assistance; and yet, under this novel bill, when a newspaper is to be raided or destroyed under the form of a criminal accusation, the personal complainant is permitted to foist his private counsel into the public prosecution, thereby practically changing its nature from an official to a private prosecution.

This utterly indefensible provision reveals the inconsistency of the defenders of this measure and reverses the whole theory upon which it has been publicly urged, to wit, that it was not designed for the protection of any individual, whose personal grievances can be remedied under existing laws and whose rights are already concededly amply protected, but that it was intended to shield the public generally from offensive newspapers, without proof that any particular individual had suffered any injury, the prosecution being professedly desired for the highest and best public interests, yet here is a provision which undermines and destroys this fine theory, recognizing the private character and personal objects of the whole proceeding, admitting the necessity or propriety of private interference, and which virtually transforms a public prosecution into a private persecution, simply using for that purpose the machinery of the criminal law.

A Legislature which sanctions such an outrage and establishes such a pernicious precedent may be able to escape public obloquy, but I do not believe it.

Unfair Provision as to Trials.

The extraordinary character of this bill is further illustrated when Section 5 is examined. It permits an indictment to be found in any county of the State wherein a single newspaper may happen to circulate, and forbids a change of venue except upon the single ground that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county. No change can be made for the convenience of witnesses, nor because the transaction out of which the objectionable publications or pictures arose or are founded occurred in another county, but the newspaper is to be subjected to every possible annoyance and deprived of every just and reasonable privilege.

Under ordinary criminal prosecutions for libels upon individuals, the law for many years has permitted, under certain reasonable conditions, the place of trial to be changed to the county where the newspaper is published, (Penal Code, Section 249,) but such privileges are brutally denied under the harsh and vigorous provisions of this unprecedented law. The private complainant, who personally has suffered no injury whatever at the hands of the newspaper, is permitted to dictate in what county of the State the indictment shall be tried, and the defendant is powerless to secure a change. The commonest felon of the State could hardly be treated with less courtesy and consideration in the administration of the criminal law.

I pass over the provision which requires the Attorney General to bring an action to forfeit the charter of a newspaper corporation, and to injure by the summary remedy of injunction the circulation of the paper, not after there have been final convictions duly affirmed by the court of last resort, but immediately after convictions in the original court and before the expiration of the time for review; neither do I stop to consider those provisions which assume that everybody is bound to know when there have been two convictions of members of a newspaper staff, and which permit prosecutions against innocent people who thereafter "sell, distribute, or circulate" such newspaper, because these and several other obnoxious provisions are all part and parcel of the general cussedness of the whole measure and require no special comment.

A Mistake, Blunder, and Crime.

It is possible that the very enormity, severity, and recklessness of the bill may prevent any conviction thereunder, which is oftentimes the case with such unpopular and oppressive statutes.

But nevertheless, in the hands of an unscrupulous District Attorney, with or without the compulsory assistance of irresponsible private counsel, backed by a combination of powerful political influences bent upon the destruction of their critics, a prosecution under this bill can be made a dangerous instrument of oppression, annoyance, corruption, and injustice.

It is said that notwithstanding its outrageous features and fatal defects, the bill is sure to pass the Legislature and become a law, by reason of the potent influences suspected to be behind it—and I assume this may be true. So much the worse, then, for the Empire State.

Its enactment will be a mistake—a blunder—and a crime. Very respectfully,

DAVID B. HILL.

UPLIFTING OF THE NEGRO.

A Meeting Held in the Interest of Hampton Institute.

An interesting meeting was held last evening at the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, in the interest of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute of Hampton, Va. This institute has accomplished much good work among the negroes, and has attracted much attention. Mr. F. D. Gleason, who is connected with the school, gave a brief history of the institution, his talk being illustrated with a series of stereopticon views showing the buildings, classrooms, and workshops of the school.

Fred M. Fitch, a negro graduate now employed as a traveling missionary, told of his experience in driving through the various counties of Virginia, and visiting old Hampton students. He stated that the results of the education of the graduates were manifest in improved homes, better schools, accumulated property, and general uplifting of the race in communities where they live.

Jesse Hill, a Seneca Indian from Western New York, who went to Hampton Institute four years ago from a pagan home, spoke of the condition of his people, of their belief and prejudices, and of how much they stand in need of practical education in their unenlightened life.

During the evening the Hampton Quartet sang plantation songs. A similar meeting will be held this evening at Dr. Kittredge's mission, in East Sixtieth Street.

Ex-Judge Accused of Stealing.

CHELSEA, I. T., March 6.—Ex-Chief Justice Wyckliffe of the Cherokee Nation has been placed in jail at Vinita, charged with cattle stealing. He could not give bonds for $1,000.

Doctors agree that
Malt-Nutrine
is invaluable for the nourishing of convalescents. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Desire for an Early Adjournment to Control Its Work This Week.

ELLSWORTH NEWSPAPER BILL

In a Position to Receive Final Consideration in Both Houses Within a Few Days—Committee Hearings Announced.

ALBANY, March 6.—The business of both houses of the Legislature this week will be conducted with a view to the gratification of Gov. Black's desire for an early adjournment. Speaker O'Grady has said that the Legislature will adjourn by March 25. The Republican leaders in the Senate say that final adjournment before March 31 is impossible, and that it probably will not take place until the latter part of the first week of April.

The Ellsworth newspaper bill is a position to receive final consideration in both houses this week. It was ordered to third reading in the Senate last week, and may be taken up for passage to-morrow evening. The lack of opposition to the advancement of the measure in Committee of the Whole on Thursday does not indicate that it will have so easy a victory when the final vote is taken. Several Senators have announced their intention of speaking and voting against the measure.

The bill will be considered in the Assembly as soon as it is received from the Senate. Other important measures on the calendar of the lower house are the Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads bill and the Green Elmira Reformatory bill.

The most important Senate committee hearings announced for the week are as follows:

Tuesday—Before the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, Senator Sheppard's bill to prohibit the sale of liquor to inmates of the State Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath within two miles of that institution.

Wednesday—Before the Judiciary Committee, Senator Pavey's proposed amendment to the Constitution, providing that the State may sell or lease its canals to the United States.

Thursday—Before the Finance Committee, Senator Brush's bill providing for the reduction and restriction of telephone charges.

Hearings before Assembly committees are announced as follows:

Tuesday—Before the General Laws Committee, the Brennan Barbers' bill.

Wednesday—Before the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Goodsell's bill providing that the certificate of authority issued to a foreign corporation shall not confer any greater powers than are enjoyed by the corporation in the State in which it was incorporated; Mr. E. C. Brennan's, providing that Societies for the Prevention of Crime in New York City shall not obtain a warrant for arrest from any City Magistrate unless the evidence on which it is asked shall first be submitted to the Chief of Police. Before the Ways and Means Committee—Mr. Maher's resolution providing for an Elmira Reformatory investigation, and Mr. Delaney's resolution proposing an investigation of the wages and condition of laborers on public works.

FALL TOWN MEETINGS.

Validity of the Lexow Act of Last Year to be Tested.

ALBANY, March 6.—The question of the constitutionality of a law changing the time for the election of Supervisors in a particular county or counties, probably will be tested in Orangetown, Rockland County, next Tuesday.

A bill was passed last year at the instance of Senator Lexow, providing for holding the annual town meetings in the counties of his district, Rockland, Orange, and Sullivan, at the time of the general election, in November. The Democrats particularly object to this mixing of local issues with the State and National questions involved in the general elections, which, they say, is to the political advantage of the Republicans, and they contend that this special law is a violation of the provision in Article III., Section 18, of the Constitution, that "the Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill providing for election of members of Boards of Supervisors."

To test the point, the Democrats of Orangetown propose to nominate their candidates as usual and demand the holding of a town meeting on Tuesday, the day on which it has been held heretofore. The Republican Clerk will refuse to call the meeting, a mandamus will be applied for, and the question of the legality of the law will come before the courts for settlement.

This question was brought up by Leader Donnelly and Assemblyman Palmer when the bill changing the time for the town meetings in Putnam to November was up in the Assembly last week. Mr. Palmer then referred to the act passed by the Legislature of 1878, making the term of office of Supervisors in the counties of Albany, Livingston, Rensselaer, and Monroe two years instead of one. This act was decided by the Supreme Court to be a local bill within the meaning of the Constitution and therefore void, and this decision was sustained on appeal.

The Assembly having passed the Putnam bill in spite of the Constitutional point raised against it, an exactly similar measure has been introduced by Mr. Kavanaugh for Saratoga County. Apparently the advocates of Fall town meetings, finding that the bill making the change general over the State cannot be passed, are determined to accomplish the result by piecemeal.

Bills are also pending in the Assembly to repeal the act changing the annual town elections in Rockland, Orange, and Sullivan Counties from the Spring to the Fall and to amend the act by making the elections biennial after 1899.

THE PRIMARY REFORM BILL.

Many Amendments Anticipated by Its Authors—Criticisms of the Measure.

ALBANY, March 6.—Regardless of what the calendars contain, the Primary Reform bill is expected to engage the attention of the Legislature this week to the exclusion of most other subjects.

While the bill as introduced Saturday represented the agreement reached by the authorized spokesmen both of the organization and of the independents, its authors and sponsors united in insisting that it should be considered a tentative measure only, presented that it might be printed and recommitted to the Judiciary Committee for further amendment. It is expected that several hearings will be had on the bill, and the committee will be surprised if there is not a flood of suggestions and amendments from inside and outside the Legislature. Everybody connected with the movement realizes that the task of placing a satisfactory law for State control of party elections on the statute books is yet far from being accomplished, and those original friends of the cause who suspect the apparent liberal attitude of the machine so far will not breathe easy until the Governor has signed the bill. They foresee that there may be many a slip between the day of its introduction and its final passage.

There are many doubting Thomases who predict that, having won the support of the New York independents to the bill and disarmed their suspicion by a display of the most conciliatory spirit, the machine will now proceed so to doctor the measure as to care for its own interests. This, the independents say, they do not fear, for the reason that such a course would injure Gov. Black far more than it would them. The Governor, they say, is pledged so openly to an honest bill, that the enactment of any trick law under his approval would mean his political death. They say that the only thing the bill has to fear now is dissension among those for whose benefit it is chiefly intended in New York City.

The division over the bill in the new General Committee of the Fifty-three organization, which had been forecast in these dispatches, caused no surprise here. The minority's objection to the Spring enrollment and the June primary for State Convention delegates is echoed in many quarters outside of the metropolis. The Democrats, especially those from up the State, protest against that arrangement. Nobody is taking any interest in politics in the Spring and Summer, they declare. In June, the issues of the campaign will hardly have been defined, little will be known of the candidates who are to appear before the conventions, and it will be impossible to get the people in general to come out to a primary. All this, it is urged, will play into the hands of the machine, whose men are active the year round.

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FOR
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DYSPEPSIA,
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"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—Lancet.
Speedy, sure, gentle. British Medical Journal.
CAUTION: See that the label bears the signature of the firm
Andreas Saxlehner.

A distinguished Democrat, who is himself a master of politics, said, speaking of the bill: "The independents will find that they are being bunkoed if they accept a June primary. The 'machine' can get its followers out to a primary at any season of the year, but you can't get the people out unless they are aroused. They are not aroused in June. It is too soon. The campaign has not opened then. Nobody's thinking about the State Convention. The consequence is that the organization would find it an easy task to carry the primaries by default. What is the sense, anyhow, of electing delegates to a September convention in the middle of the Summer?

"Why not set the regular primary day back a little and have the primaries for all purposes held early in September, just before the State Convention? Then the people would know what they were voting about. The issues would be made up. The candidates would be known. The voters would be interested, and would go to the polls then if they ever would. I can't for the life of me understand why the New York independents don't see this."

There is much criticism here, also, of the provision for separating the party primaries held on the same day, the Election Inspectors having charge of the primaries of their respective parties. This, it is urged by critics of the bill, practically puts the machine's representatives in charge of the primary, as at present. The bi-partisan Police Board, made up of machine men, appoints Election Inspectors suggested by the machine County Committee, and these representatives of the machine are intrusted with the execution of the primary law. It is considered significant that this plan was insisted upon by Gov. Black and Senator Lexow, and was substituted for the Union League bill's provision that all the primaries should be held at the same place and under the full Boards of Election officials.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Matters that Will Be Considered in Senate and House—Maine Relief Bill to be Passed.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Senate probably will begin the week with the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia, and when this is disposed of will take up the conference report on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. It is considered quite probable that the District bill will consume two or three days, or even more. One of the questions in this bill which may arouse debate is the action of the Senate Committee on Appropriations in striking out the item in the bill as it came from the House limiting telephone charges in the District. There will be an effort to restore this provision.

The Census Bill, the Methodist Book Agent bill, and Senator Pettigrew's bill donating 5 per cent. of the proceeds of sales of public lands to the various States in which the lands are located, will contend for right of way when there are no appropriation bills to receive attention, and it is uncertain which of them will be taken up first.

It is probable that both the bill for the relief of the survivors and the victims of the Maine disaster and the Senate bill creating two additional regiments of artillery, with which to man the coast defenses, will pass the House this week. The former bill was held back until it could be investigated, as it was said the special bill for the relief of the survivors and victims of the Samoan wreck, in 1888, led to some scandal. That bill was drawn closely, and, it has been asserted, some advantage of its provisions was taken. The present bill has been drawn carefully, and is one satisfactory to Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Practically all opposition to the Artillery bill has disappeared in the House. The leaders, it is said, were in favor of delaying action upon it to allay public alarm, which might have been intensified had the bill been rushed through the House, as it was through the Senate.

Beyond action on these two measures, the House programme this week, so far as is now anticipated, is entirely peaceful, and has no reference to possible foreign complications.

To-morrow is District of Columbia day, and Friday, by special order, has been set aside for the consideration of the Bowman Act Claims bill.

The Thorp-Eppes contested election case will occupy two, possibly three, days, and such time as remains probably will be consumed in the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill, which is expected to be ready by Wednesday.

FOURTH AVENUE TROLLEY LINE.

Cars Now Running from Harlem to City Hall—First Trip Below Eighth Street Made Yesterday.

The first underground trolley cars on the Fourth Avenue line to run below Eighth Street reached the Brooklyn Bridge entrance at a few minutes before 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Two cars containing contractors, inspectors, and road officials left Eighth Street and made the trip to Park Row without encountering obstacles of any kind, thus establishing complete electrical trolley connection between the City Hall and Harlem. The last work done to complete the connection was at the junction of Grand Street and the Bowery, where a difficult "dead" switch was installed.

At 8:30 o'clock in the morning the first regular passenger car arrived at the bridge, and cars continued running at intervals of three minutes during the day. The cars on the section of the line above Eighth Street maintained a faster schedule, but to-day the schedule over the entire length of the line will be made uniform. Some of the cars were designated upon the reversible signboard on the roof as "Post Office" cars. Others were designated as "Brooklyn Bridge" cars. The cars were wel filled all day.

The road is still in the hands of the contractors, whose representatives were stationed at every switch and crossing to observe the workings of the intricate underground mechanism at those points. It is at the junction of Fourth Avenue and the Bowery, a little below Fifth Street, that the road mechanics have had their greatest troubles in construction work. At this intersection both tracks of the trolley road cross the down-town track of the cable road. For months the mechanical experts worked here, excavating and changing original foundations and tracks, and replacing with metal work and concrete. At Broome Street the down-town track leaves the Bowery. Here and at Grand Street extensive underground changes were required to allow of the operation of the road. Down-town cars leave Broome Street at Centre, continuing to the bridge. Up-town cars return through Grand Street to the Bowery.

As yet no excavating has been done to complete the line to the lower end of the Post Office, but the officials announce that the work of extension will soon be begun.

Aid from ex-Mayor Wurster.

Ex-Mayor Wurster has offered to assist the Brooklyn League with money in its proposed investigation of the City Works Department scandals under his administration.

The Great Consideration in Railway Travel
Is fully met in the New Pennsylvania Limited which combines all the comforts and conveniences of a home, a hotel, and an office. Leaves New York daily for the West.—Adv.

THE SING SING MURDER.

Braun Still Refuses to Tell Why He Killed His Wife Who Was Visiting Him.

SING SING, N. Y., March 6.—Adrian Braun, the prisoner in the State Prison here, who yesterday stabbed and killed his wife while she was on a visit to him in the visitors' room, is still a close prisoner in his cell. He will probably remain so until June next, being allowed out only for exercise, until he is called to face a jury at White Plains. Braun remained cool and showed no remorse to-day. He still refuses to tell why he killed his wife.

The body of the murdered woman was placed in the dead house on Saturday afternoon after the murder. It lay there until to-day, when Dr. Irvine, the prison physician, in the presence of Coroner Miles of Yonkers, and assisted by Dr. Sheehan, performed the autopsy. They found the woman in a perfectly healthy condition. The first blow struck by her husband was the one that caused death.

A constant watch was kept on Braun during the night and again to-day, to prevent him from taking his own life. He slept well. Early this morning Warden Sage went to the murderer's cell and had another talk with him. Braun would not talk about the crime. He was perfectly civil and asked the Warden to excuse him from discussing the affair. He said he realized his position, and said that nothing he could say would do him much good.

The Warden told Braun that he would better communicate with his friends, wherever they were; that, in view of the changed conditions, he would not be subjected longer to the prison rules relative to visitors, and that any one who had business with him would be allowed to communicate with him. He could also get counsel if he wished, and his counsel could see him at any time. After much urging Braun asked Warden Sage to notify Martin Schuckendecker, who lives in Cypress Avenue, New York City, and also Mrs. Adrian Schuckendecker of 298 North Sixth Street, Brooklyn. About his wife's relatives he would not talk. The two persons he desired notified were his uncle and aunt, he said. After the interview, Warden Sage notified them. Braun's parting request to the Warden was that a priest be sent to him. Warden Sage notified Father St. John, rector of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, in this village. Father St. John visited the prison in the afternoon and spent some time with Braun.

Mrs. Braun's body will be taken care of by her cousin, John Aull, of 97 West Avenue, Hunter's Point, Queens, who came here to-day and left word that the body should be turned over to an undertaker who would call for it to-morrow. The inquest will be held to-morrow. District Attorney Andrews said he would have Braun indicted on Wednesday, but that the trial would not take place until the next term of court. In the meantime Braun would remain in the State Prison serving his term. Whether he would be taken back and forth to the prison nightly during the trial, if more than one day was consumed, was uncertain.

Braun's record in the prison up to yesterday is a good one and is perfectly clear. Warden Sage believes that the man labored under the delusion that his wife was untrue to him, and that he had brooded over this while in prison. Mrs. Braun has a brother, Alexander Betts, of Petersborough, N. H.

FOR CHEAPER TELEPHONES.

Those Interested in the Movement Are Much Encouraged by Recent Developments.

President Shayne of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade has received several letters from both Republican and Democratic leaders at Albany in which they state that it now seems more than probable that the Brush bill for lower telephone rates will be passed, but that it will be amended in some of its minor points. One gentleman who is very close to Gov. Black in a confidential letter said that there was scarcely any doubt that Gov. Black would sign the measure after it had passed both houses. One of the prominent members of the Finance Committee has sent word to Committeemen R. M. Walters and Rupert A. Ryley that the Finance Committee will undoubtedly report the measure favorably to the Senate. Hitherto the telephone bills have all died in committee. It is the information that has been received since the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade delegation returned from Albany that has made the officials of the board so sanguine of success. The following letter has been received by the Vice President, J. A. Heckman, from Senator George W. Brush:

"The hearing we had on the bill Thursday, March 3, was very satisfactory indeed. President Shayne made a very forcible address, as did I and Mr. Frank Gardner of the Board of Trade and Transportation. There appears to be more hope now that legislation on the telephone question will be had before the session is over than I have seen at any time since I have been in the Legislature. My bill may be modified somewhat, but I do not doubt that some telephone bill will pass before the end of the session."

A number of prominent merchants and manufacturers are going to Albany on Thursday next, when what will probably be the final hearing on the measure will be had. The telephone companies expect to have a number of their representatives present at this hearing also, and it is probable that the fate of the bill will be decided then and there. In the meantime the committee that has in charge the organization of a company to rival the present monopoly, with the consent of the Democratic leaders, is hard at work, and it is surprising the success that it has met with in what it has attempted so far. Hundreds of letters of encouragement have been received by Messrs. Walters and Ryley and President Shayne.

MAY LOSE AN EYE.

Ex-Consul Krieger Was Struck With a Snowball on Broadway.

G. Adolph Krieger, ex-United States Consul at Guayaquil, Peru, who lives at 483 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, is liable to lose the sight of his left eye through a peculiar accident he met with on Thursday last while walking along Broadway with Levy Fitter, a friend.

When opposite the Hotel Imperial Mr. Krieger was struck with a snowball. His eyeglasses were broken, and small fragments entered his left eye. He was momentarily stunned, and the person who threw the missile escaped. On Mr. Krieger's return to his home the eye pained him to such an extent that a physician was summoned, who removed fragments of the glass. The opinion of the doctor is that Mr. Krieger will lost the sight of his eye.

A Division Among Theosophists.

At a meeting of Theosophists, at Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue, yesterday morning, resolutions were adopted denouncing the action of the convention of Theosophists at Chicago last Monday, by which the Universal Brotherhood was substituted for the Theosophical Society, with Katharine A. Tingley as its head. The resolutions adopted yesterday came from branch societies in Brooklyn, Staten Island, and other places, and mark a split in the ranks of the Theosophists. The Tingley faction met last night at 144 Madison Avenue and speeches were made praising the Brotherhood idea.

The Trial of ex-Coroner Coombs.

Ex-Coroner Edward B. Coombs of Kings County will be placed on trial to-day in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for grand larceny. He was indicted, together with ex-Coroner George H. Nason, for holding bogus inquests. Coombs and Nason elected to be tried separately. The trial will take place before Justice Keogh, and District Attorney Marean will personally conduct the case for the people, assisted by Assistant District Attorney Kapper. Joseph A. Burr, formerly Corporation Counsel, will be counsel for the defendant.

He Is a Public Benefactor Who provides the people with a pure stimulant
OLD DEARBORN RYE
Bottled in bond, supplies this long-felt want. Sold by all leading dealers. Prescribed by all leading physicians. Write for circular and prices.
W. P. Squibb & Co. Lawrenceburgh, Dearborn County, Ind., Distillers

The Wanamaker Store

The bicycle riding-ring on the fifth floor has been turned into a proper and satisfactory track, banked high at the corners to permit sprinting.

Exhibition fast riding here by both men and women all day.

Of Certain French Novelties

New Dress Goods

PARIS has outdone Paris. Not a new thing, either, for that versatile and variable city;—Paris outdoes herself almost every season. With every importation of a new year, one says that surely textile art can go no further.

The French designers of these high-grade goods, superior to convention,—scorning the Fashion-edicts which are their own creation, joyfully disregard both, and look only to Effect. "Beauty is its own excuse," say the Frenchmen. They place Beauty on a throne, and give her the royal attribute of infallibility. "So long as it be beautiful, it *cannot* be wrong," they say, and give their fancies free rein. With Beauty, they enthrone a consort,—Novelty. To these typically French sovereigns these importations of ours are dedicated.

It's impossible to describe such goods. A characteristic of them is a perfect riot of color,—they are chromatic orgies. Yet they never, even in a single pattern, pass that fatal line which separates good taste from bad.

In the wonderful collection which has just been opened here, you will look in vain for the patterns which you have been told are to be "stylish." These are themselves Style incarnated. They follow no plan,—they have no rule,—they are simply irresponsible, irresistible beauty in a hundred forms which have never been seen before.

We call these "dress goods." As a matter of fact, they are almost wholly silk,—kept from the regular silk counters only by a cord or stripe of mohair.

Here's a hint or two,—colorless and pale after one has seen the fabrics themselves.

There are also many interesting matters in Black—especially Crepons and Grenadines—which deserve detailing even in connection with their brilliant sisterhood above mentioned.

Colored Novelties

French silk-and-wool plaid crepon gauze Grenadine; in vivid color combinations, $3.75.
French white embroidered, ribbon Bayadere crepon gauze Grenadine, colors on black, $3.25.
French silk-and-wool plaid Bareges, of large white satin plaids over grounds that look like tinted soap-stones, $3.
French silk-and-wool Travers plaid Grenadine, in these bright and pleasing color combinations:
Maize, brown and black.
Maize, lavender and black.
Maize, cadet blue and black.
Maize, olive and black.
Maize, marine blue and black.
All at $3.50 a yard.
French velour cord novelty Bayadere, in combinations of black with heliotrope, Emerald green, cardinal gendarme and golden brown, at $3.
French Bayadere striped crepon Grenadine, in combinations of black with lavender, cardinal, olive, golden brown and marine blue, $2.50.
French crepon souffle Epingline, in grays, castor, reseda and marine blue, $2.50.

Fancy Weaves in Black Goods

Armure Frise, 75c.
Grain du Poudre Armures, $1 to $2.
Matelasse Armure, $1 to $1.25.
Mohair Novelty Travers Velour, $1.25.
Matelasse Velour Cords, $1.50.
Mohair Figured Poplins, $1.50.
Velour Corded Satin Cloth, $1.75.
Novelty Cord Velours, $2.
Armure Travers Velours, $1.75.
Silk-and-wool Figured Poplin, $2.
Silk-and-wool Armure Velours, $2.50, $3.
Silk-and-wool Figured Cord Velour, $4.

Black Crepons

Silk-and-wool figured plaid Crepon, $1.75 and $2.
Silk-and-wool figured stripe Crepon, $1.25.
Silk-and-wool Plisse gauze Crepon, $1.25.
Novelty silk-and-wool plaid Crepon, $3.
Silk-and-wool Crepon figured Velours, $2.75 and $3.
Silk-and-wool Crepon figured cord, $2.75.
Silk-and-wool figured crepe Japon, $2.
Silk-and-wool figured Crepons, $2.25 to $4.
Silk-and-wool Crepon Granite, $3.
Silk-and-wool plaid Crepon, $3.50.
Silk-and-wool lace figured Crepon, $4.
Silk-and-wool goffered plaid Crepon, $4.50.
Silk-and-wool goffered Crepon, $4.
Shirred silk striped Crepon, $3.
Mohair-and-wool Plisse gauze Crepon, $1.
Mohair figured Crepon, $1, to $2.25.
Mohair figured Crepon stripe Taffeta, $1.50 and $1.75.
Mohair-and-wool Crepe Granite, $2.
Mohair-and-wool ripple Crepons, $3 and $3.50.
Mohair-and-wool figured Crepons, $3 and $3.50.

Black Grenadines

Plain-all-silk Grenadines, 65c. to $1.75.
All-silk Pekin striped gauze Grenadines, $1 to $1.50.
All-silk Chenille figured Pekin striped gauze Grenadine, $1.50 to $2.
All-silk figured Grenadine, $1.50 to $2.
All-silk figured satin stripe Grenadine, $1.50 to $2.
All-silk swivel embroidered figured gauze Grenadine, $1.75 to $3.75.
All-silk figured gauze Grenadine, $2.
All-silk fancy plaid Grenadine, $2 and $3.
All-silk velvet tufted Grenadine, $2.50.
All-silk crepon stripe gauze Grenadine, $2.50 and $3.
All-silk Bayadere lace stripe Grenadine, $2.50.
All-silk crepe plaid gauze Grenadine, $3.50.
All-silk Bayadere plaid figured Grenadine, $5.
All-silk escurial lace stripe Grenadine, $4.
All-silk dotted bayadere corded figured Grenadine, $3.
Silk-and-wool iron frame Grenadine, $1.25 to $3.
Silk-and-wool Grenadine Barege, $2.50.
Silk-and-wool satin plaid Grenadine Barege, $1.35.
Silk-and-wool Mexican Mesh Grenadine, $2.
Silk-and-wool novelty stripe Grenadine, $2.50 and $2.75.
Silk-and-wool Bayadere plaid iron frame Grenadine, $2.
Silk-and-wool Crepon stripe iron frame Grenadine, $2.50.

More About Men's Shoes

DISGUISE it as you may, with talk of balmy breezes, the fact remains that a Winter Shoe is a Spring necessity. The balmier the breeze, the damper the ground, at this season. This makes the following information of much interest:

Every Man's Double-Soled Shoe in the Stock is now offered at $2.90 a Pair.

While these are confessedly winter shoes, the average man never wants anything much lighter,—especially now. These are the very best shoes we know how to make, not a special lot, but our regular stock. Sizes are practically complete. All the toe-shapes are represented, and the offer gives you two pairs for not much more than the regular price of one of these. These are,

584 pairs of Box Calfskin.
266 pairs of Enameled Grain Leather.
785 pairs of Tan Russia Leather.
163 pairs of Black Waxed Calf.
140 pairs of Chrome Kidskin.
103 pairs of Patent Leather.

We have removed the balance of the nineteen thousand pair lot from the temporary shoe store to the regular shoe store. There are about 2,000 pairs left, in all sizes, but only broad widths. The every-day price of these is $3. Yours for

One-Ninety a Pair.

Approved Styles—Shirt Waists—Approved Prices

TWO desirable factors, certainly, but not uncommon here. In fact, they govern of *all* our trade transactions. They are particularly prominent, however, in this showing of Shirt Waists. Selected with the most judicious and painstaking care, these garments are in the latest and absolutely correct styles, and, considering the qualities, the prices at which they are marked are those which will without doubt meet with your approval. This concerns only those of silk. And there's a variety in which it will not be hard to find the waist you like.

BLACK SILK AND SATIN WAISTS

At $4.50—Of India silk; full front, tight back; body plaited in squares; plaited collar and cuffs.
At $4.75—Of taffeta; plaited yoke back, full front; fine plaits at neck; straight silk cuffs and laundered collars.
At $5—Of taffeta; some with fine plaited French yoke, others with plaited body; all blouse front and silk collars. Another sort at same price, of satin; body fine plaited all around; blouse front and tight back; fine knife plaiting down front; plaited collar and cuffs.
At $6—Of satin; yoke back, full front; clusters of plaits at intervals; satin collar.
At $7.50—Of taffeta; plaited yoke back, full front, with nine fine box plaits across front; laundered collar.
At $9—Of black taffeta, blouse back and front; body and sleeves of fine plaits; ruffle on bottom of waist; silk collar.
At $10.50—Of taffeta; blouse back and front; sleeves and body of fine plaits; double ruffle of knife plaiting down front; revers and high silk collar. Others up to $17.50.

COLORED SILK WAISTS

At $4.25—Of solid colored taffeta; yoke back, full front; laundered collar.
At $4.50—Of pretty striped taffeta; yoke back with plaits down from yoke; full front, turnover silk cuffs and laundered collar.
At $4.75—Of changeable taffeta; plaited yoke back, full front; clusters of fine plaits at neck; high silk collar and straight cuffs.
At $5—Of handsome striped taffeta, with yoke and two box plaits in back; blouse front; high silk collar and pointed cuffs.
At $6.50—Fitted waist of striped taffeta; three box plaits in back; full front with 12 plaits gathered around neck; high silk collar.
At $7.50—Of changeable taffeta; fitted back with two vertical plaits; blouse front with 6 rows of fine knife plaiting and plaits at intervals down front.
At $9—Of fine striped taffeta; yoke back; blouse front; plait of white satin down front; finished with 18 fine pearl buttons, laundered collar and white satin bow. Others up to $20.

Second floor.

Books "For a Song."

"HOW can you do it?"—referring to our selling of books at absurdly little prices—has been a frequent question recently, but a perfectly natural one. The answer, however, is simple enough. Publishers often find they have too many—never too many for us. We take them in extraordinary quantities at unusually low prices. Thus we are enabled to sell them that way, and glad of it. These in sets, for example:

At $7.75—Bulwer's Works, 15 vols.
At $2.75—Hugo's Works, 6 vols.
At $8.50—Shakespeare's Works, 7 vols., half calf. Illustrated.
At $12.50—Ruskin's Works, 26 vols.
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The Onyx series of copyrighted fiction, comprising forty fascinating stories, is another illustration of our power over price in book-selling. These nicely bound, well-printed books at EIGHTEEN CENTS EACH.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Corsets,—New Prices.

HERE are three lots that have their cost-marks changed greatly in your favor. The styles are good, the corsets are well made; in fact no fault to find with them whatever, excepting that we have too many.

At 95c.—150 corsets of sateen and coutil; medium and long waists; extra well boned; white and drab. Were $1.50.
At $1.50—250 corsets of white or drab sateen; straight front, medium bust, short full hips, no side steels; trimmed with lace and ribbon. Were $2.50.
$1.50—150 Elite corsets of strong jean; white or drab; low bust, long over abdomen, gored hips, spoon clasp, very heavily boned, and three side steels; especially for stout figures. Same style in black sateen, at $2; extra sizes, $1.75 and $2.25; a few sizes missing in this style. Were $2.50 and $3.

Children's Underwear.

USED in decorating, and comprising some of the prettiest gowns and corset covers in the stock. Only slightly soiled in the handling, but the prices are really badly hurt.

At 65c. to $1.25—Gowns that were low-priced at 90c. to $2.
At 30c. to $1—Corset covers that were good value at 50c. to $1.50.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

The Englishmen Evince a Desire for Approximate Uniformity of Lines.

MR. JARVIS'S FULL REPORT

It Gives a Letter from Secretary Smith Advocating Another Conference After a Satisfactory Rule Has Been Adopted Here.

The synopsis of Commodore Jarvis's report of his mission among British yachtsmen for the purpose of conferring with them upon the best means of bringing about uniformity of measurement rules upon both sides of the Atlantic was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Feb. 14. His formal report, however, which was prepared immediately on his return to Toronto was held by the United States customs officials until last week for the reason that several designs of the midship sections of various fast racing yachts on the other side of the water were dutiable.

Copies of the report (minus the drawings) were sent out by Frank Bowne Jones, Secretary of the Council, at a late hour Saturday evening. In it Mr. Jarvis expresses lucidly and at length the result of his mission. He learned from the yachtsmen and members of the Council he met that the girth rule which is now in vogue has checked the tendency to shoal-bodied boats, satisfactory to most boat owners, and that it would be impracticable, even if desirable, to make any alteration at the present time. The report continues:

Forms of Racing Yachts.

The consensus of opinion is that the rule is producing what was intended, namely, a fuller-bodied boat, also that it does not encourage in too marked a degree any particular form, as every form of racing yacht may win in its particular weather. This is shown by the following notes on the prize records in the most keenly contested classes:

In the larger class the Bona was the most successful. She is a vessel with a full underwater body. The Aurora is also a vessel of full body. She was late in coming out, but after some alterations had a fair measure of success.

In the 65-foot class there was no racing yacht built last season under the present rule, and the Isolde still heads the list of winners. The racing in this class therefore affords insufficient data for comparison.

In the 52-foot class the Penitent and Morning Star were the most successful. Both are vessels with full sections.

In the 36-foot class the first prizes were very evenly distributed, the Emerald, with sixteen firsts; Westra, twelve firsts; Hermes, eleven firsts; Florella, nine firsts, and Heartease, eight firsts. These craft are by different designers, and vary from exceedingly hollow to full sections.

A similar experience is met with in the 30-foot class, where the first prizes were also fairly divided between three or four, viz.: Carol, Gwendoline, and Lora. They are also craft varying in form of midship sections.

Through the introduction of individual members of the Yacht Racing Association Commodore Jarvis visited several prominent naval architects and every opportunity was given him of studying their designs and many of the craft themselves. Among the experts who entertained Delegate Jarvis was R. E. Froude, manager of the Royal Naval Experimental Works, from whom he obtained much practical and technical information.

Appended to his report are copies of the varied correspondence which passed between Delegate Jarvis and Sir George Leach, K. C. B., Chairman of the Yacht Racing Association; George L. Watson, R. E. Froude, and B. Hechstall Smith, Secretary of the association. Mr. Smith, in the following letter of Jan. 22, 1898, shows in unmistakable language that uniform measurement rules would be very desirable to all Britons, and they are willing to meet American sportsmen half way in arranging such rules.

Secretary Smith's Letter.

The Council of the Yacht Racing Association desires me to express to you the sincere satisfaction with which it welcomes the action of the North American Yacht Racing Association in deputing yourself and Mr. Macdonough to confer as to the possibility of bringing the British and American rules of yacht measurement into approximation, so that the yachts of either country may compete in the other without serious disadvantage.

The Council is conscious of the very great difficulty which would be experienced in any attempt to agree upon one and the same rule for both countries, and if such agreement were attained it is of opinion that differences of climate would cause the evolution of rather diverging types of yachts on the opposite sides of the Atlantic.

At the same time, the Council, understanding that the general desire of American yachtsmen, like that of our own, is for a rule which will produce wholesome and roomy sea boats, feels confident that your association will be able to assimilate British and American racing yachts in type, by adopting some formula conceived upon similar lines to our own, yet with such variations as the conditions of the American climate and racing courses may render necessary.

In reply to the particular questions which you have addressed to the Council, I am to say that the measurement rule, L. + B. + .75 G. + .5 of the square root of S. A. divided by two equals lineal rating, which has now been in operation in British waters for two seasons, appears to give general satisfaction at present. It was adopted in order to correct the tendency of the former rule L. x S. A. divided by 6,000, to produce yachts of very small displacement and sail area relatively to their hull dimensions. The operation of the new formula has been decidedly such as was expected by its framer.

In conclusion, the Council hopes that after your association has thoroughly tested whatever rule it may finally adopt, another opportunity may be afforded for a conference between the representatives of the two organizations with a view to harmonizing such changes in the respective formulae as may ultimately appear to be desirable.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

Oarsmen Discuss the Season's Prospects and Some Take a Spin.

The boathouses along the Harlem River were the scene of considerable activity yesterday and a few of the more enthusiastic oarsmen donned their rowing uniforms and took short spins up and down the river. The majority of those who visited the boathouses, however, sat and talked of the prospects of the coming season, which gives promise of being a very lively one. There were a number of visitors to the Nassau Boat Club's house to see the new eight-oared barge which Capt. Jack Smith has just about completed for the club. All who saw her admired her graceful lines.

Among the clubs represented on the water was the Atalanta Boat Club, which had an eight and a four oared shell out both morning and afternoon. Capt. Harry Vought of the Atalantas was also out in a single. Smith and Clearman of the Nassaus, who are training for the intermediate double event of the Harlem and Middle States Regatta, took a four-mile spin during the day, rowing in excellent form. Goodkind of the Lone Stars paid a visit to some of his friends down the river in a single shell, and the Bohemian Boat Club had a four-oared barge and several working boats on the water.

THE MILITARY CARNIVAL.

Preparing for the Reception of the United States Troops.

The Military Athletic League, [illegible] whose auspices the military [illegible] Madison Square Garden next week is to be held, is preparing for the transportation of the United States troops which will take part in the carnival. The cavalry troop from Fort Meyer, Virginia, will arrive here on a special train next Sunday afternoon and will be escorted to the Garden by Troop C of Brooklyn, under the command of Capt. Clayton.

Capt. Thorpe's battery from Fort Hamilton and Capt. Parker's Fourth Cavalry, from West Point, will reach here next Monday. All these troops will be quartered in the Garden. None but American flags will be used in the decorations. The military bands from Governors Island and Fort Hamilton will be at each performance. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt has been asked to permit a squad of men from the monitor Terror to be present.

The Pacer Bayard Wilkes Dead.

LEWISTON, Me., March 6.—The well-known pacing horse Bayard Wilkes has died from the effects of an injury received at Mystic Park a year ago last Fall. He was thirteen years of age, and had a record of 2:11¼. He was the sire of the speedy Bismarck, and was owned by C. P. Drake of this city.

The Outdoor Riding Season Opened Yesterday with Many New Patrons on the Bridle Path.

THE WASHINGTON HORSE SHOW

American Horses Will Make a Bid for England's Big Stakes This Year—Dobbins in the Epsom City and Suburban.

The outdoor riding season opened yesterday, and, judging from the number of riders who applied at the riding academies for mounts it was evident that this season there will be a great increase in the patrons of the saddle in this city. Most of the academies have had previous knowledge of the increase, for the bookings for the season were made some time ago. Because of the increase it was found necessary at the Central Park Riding Academy to increase the staff of riding masters, the latest addition being P. A. Montulet, formerly of Durland's. Another indication of the increased interest in equestrianism this season is the demand on the market for good saddle horses. Kentucky and Canadian saddle horses bring higher prices now than they have commanded for several years. One of the well-known saddlers sold last week was Lord Winslow, who has a record of a six-foot jump. He was owned by the Heinemann brothers, and was bought by one of the new converts to equestrianism for $600.

⁂

The Washington, D. C., horse show, which will be held in Convention Hall, Washington, May 4 to 7, inclusive, promises to be a brilliant one, for Harry E. Field, the promoter of the show, has succeeded in gaining for it the patronage of a number of well-known people, among them being Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Adjt. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, United States Army; Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, United States Navy; Gov. John L. Carroll, Gen. George H. Harries, commanding District of Columbia National Guard; Col. Sumner, commanding Sixth United States Cavalry; Col. Henry May, Major Green Clay Goodloe, United States Marine Corps; John R. McLean, the Hon. J. E. Reyburn, Thomas Nelson Page, H. Rozier Dulany, Carroll Mercer, Woodbury Blair, A. Clifford Barney, C. J. Bell, G. W. McLanahan, and Hugh Legare.

One of the features of the show will be an exhibition by Troops A and E, Sixth Cavalry.

⁂

Richard Croker's Dobbins, the game son of Mr. Pickwick-Thora, whose hard-fought battles with Domino a few years ago stamped him as one of the gamest horses in the country, has accepted for the City and Suburban Handicap, valued at $10,000, which is to be run on April 20 at the Epsom, England, meeting. The race is at a mile and a quarter, and as Dobbins, who has been in the stud for several years, retains the speed and stamina which enabled him to run the remarkable dead heat with Domino as a two-year-old, the American blue should be somewhere near the front at the finish. The top weight in the race is Kilcock, at 130 pounds, Dobbins being next with an assignment of 119. Dobbins is also named for the Great Jubilee Stakes, at a mile, to be run at the Kempton Park Spring meeting on May 7. In this event he is thrown in with 96 pounds. The other American horses named for this race are Sandia, 122; Voter, 120; St. Cloud II., 115; Berzak, 108, and Archduke II., 98.

⁂

Vero Shaw, the manager of the Crystal Palace Horse Show, which is the largest horse show of the year in England, was greatly impressed with the excellence of the American horses he saw last year at the horse show in Madison Square Garden. The Crystal Palace Show in London, England, will be held on May 28, 30, and 31, and Mr. Shaw has been busy among American horsemen trying to induce them to send horses to compete. A number of Americans have agreed to exhibit, and Mr. Shaw has arranged with the White Star Line for the transportation of horses that are to be exhibited, on the Cymric, which sails from this city on April 12.

⁂

The formidable string of Western race horses owned by Turney Brothers arrived at Gravesend Thursday, Feb. 21. The lot includes twelve head, all of which are in fine fettle. The star of the string is the chestnut colt Dr. Catlett, by imp. Candlemas-Allerna. He is entered in the Metropolitan, Brooklyn, and Suburban Handicaps. The Doctor has filled out considerably since last Fall, and is now a handsome four-year-old. Seven of the string are two-year-olds. Edwin Tiffen, the veteran trainer, is in charge. Nearly all the horses will be engaged in the important Eastern events. The horses and their pedigrees are as follows: Dr. Catlett, ch. c., 4, by imp. Candlemas-Allerna; The Socman, b. c., 4, by Sir Dixon-Ermintrude; Swiftmas, b. c., 3, by imp. Candlemas-Nell Swift; Rinaldo, b. c., 3, by Leonatus-Dahlia; Warego, b. c., 3, by Wawekus, dam by Voltigeur; Ike Burg, b. c., 2, my imp. Candlemas-Nell Swift; Burlington Route, b. c., 2, by Leonatus-Puritan Lass; Dreyfus, b. c., 2, by imp. Candlemas-Landlady; Gossoon, ch. c., 2, by imp. Candlemas-Nannie D.; Lemity, b. f., by imp. Candlemas-Allerna, full sister to Dr. Catlett; bay filly, 2, by Sir Dixon-Ermintrude; bay filly, 2, by Spokane, dam by Virginius.

⁂

Northern New York and Vermont managers have arranged a schedule of dates and races for the Fall campaign. White River Junction, Vt., will open the circuit from Aug. 30 to Sept. 2. From there the horses will go to Burlington, Vt.; Plattsburg, N. Y.; St. Albans, Vt., and Malone, N. Y. The following uniform classes were agreed upon for all meetings: 2:15 class, trotting, purse $500; 2:23 class, trotting, purse $500; 2:26 class, trotting, purse $500; 2:40 class, trotting, purse $500; free-for-all class, pacing, purse $500; 2:15 class, pacing, purse $500, and 2:20 class, pacing, purse $500.

⁂

One of the busiest young dealers in the city is Max F. Greenbaum, the manager of the Nassau Boarding Stables, in East Twenty-fifth Street. Before he went into the horse business Max took a course in veterinary surgery. He does not practice, but his knowledge of a horse's anatomy is serviceable to him now. Recently he entered the driving brigade, and his turnout is never at the end of the line of fast roadsters which are seen on upper Seventh Avenue. During the Fasig sale, at Madison Square Garden last month, he picked up a number of standard-bred horses that should prove paying investments when the Speedway is thrown open and the demand for roadsters is heavy.

⁂

Gideon & Daly have chosen the following names for eight of their two-year-olds: Luminiere, chestnut colt, by His Highness-Luminary; High Invite, bay colt, by His Highness-Inverarite; Little Indian, bay colt, by His Highness-The Squaw; Rare Perfume, bay colt, by His Highness-Early Blossom; [illegible] Degree, chestnut filly, by His Highness-[illegible]ttie; Flossie Clark, by His Highness-[illegible] Louise; Royal Maiden, bay filly, by Ludwig-Tarantella, and Crochety, chestnut filly, by Ludwig-Vage.

⁂

Hawfinch, a prominent candidate for the English Derby, was recently sold for $25,000 and a contingency in the event of his winning. Imported Goldfinch, the sire of Hawfinch, is now at the Rancho del Paso Stud, California, the property of J. B. Haggin. Goldfinch is also the sire of Gold Scratch, a winner in this country this season, as well as the sire of the great English mare Chelandry, and his get will be in the market at the next Rancho del Paso sale of yearlings.

⁂

"Class" in the Eastern timber topping division will apparently be decidedly raised to a higher standard this year, since such useful race horses on the flat as Loki, Maurice, Challenger, Dutch Skater, Sir Play, Ben Brown, and Haphazard are to be schooled over the jumps, besides a number of the lesser lights.

⁂

The Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders' Association has released from suspension all horsemen who owe the association unpaid entry fees. The action was taken with a view to permitting more owners to make entries at the meetings to be held this year.

⁂

Boston is to follow the example of this city in giving to its riders and drivers a speedway. The speedway will run along the Charles River. The contract for building it has been let, and the horsemen of Boston expect it to be ready within two years.

⁂

The veteran breeder and ex-New Yorker, Z. E. Simmons, has sold his farm, three miles and a half from Lexington, on the Versailles Pike, to R. R. Early of Woodford County, for $28,000. There are 283¼ acres in the farm. Mr. Early has also bought the L. F. Bray farm of 240 acres, adjoining the Simmons place, for $14,000.

⁂

Two meetings will be held at the Reed Driving Park, Erie, Penn., this season, the first one July 26 to 29, and the other Sept. 6 to 9. The meetings will be held in connection with the Northeastern Ohio Circuit, of which W. N. Ashbaugh of Youngstown, Ohio, is Secretary.

⁂

Silkwood, the famous pacer, will again be seen on the turf this year. J. H. Williams, an experienced horseman, has leased him for this season, and will at once begin training him. He states that the injury to Silkwood's leg is entirely well, and he expects him to do some good work this year.

⁂

Trainer William L. Bass has an important stable of horses at Glenlea Farm, near Richmond, Va., made up almost entirely of youngsters and green horses. The best-known member of this stable is the brown gelding Hulman, 2:20, by Quartermaster.

⁂

An addition to the jumpers in the East this year is the Oneck Stable's six-year-old bay horse Deerslayer, by imported Midlothian-Doe, who is being schooled over the jumps at Morris Park. He takes very kindly to the new work and should make a creditable cross-country performer.

⁂

Trainer "Ed" Gillies of Worcester, Mass., who has been through Indiana picking up some green horses, says that horses which have been trained and are as good as second in 2:20 or better, over half-mile tracks, cannot be purchased for less than from $600 to $800.

⁂

C. W. Williams has taken a lease of Highland Farm, Lexington, Ky., formerly owned by W. C. France, and the home of Red Wilkes, and will move Allerton and his entire breeding stud there from Galesburg, Ill.

⁂

E. R. Bowne, who campaigned John R. Gentry and Robert J. last season, recently purchased of John C. Welty of Canton, Ohio, the handsome pair of mares, Munroe Girl, 2:19¼, and Lady Harrison, 2:28¼. These mares have won a number of prizes in the show ring.

⁂

Matt Feakes, trainer for the Goughacres Stable, has taken quarters at Monmouth Park, N. J. He has fourteen horses in the string and there are some good prospects among them.

KNOCKABOUT RULES ACCEPTED

Restrictions for a New Type of Yacht to be Raced Hereabout in the Coming Season.

That weatherly little craft the knockabout, well known for years in the vicinity of Boston Harbor, will be one of the principal racing types on Long Island Sound during the coming yachting season. The type will differ somewhat from the Boston boats, of which even the one-design class fathered by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club is a modification. Several clubs have expressed their willingness to offer prizes for an open class of knockabouts, or, more properly, "raceabouts." Frank Bowne Jones has submitted a definition of this type and a rule governing races to the interested clubs, and his statement has been accepted as the rule under which the new type of boats shall be raced. This rule says, in part:

A boat of this class is intended to be a seaworthy boat, with cabin house and fair accommodations, with water-tight standing room, or air tanks of sufficient capacity to float the boat when full of water; rigged simply with only mainsail, forestaysail, or jib, and spinnaker. The length of the load-water line, with full equipment, shall not exceed 21 feet. The beam at the load water line in keel boats shall be at least 7 feet, and in centreboard boats at least 7 feet 9 inches.

The freeboard shall be not less than 20 inches on the said respective required beams; a reduction of 1 inch on the freeboard allowed for every increase of 4 inches in beam, respectively. The cabin house shall have a length of at least 7 feet, and a width equal to 60 per cent. of the greatest beam on deck, a height at the forward end of at least 6½ inches, and at the after end of at least 9 inches above the deck; provided, that in case the freeboard exceeds the requirements, such excess may be deducted from the required height of the cabin house.

For centreboard boats the draught shall be not less than 3 feet for at least 5 feet length of keel, the total outside fixed ballast shall be not less than 3,000 pounds. For keel boats the draught shall not exceed 6 feet, the outside ballast shall be not less than 3,500 pounds.

The actual sail area shall be not over 600 square feet, and not over 480 square feet of actual sail area shall be in the mainsail. Equipment to include anchor not less than 25 pounds, and cable of not less than 30 fathoms of 1¼-inch rope; also bucket, pump, compass, foghorn, boat hook, lead and line, lantern, and three life preservers.

The crew is limited to three persons, including the helmsman, who must be an amateur; not more than one shall be a professional.

MISS BREWSTER TO BE TRIED.

Plea of the Vermont Murderess Overruled by the Supreme Court.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 6.—The Supreme Court yesterday overruled the exceptions and demurrer in the case of Miss Mildred Brewster, who is under indictment for the murder of Miss Wheeler at Montpelier last May. The motive of the crime was jealousy. After shooting Miss Wheeler, Miss Brewster attempted suicide. The ball lodged near the base of the brain and was removed by expert surgeons a few weeks ago.

The exceptions on which the case was taken to the Supreme Court were based on the fact that a stenographer was in the Grand Jury room while the witnesses were being examined, which, it was alleged, invalidated the indictment. The Supreme Court adjudged the plea of Miss Brewster's counsel insufficient, and remanded the case to the lower court. The case will come up for trial at the March term of court, which convenes on Tuesday.

Exeter's Treasurer Short $20,000.

EXETER, N. H., March 6.—Edwin S. Thyng, Town Treasurer of Exeter, was arrested in Boston yesterday on a writ issued by the Selectmen, charging him with the embezzlement of about $20,000 of the funds of the town. He has acknowledged the shortage. It is thought the loss to the town dates back several years, and it is said that actions will be instituted against Thyng's bondsmen for the years 1893, 1895, and the present year to recover the money.

Passengers on La Gascogne.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship La Gascogne from Havre were Samuel M. Barton, Shirley Barbour, M. Bourgeois, G. Blumenfeld, Theodore P. Connell, A. Casnor, Hans Pfister, Charles Schley, Oscar Wormser, and Robert Froehlzsch.

[illegible] vulnerable at every point to attacks of cold, resulting in lameness, rheumatism, stiffness of the joints and muscles, and often in disease. The best kind of armor is an Allcock's Porous Plaster, for no shaft of piercing wind can through it reach the most delicate throat, lungs, or other internal organ. Pneumonia and Bright's disease are more deadly than bullets, and these Plasters are a sure protection against them.

"Just as Good as Allcock's"—Not at all. No imitation approaches the genuine.

Allcock's Corn Shields and Allcock's Bunion Shields have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

THE WILLIS AVENUE BRIDGE.

Work on the Piers Begun Last Week, Pile Drivers Marking the Location of the Masonry.

Work was begun last week on the new Willis Avenue Bridge, which is to span the Harlem River and connect Willis Avenue on the north side with First Avenue on the south side. Two large spile drivers are now building a crib, to mark the location of the piers. The work of building the caissons in which the piers are to be built will begin shortly.

The new bridge will begin at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and First Avenue, on the Harlem side, and run, including its approaches, to Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a total length of 2,600 feet. The river will be crossed by two spans and a draw 300 feet long, the draw being near the Harlem bank of the river. Instead of continuing, as the first span, in line with First Avenue, the draw runs across the river diagonally, forming an obtuse angle with the Harlem approach, and pointing easterly toward the junction of Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. The spans are to be 240 feet long.

The bridge proper is supported on three piers besides the large pivot pier on which the draw will turn—two to the north and one to the south of this large one. The bridge will be built of steel. The northern approach will have a grade of 3 per cent. and will be a solid causeway of granite from One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street to the Southern Boulevard, and from that point to the bridge proper, a steel viaduct supported upon steel and stone pillars. This approach will run over the yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street will pass about sixteen feet above the tracks of the suburban branch of this road. The southern approach will also be of masonry, and its grade will be 3.31.

The draw will be twenty-six feet above high-water mark. At the Southern Boulevard, or One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, there will be flights of steps to reach the roadway by the approach, which at this point will be about twenty feet above the level of the street. The bridge and approaches will be seventy feet wide throughout its entire length. Forty-two feet of this will be taken up by the roadway, and on the bridge proper there will be on each side a footway nine feet wide. On the approaches these sidewalks will be thirteen feet wide.

The bridge, including the land necessary for the approaches, will cost about $2,000,000. The structure when completed will greatly relieve the enormous traffic which now passes over Harlem Bridge. According to figures obtained by the city and by Mr. Isaac A. Hopper, the contractor of the new Third Avenue bridge, the temporary structure now in use at Third Avenue is the busiest bridge in the United States, the number of vehicles passing over it far exceeding the number of those using Brooklyn Bridge.

BROOKLYN BOY SHOT.

Received a Slight Wound in a Quarrel with Other Boys.

Richard Moore, sixteen years old, of 105 Schaffer Street, Brooklyn, was shot in the back Saturday night by an unknown boy. The shot was fired from a 22-calibre revolver during a quarrel at Bushwick Avenue and Madison Street. Young Moore and three companions were walking along Bushwick Avenue when they met his assailant, who was accompanied by three other boys. A quarrel followed, during which the shot was fired. The boys then scattered, and Moore went to his home. Although he suffered much pain from the wound he refrained from telling his parents until yesterday.

Dr. W. L. Applegate of 81 Cooper Street was called, and extracted the bullet, which he found was only imbedded in the flesh, and that the wound was not serious. The police of the Ralph Avenue Station were informed of the shooting last evening and are now looking for the assailant.

LYING-IN HOSPITAL BENEFIT.

Details of the Entertainment to Take Place at the Waldorf-Astoria.

All the details of the entertainment for the Lying-In Hospital, to take place on March 19 under fashionable patronage at the Waldorf-Astoria, have been practically settled. Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield is Chairman of the Arrangements Committee, a subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee (No. 9) of the auxiliary of the hospital, whose Chairman is Mrs. Frederic Bronson.

The children's entertainment, the "Birdies' Reception," is to bring out about sixty children of society people dressed as flowers as well as birds. There will be cowslips, primroses, wild roses, pussy, willows, apple blossoms, and other flowers galore. Yellow birds, bobolinks, bluebirds, mocking birds, blackbirds, nightingales, the thrush, and the wren will be some of the representatives of the feathered family. The American Eagle will also appear among the characters, waving the National flag and flopping his wings in proper fashion. A certain well-known society man will probably be placed behind the scenes to imitate the calls of birds.

At the evening entertainment (the Marie Antoinette fête, held in the large ballroom,) the Queen will appear in regulation Watteau shepherdess costume, as will the Court dames in the shepherdess dance. Other costumes are announced as follows: The Russian flag dancers will wear accordion plaited skirts and carry flags in their hands, their heads being bound with blue, white, and red filets; in women's Court gowns, plain or figured skirts of any color may be worn, but the Court petticoats must be plain; men attending the King and Queen will be in full Court costume; half of the dairy maids will wear white and red striped and half green and red striped dresses, but all will wear very wide skirts, black velvet bodices, fichus, mop caps, black stockings, and black slippers; in the Alsacian dance four women will wear green gowns and four white, all having white bobinet aprons, red bodices, trimmings of red and black braid, red stockings, black slippers, and wearing wreaths of red and white roses; four of the Pierrettes will appear in pink tarletan and four in blue. They will also wear pointed hats, black gloves, black ribbons, black stockings, and slippers, and will carry fancy batons. One hundred and ten young men and women will take part in the fête.

Masked Robbers in Cambridge, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 6.—Three masked robbers entered the grocery and provision store of ex-Alderman Peter F. Rourke, 21 and 23 Harvard Street, last evening at 8:10 o'clock, held up seven men and two women with revolvers, rifled the cash drawer of more than $150, and then made their escape. All the men were disguised, and identification probably is out of the question. The disguises worn by the men were found in an alley a short distance from the store, where they had been thrown while the robbers were running away.

. Finest Flavor . Fairest Price .

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

[illegible] KLONDIKE TOLL GATES

[illegible] Customs Duties on All American Goods Exacted at the Summits of the Passes.

TALK OF PUSHING THROUGH

No Help Expected from the United States Government—Puget Sound Cities Excited by the Threatened Loss of Outfitting Trade.

TACOMA, March 6.—Puget Sound cities, as well as thousands of Klondikers, are much exercised over Canadian movements lately and the stringent move toward compelling Klondikers to take Canadian outfits to Alaska. Two weeks ago forty Canadian police, under Inspectors Strickland and Belcher, accompanied customs officers to points near the summits of White and Chilkoot Passes, where customs offices were opened Feb. 26. Strickland commands on White Pass and Belcher on Chilkoot. It is no longer possible to take packhorses, dogs, or a pound of American goods to Lakes Linderman or Bennett without paying duty. Twenty-five dollars is charged for every dog and the full limit allowed by the Canadian tariff on everything else. Further taxes have been added in the form of $10 for logs used in each cabin, and 20 cents per log for boat building and fuel purposes. These charges add greatly to the expense of reaching the Klondike gold fields.

Pack horses are rated at high values, and 20 per cent. duty is charged before they can continue carrying outfits over. This expense must in the end be borne by the gold seekers.

James Essary, who arrived last night, says indignation meetings have been held on both trails by 10,000 or more Klondikers now moving over there. Some have advised marching over in entire disregard of the customs officers. Such an attempt is considered likely, because many Klondikers who are short of funds had figured on taking their outfits to Lake Bennett and then earning enough at boat building or packing to pay the duty when they reached the Tagish Custom Houses. It is probable that the two companies of United States soldiers at Skaguay will be used to keep the peace on the summit rather than at Skaguay.

The miners expect little help from the American Government, considering its almost utter disregard of Alaska's wants in the past. This is evidenced by the present condition of the Skaguay and Dyea Post Offices, which are so congested that letters cannot be obtained for eight and ten days after they arrive.

The White Pass camp of the mounted police is within twelve miles of Skaguay, and the Chilkoot camp is within eighteen miles of Dyea.

The following letter, which has been received at Skaguay, shows that rights of ownership are exercised at Lindermann definitely by Collector of Customs Goodson:

Bennett, B. C., Feb. 24.

Willis Thorpe, Skaguay:

Sir: I have the honor to request you will present yourself at Bennett within the next few days with all invoices of goods and meat now in the Province of British Columbia, at Lake Bennett. I found a notice of sale of your goods on the trail between Lakes Bennett and Lindermann, and have forbidden your man in charge to dispose of a single pound until the duty was paid. Please give this your earliest attention. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. GOODSON, Collector Customs.
Lake Bennett.

PASSENGERS FROM DAWSON.

Few More Coming Out This Winter—Rampart City Heard From.

SEATTLE, March 6.—The steamer Farallon arrived here at midnight from Skaguay, Alaska. Among her passengers were Thomas Graham of Ontario and Thomas Elliott of Monroe, Washington. They left Dawson Feb. 1. They say that but a few more will attempt to get overland this Winter. Their trip was accompanied by severe storms. Everything was quiet at Dawson when they left.

James Dobson had reached there from Munook Creek, bringing news that mining there is progressing satisfactorily. Claims are paying $10 to $30 per man daily. Bedrock had been reached on some. Provisions are plentiful at Rampart City. This is the first news from Rampart since October.

A large nugget worth over $1,000 has been found on one of Alexander McDonald's claims on Eldorado Creek.

Capt. Roberts of the Farallon reports that the steamers Signal and Navarro are but a few hours behind him.

FAST ASHORE NEAR JUNEAU.

Climax of the Unlucky Trip of the Schooner Whitelaw.

SEATTLE, March 6.—From a letter received from Juneau, Alaska, it is learned that the schooner Whitelaw, which ran ashore four miles from Juneau, had an exciting trip nearly all the way from San Francisco. Off the Oregon coast she weathered one of the worst gales of the season. Capt. Lockyer abandoned the outside course and put into Port Angeles. Taking on fresh water and meat, the boat proceeded northward. Monday, Feb. 28, in Wrangel Narrows, she ran on the rocks, scraping the planks off. When she struck the sandbar on which she now lies near Juneau, the Whitelaw was left in shallow water and careened at an angle of about thirty degrees. She is likely to go off the beach March 8, when the waters reach high tide in the channel.

CANADIAN RIGHTS IN ALASKA.

Ill Feeling Over Recent Acts of the Washington Government.

OTTAWA, March 6.—The passage of the Alaska Homestead bill by the United States Senate, and the withdrawal of the bonding privileges from Canada in that district unless certain concessions are obtained from the Canadian Government in return, have stirred up considerable feeling here. The result likely will be that the Canadian Yukon Railway will be built from Telegraph Creek right through to Fort Simpson, on the British Columbia Coast, so as to avoid difficulties at Fort Wrangel.

No concession, it is said in official circles, will be granted by Canada in exchange for a right which has been guaranteed her by treaty, namely, the free navigation of the Stickeen River for commercial purposes.

Over 900 Persons Start for Alaska.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 6.—Over 900 persons left here to-day for Alaska on the steamers Valencia and Queen. The Valencia, bound for Copper River, carried 600, and the Queen, bound for Southeastern Alaska, carried 318. At Tacoma and other sound ports the Queen's list will be increased to 600.

SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

Its First Concert at the Broadway a Success.

The Seventh Regiment Band, under the leadership of Ernest Neyer, gave the first of a series of popular concerts last night at the Broadway Theatre before a large and appreciative audience. The soloists were Hilda Clark, who sang Victor Herbert's "Cupid and I," and the forest song from "Robin Hood"; Julius P. Witmark, who sang Faure's "Charity," and Ernest H. Clarke, who gave a trombone solo called "Caprice Adonis," by Wiegand. The artists were loudly applauded and recalled.

Mr. Clarke for an encore gave the first few bars of "America" in four different keys on the trombone, descending to the lowest possible bass, and evoked a good deal of laughter by his efforts to stretch the instrument to what seemed to be an impossible length.

A minuet played by ten members of the band on flute, oboes, cornets, saxaphones, fagots, and clarionet was a feature of the concert. At the close of the programme "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played, the audience singing the air with great en[illegible]

The Prince of Wales

ORDERS

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

ABERGELDIE CASTLE, ABERDEENSHIRE.

Please supply three dozen Hoff's Malt Extract, on account of H. R. H., Prince of Wales. J. CROSS.

By goods train to Abergeldie, Ballater, Aberdeenshire.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract makes Flesh and Blood. More strength in one dozen bottles of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract than in a cask of Ale, Beer or Porter, without their intoxicating effects.

THE END OF THE HAYMARKET.

Edward Corey Decides to Give Up the Fight to Keep the Place Open.

Edward Corey, the proprietor of the Haymarket, at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue, has decided to give up his fight against the police, and will go out of business on the first of May. The historic resort, which has experienced so many vicissitudes since it was first opened as an all-night resort by "Billy" McMahon twenty-five years ago, will be turned into a prosaic meat market. Corey has sold his lease to a large beef company, and it will take possession on May 1.

The place was first started as a swimming pool about forty years ago, and then McMahon got hold of it. He was a notorious character when the Tenderloin was in its glory, and under him the Haymarket gained its greatest fame. He abandoned it when the then Capt. Williams refused to indorse his application for a renewal of his license. This was in 1886. After trying to run the place with only "soft" drinks for sale, McMahon gave up, and a museum was opened there by Worth. Afterward a vaudeville show was run in the building for a while, followed by a negro theatre.

Then it was vacant during the Parkhurst era of reform, but with the passage of the Raines law it was reopened by Corey. His efforts to maintain it as a place of resort for Tenderloin habitués is a matter of recent history. He ran it under the name of the Gramercy Club until the club license was revoked. Then he organized the Brandon Club, but Capt. Sheehan refused to sanction this either, and then Corey gave up.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR.—Allan R. Joy, Dawson, N. W. T.

FIFTH AVENUE.—David C. Thomson, London.

MANHATTAN.—A. G. Thacher, Boston; E. S. Ellsworth, Iowa.

MURRAY HILL.—Frank M. Higgins, Olean.

PARK AVENUE.—C. A. Tomes, Hongkong.

WALDORF.—Col. Theodore A. Dodge, United States Army; Dr. H. L. Bunnell, Boston; N. Kishinowyr, Tokio, Japan.

WINDSOR.—George Napier Fowle, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Lambert, hosiery and underwear; A. K. Hone, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Howe, silks and velvets; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bird, J. Edward, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bird, dry goods, notions, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Burnham, Hanna-Munger Manufacturing Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Thomas, piece goods, 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. T. Lloyd, handkerchiefs, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Dey Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. Dey, dry goods, 66 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Co., The, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, laces and embroideries; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Evansville, Ind.; G. Walker, dry goods; 57 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; H. W. Merritt, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Bell, linens and white goods; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Gammon, J. A., & Co., Rome, Ga.; J. A. Gammon, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hunter, J. W., & Co., Norfolk, Va.; J. W. Hunter, notions; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hartwell-Richards Company, Providence, R. I.; H. A. Young, dress goods; Hotel Vendome.

Kilpatrick-Koch Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; D. F. Baxter, domestics; Hotel Marlborough.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. MacInnes, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Normandie.

Kelley, Steger & Co., Omaha, Neb.; G. Kelley, notions and fancy goods; Gilsey House.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Normandie.

Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, St. Paul, Minn.; E. Sloane, white goods and laces; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lesser & Co., Anderson, S. C.; A. Lesser, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss V. Prender, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Albert.

Loeb & Loucheim, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Loucheim, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Middleton, J. A., & Co., Shelbyville, Ky.; J. F. Middleton, carpets; R. A. Campbell, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; J. T. Christie, furnishing goods; Stuart House.

Michaels, Stern & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Michaels, woolens; 9 East Fourth Street; Hoffman House.

Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Mandel, cloaks and suits; 450 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Mann, C. W., Buffalo, N. Y.; cloaks and suits; Grand Hotel.

Nugent, B., & Bro., St. Louis, Mo.; R. Kahman, hosiery; Miss N. Jones, muslin underwear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Gerlach.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Carroll, dry goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; Miss Rosenbaum, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Schaul Brothers, Hornellsville, N. Y.; J. Schaul, clothing; Union Square Hotel.

Story & Smith, Chillicothe, Ohio; E. P. Smith, carpets and dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Sibley, Lindsay, & Curro Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Cook, linens; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Smith & McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; L. Smith, dry goods; F. McCord, notions; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Cooper, domestics and linens; Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue; Gilsey House.

Turner, G. H., Gainesville, Ga., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Taft & Cyphers, Sidney, Ohio; J. H. Taft, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. C. McGowan, shoes; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. Evans, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkils, silks and velvets, 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Louis, toys and bric-a-brac, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Wallace, D., Statesville, N. C., dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss B. Rubinstein, collars, cuffs, and ruchings; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

The Kaiser's Playing Cards.

From The London Chronicle.

The German Emperor possesses a singular and unique pack of playing cards, and, what is more, he always uses it. The court cards represent portraits of reigning sovereigns selected by his Majesty. The queen of hearts, it is flattering to record, is Queen Victoria, the Queen of Italy figures as the queen of diamonds, and the Empresses of Russia and Austria are, respectively, the queens of spades and clubs. The Pope, oddly enough, is the king of spades, and the King of Italy his majesty of clubs; Leopold II. of Belgium is the sovereign of diamonds, and, with becoming modesty, the Emperor William himself is the king of hearts. The Empress Augusta, it will be noticed, is not in the collection. The principal Premiers of Europe will be flattered to know that they are the knaves in this original pack, and in the centre of each ace is the presentment of some famous actress. The Emperor owns the original plates, and copies are naturally not issued to the public.

REV. DR. ABBOTT'S SERMON

He Preaches from St. Paul with Reference to the Needs of the Present Day.

NO LINES IN INDIVIDUAL LIFE

You May Respect Other Men's Consciences, He Says, but Not Obey Them—Christ's Disinclination for Vengeance.

Dr. Lyman Abbott continued his series of sermons on St. Paul last night in Plymouth Church. The sermon was the fourth and last on the Epistle to the Romans, and it was largely devoted to applying Paul's doctrines to the needs of the present day. The Spanish war scare and the recent shooting affray in South Carolina served as illustrations of his meaning.

He first showed that, according to Paul's teaching, the Christian life did not consist in exercising virtues because a law commanded it, but in having the Christ spirit, which led one's inclinations toward the exercise of those virtues.

"The inclination of Christ," he continued, "was not an inclination toward vengeance. When He was insulted He did not wish to call back names. Paul says, 'If Christ is in you you will not avenge yourself; you will not wish to avenge yourself.' Are you a Christian? You will not wish to. Are you a Christian nation? You will not wish to. Because 200 men have perished of your blood, you will not think to satisfy yourself by having 200 others perish of another blood.

"Still there will be the duty of protecting yourself; still the duty of protection of others in the State; still the duty of protection of the Nation by the Nation. But just in so far as the spirit of Christ has been wrought in the heart of the individual or the Nation, just in so far the desire for vengeance will have disappeared.

Citizenship and State.

"In the next chapter Paul takes up the relation of the Christian citizen to the State. The Government of Rome was about as bad as a Government on earth could be. 'Let every soul subject himself under the higher power, for there is no power but from God.' Remember, we are trying to find out what Paul teaches, not what is true. You have still a right to exercise your judgment as to whether what Paul teaches is true or not.

"Does Paul, then, declare that there is no higher law than human law? When Seward said there was a higher law, were they who laughed at him right, and was Seward wrong? No; Paul does not say that you are always to obey all the powers; he says you are to be subject under them. Daniel was subject under the powers when he allowed himself to be cast into the lions' den. Jesus Christ was subject under them when He stood before the court of Caiaphas and the court of Pilate, unresisting. Does Paul stigmatize revolutions as wrong? No; to change a Government is not to array one's self against all government. Cromwell did not deny the divinity of government when he overthrew the Stuarts.

"What Paul says is this: Government is of divine ordinance. It does not depend on bayonets or armies. It is a part of the Divine plan that men should live in the family, the Church, and the State or political organism. He condemns the spirit of philosophic anarchism which says, 'There ought to be no government,' as it is represented, for instance, by such a writer as Prince Krapotkin. He sets himself against the notion that government is a necessary evil, as it was represented to some extent by Jefferson, and still more radically by Thomas Paine, and against the notion that it is a partnership entered into by contract, the Rousseau doctrine.

"But he sets himself also against the spirit of lawlessness. The Roman Christians were under a terrible despotism. So have the Armenians been under a terrible despotism. Could these Christians have united and overthrown the despotism and established a good government it was their right. That was impossible. Should they then become lawless citizens of the Roman Empire? Just what the Nihilist citizens of Armenia have attempted to do in Turkey, and their lawless efforts have brought torture and death and irretrievable disaster alike upon the innocent and the guilty.

Mob Lawlessness.

"Only last week you read in your papers of that terrible tragedy in South Carolina. A man, his wife, his children, the babe in arms, shot to death because he dared to accept a position as Postmaster in a community that did not want a colored man in that office. You also read in your papers how, when effort after effort had been made by a brave and loyal Governor in Indiana to bring the ringleaders of a great mob to justice, one of them was acquitted amid the hurrahs of the multitude because the popular sentiment was in favor of the mob and against the Governor in his attempt to punish mob violence. I believe it is true that within the last year we have had something over 200 cases of lynch law in the United States—four a week.

"Now, what Paul would say would be: 'If your Government is wrong, change it, but if you cannot change the Government, remain subject to it. The lawless will of the individual never has a right to set itself against the authority of the State, however bad that authority may be. Any law is better than any lawlessness. Any authority is better than mob violence.'

"In the fourteenth chapter, Paul takes up another question. There are questions of right and wrong about which the universal conscience is practically agreed, but there are others concerning which judgment depends very much on education and prejudice. In Paul's day these doubtful questions concerned eating meat offered to idols and the observance of certain feasts and fasts.

"Other doubtful questions have now taken their place, card playing, dancing, theatregoing. Paul lays down the principle that the moral quality of an act depends not on the act, but on the spirit of the agent doing the act. Whatever a man thinks is wrong is wrong. It doesn't necessarily follow that whatever he thinks is right is right. If a man does a perfectly innocent thing when his conscience is protesting it, Paul says, he is condemned.

Obey Your Own Conscience.

"We are asked, Where will you draw the line? There are no lines. Life doesn't consist in walking in rules or lines of any kind. Is it right to play cards? Can any man tell me ethically why, if you print colored figures on a card, it is wrong to play with it, and if you put historical names on the card it is right? Can any man tell me why it is wrong to knock little balls about a green table—that's billiards—and right to knock them around on the green grass—that's croquet? [Laughter.] May I go to the theatre? No, not so long as you ask the question. If you are doubtful whether it is right for you to go to the theatre, for you it is wrong. You must respect your own conscience and you must regard the consciences of others, but not obey them. If I never may do anything that the conscience of some neighbor objects to I shall never do anything. The Roman Catholic thinks it is wrong to go to a Protestant church, and the Protestant thinks it wrong to go to a Catholic church. The Protestant can't go to his own church because the Catholic thinks it wrong, and can't go to a Catholic church because the Protestant thinks it wrong. Result: You can't go to church. [Laughter.]

"You are to have regard for other men's consciences. You are to respect them, but not obey them. You are to obey your own. These are the simple principles which Paul lays down in this fourteenth chapter of Romans."

HELD FOR TRYING TO POISON.

George Colwell of Liberty, N. Y., Must Face the Grand Jury.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 6.—George Colwell of Liberty, N. Y., was held yesterday for the Grand Jury, charged with attempting to poison Bruce S. Smith. Smith and Colwell quarreled over the former's wife. A day or two after the quarrel Smith was seized with violent sickness after drinking tea.

He charged his wife with attempting to poison him, and it has been stated to the authorities that she confessed that Colwell had put a white powder into the teapot from which she had served tea to her husband.

[illegible] AND THE OFFICES.

Now that the Civil Service Rules Are [illegible] Appointments Are [illegible] Expected.

Now that the new civil service regulations have been formulated by the municipal commission and approved by Mayor Van Wyck, the rank and file of Tammany are anxiously awaiting the announcement of appointments. Of the more important places put by the new classifications in Schedule A—the noncompetitive class—there are less than 200. Of those about twenty are in the gift of the Mayor, while the rest pertain, at least nominally, to the heads of departments.

Since the new administration came into power several hundred comparatively small offices have been abolished. Now that all previously existing eligible lists are wiped out by the adoption of the new rules, it is expected that the places, under different denominations, will be re-established, and the men, or some of the men, who fought in the campaign of last Fall will be invited to fill them.

Then there are the new departments created under the charter. All of them need men, and despite the shaving of budgets and the rigid economy that has so far marked the actions of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, there is no doubt that money will be found to defray necessary expenses.

The point raised by the Civil Service Reform Association that the new rules, not having been approved by the State Civil Service Board, are illegal and consequently ineffective will be settled by the courts in the near future. Notwithstanding the statement that Controller Coler will be enjoined from paying the salary of any employe appointed under the new rules until the courts have decided that question, there will be no lack of men ready to accept office and go to work on the chance of getting their money in the end. They argue that it is better to fight from the inside than from the outside, and that an office and no money is 50 per cent. better than no office and no money.

It is believed that the city officials are satisfied with the new rules, although some of them believe the number of places exempt from competitive examination is not large enough and that it should at least have included all heads of bureaus and all positions executive and administrative in their nature.

Mr. Croker declined to discuss the regulations last night and said he did not even know what offices were exempted or what were to be filled.

The first batch of appointments, expected to-day, will, it is said, do much to quiet the discontent in the Tammany ranks with the slowness of the leaders in fulfilling the pledges made last Fall and in getting rid of the hold-overs from the last administration.

Mr. Ellsworth Sees Mr. Platt.

State Senators Ellsworth and Higgins arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening and Mr. Ellsworth had a long conference with Senator Platt. The purport of their conference was not made public, but it was whispered that it was in reference to the Ellsworth newspaper bill, about which some hitch had arisen.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, March 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

94—In re Lewis.
100—42d St., Manhattanville, &c., Ry. vs. Hannon.
101—Commercial Towboat Company vs. Steamship George W. Clyde.
103—Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, vs. Robertson.
106—Davis vs. Ship Iroquois.
107—Sewall vs. Barkentine E. S. Powell.
109—Universal Winding Co. vs. Willimantic Linen Co.

Motion Calendar.
1—Thomson vs. Maher.
2—Barber Asphalt Co. vs. Odass.
3—Woodworth vs. Bank of Commerce.
4—Lezinsky vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5—Lilienthal vs. Druckleib.
6—Graves vs. Ship Babcock.
7—Willcox & Gibbs vs. Merron Mac. Co.
8—Grace vs. Browne.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 48 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Government causes, (Jury.)

4002—Webster vs. Miller.
4365—Stewart vs. Same.
4006—Falconer vs. same.
8499—Eldridge vs. same.
3666—Dieckerhoff vs. same.
3694—E. C. Cowdin vs. Arthur.
3731—Curren vs. same.
3749—Valkenburgh vs. same.
3772—Beeckman vs. same
3801—Hazen vs. same.
3901—Jaffray vs. Miller.
4092—Arnold vs. Arthur.
3633—Wood vs. Miller.
3728—Anderson vs. same
3730—Bartlett vs. same.
3993—Haines vs. same.
3273—Lord vs. same.
3318—Reese vs. same.
3336—McLeon vs. same.
3375—Booth vs. same.
3377—Landon vs. same.
3378—Valentine vs. same
3379—Hardt vs. same.
3381—Shaw vs. same.
3485—Campbell vs. same.
3468—Werkermeyer vs. same.
3571—Douglass vs. same
3572—Fiegenheim vs. same.
3573—Fleitman vs. same
3634—Schultz vs. same.
3638—Goddard vs. same.
3500—Graef vs. same.
3503—Schweitering vs. same.
3542—Arnold vs. same.
3580—Arnold vs. same.
3533—Lord vs. same.
2800—Openhym vs. Miller.
2181—Drew vs. same.
5151—Plummer vs. same
5321—Toplitz vs. same.
7679—Herrman vs. Merritt.
7883—Downing vs. Merritt.
7884—Downing vs. Robertson.
7885—Downing vs. same.
7886—Same vs. same.
8025—Same vs. same.
8386—Strauss vs. same.
9020—Mills vs. same.
9037—Morrison vs. same.
8747—Wheeler vs. same.
9267—Weilbacher vs. same.
9287—Steinhardt vs. same.

10744—Silverberg vs. same.
9381—Nesbith vs. same.
11060—Neuss vs. Hedden.
10901—Ferris vs. same.
11049—Sten vs. Hedden.
11113—Ponquet vs. same.
11049—Stein vs. Hedden.
10774—Robbins vs. Robertson.
9996—Neuss vs. same.
11165—Hecht vs. Hedden.
11273—Ferris vs. Hedden
11577—Wertheimer vs. Hedden.
11417—Muser vs. same.
11470—Mills vs. same.
11410—Ulman vs. same.
11090—Robbins vs. same.
12322—Avis vs. Magone.
11188—Toplitz vs. Hedden.
12176—Winter vs. Hedden.
13027—Brigg vs. Magone
13447—Brigg vs. same.
13948—Brigg vs. same.
14196—Dennison vs. same.
15698—Hussa vs. Erhardt.
16325—Druckleib vs. same.
18761—Westervelt vs. Robertson.
18768—McCreery vs. same.
18627—Sylvester vs. Robertson.
18628—Same vs. same.
18629—Same vs. same.
18630—Same vs. same.
18631—Same vs. same.
18632—Same vs. same.
18633—Same vs. same.
18634—Same vs. same.
18635—Same vs. same.
18636—Same vs. same.
18637—Same vs. same.
18638—Same vs. same.
18639—Same vs. same.
18759—Same vs. same.
18760—Same vs. same.
8714—Levy vs. Erhardt.
9272—Ullman vs. Hedden.
8906—Robbins vs. Robertson.
8778—Einstein vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

52—Bee vs. Yacht Vif.
89—McCaffrey vs. Tug M. Vandercook and Ferryboat Plainfield.
100—N. Y. & South Brooklyn Ferry Co. vs. Tug. W.H. Beard.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Board of Education, (in re Academy Street.)
2—In re 29th St. school site.
3—In re 37th and 38th Sts. school site.
4—Hooper vs. Routt.
5—Golt vs. Hogencamp.
6—Andreas vs. Broadnax.
7—Lane vs. McMenomy.
8—Roth vs. Fromme.
9—Cullen vs. Cullen.
10—Davidson vs. Moloney.
11—Dorchester vs. Lippman.
12—Wickes vs. N. Y. City & Suburban Water Co.
[illegible]
17—Matthews vs. Hannigan.
18—In re W. B. Smith Co.
19—Karit vs. Taylor.
20—Speir vs. Russell.
21—Bayliss vs. Hamilton
22—Hitchcock vs. Mellen.
23—Poughkeepsie Savings Bank vs. Kahn.
24—Heffernan vs. Olympic Ath. Club.
25—Greenpoint Lumber Co. vs. Lasher.
26—Mulbery vs. Lippman.
27—Hawley vs. Rutan.
28—Wokal vs. Wokal.
29—Katzman vs. Katzman.
30—Feder vs. Vreeland.
31—Goldsmith vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
32—In re Bindsell.
33—Hilton vs. Hilton.
34—Lange vs. Hirsch.
35—People, &c., vs. Bernhard.
36—Tuck vs. Dominion Mining & Chemical Co.
37—Earl vs. Page.
38—Maisner vs. Maisner.
39—Winans vs. Condon.
40—Meyer vs. Kampmann.

50—Weil vs. Weil.
51—Boyle vs. Staten Island & South Beach Land Co.
52—In re Murray.
53—Hildebrandt vs. Avery.
54—Sheehy vs. McMillan.
55—Katzenberg vs. Steinman.
56—Lawrence vs. Bernham.
57—O'Brien vs. Ottenberg.
58—In re Merriam.
59—First Nat. Bank of Springfield vs. Mathers.
60—Tracy vs. Dolan.
61—Rothschild vs. [illegible]
[illegible] Cuddy.
[illegible] Perrotti.
[illegible] Co. vs. [illegible] Imp. Co.
[illegible] vs. Magnolia Metal Co.
66—Magnolia Metal Co. vs. Pound.
67—Gilbert vs. McCone.
68—In re Fairchild & Co.
69—Bissell vs. Bissell.
70—Kernochan vs. Hughes.
71—Shaw vs. Verman.
72—Saari vs. Saari.
73—Korn vs. Korn.
74—Carpenter vs. Barry.
75—In re Schneider.
76—Guenat vs. Berkshire Life Ins. Co.
77—In re Hayden.
78—Nass vs. Patton.
79—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Fire Ins. Co.
80—Gearns vs. Gearns.
81—Kiernan vs. Tile, Grate, and Mantel Association.
82—Petreca vs. Petreca.
83—McFuhal vs. Lehman.
84—In re Howard.
85—Central Trust Co. vs. West India Imp. Co.
86—In re Brook Av.
87—Bryan vs. Bryan.
88—Morrison vs. Harrell.
89—Williams vs. Sullivan.
90—Rothwell vs. Fuller.
91—Gillies vs. Ellis.
92—Levi vs. Kuhn.
93—N. Y. Breweries Co. vs. McClenahan.

41—[illegible] Dining Room Furniture Co.
42—In re Savings and Loan Institution.
43—Bano vs. Golden.
44—In re Shaen.
45—In re Army and Navy Ill. Pub. Co.
46—Dudley vs. Murray.
47—Fischer vs. Friedel.
48—Formes vs. Valentine.
49—Knevals vs. Zucker.

[illegible]—White vs. [illegible]
[illegible]—Haines Brothers vs. Haines & Co.
96—In re Mangels.
97—Chamberg vs. Von Cleff.
98—Garofnas vs. Pepperell.
99—Whitlock vs. Seaboard Nat. Bank.
100—Lehman vs. Lehman.
101—Vath vs. Vath.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Dunne vs. Brennan.
2—New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. vs. Sands.
3—Lawton vs. Lawton.
4—Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. vs. Aberle.
5—Runnells vs. Runnells.
6—Luerson vs. O'Brien.
7—De Sperati vs. Cohen.
8—Willets vs. Cantor.
9—Whiteman vs. Cohen.
10—Ostrander Fire Brick Co. vs. Vogel.
11—Godwin vs. Coddington.
12—Greenberg vs. Greenberg.
13—Brandt vs. Brandt.
14—Michael vs. Michael.
15—Patterson vs. Patterson.
16—Saugerties Bank vs. Mack.
17—Miller vs. Miller.
18—Weiser vs. Weiser.
19—Ross vs. Palmer.
20—In re 91st St.
21—In re 232d St.
22—In re 57th St.
23—In re 135th St.
24—In re W. 253d St.
25—Ruge vs. Mayor, &c.
26—O'Toole vs. Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association.
27—Reilly vs. Kerr.
28—Health Department vs. Fisher.
29—Panstian vs. Panstian.
30—Kult vs. Nelson.
31—Fifth Avenue Bank of Brooklyn vs. Cudlipp.
Demurrers:
642—Ernest vs. New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.

542—Export Lumber Co. vs. South Brooklyn Saw Mill Co.
671—Stanton vs. Freund.
672—Vereingite Pinselfabriken vs. Rogers.
673—Koehler vs. Kessel.
700—Same vs. same.
701—Same vs. same.
674—Kager vs. Brenneman.
675—Same vs. same.
676—New Home Sewing Machine Co. vs. Richter.
677—Same vs. same.
678—Goldmark vs. Magnolia Metal Co.
679—Wells & Newton Co. vs. Todd.
680—Marvin vs. Shear.
681—Logan vs. Moore.
682—McGay vs. McQueston.
683—Sprigg vs. Savage.
684—Fraser vs. Work.
685—Stevens vs. Hein.
686—Haag vs. White.
687—Eastmans Co. vs. Sayles.
688—Same vs. Sayles.
689—Same vs. Sayles.
690—Smith vs. Paull.
691—Rose vs. Durant.
692—Starke vs. Myers.
693—Same vs. same.
694—Henriques vs. Garson.
695—Schoverling vs. Ruben.
696—Hirsch vs. same.
697—Mercantile National Bank vs. Mayor, &c.
698—Johns vs. Ruben.
699—Sparkman vs. N. Y. & N. J. Bridge Co.
702—Ash vs. Heine.
Preferred causes:
4711—Kempson vs. Slaton.
5909—Dunlop vs. Gill.
5655—People ex rel Carlisle Shoe Co. vs. Barker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.

4981—Glennon vs. McGuire.
5665—Koch vs. Koch.
5422—Whitman vs. Bates.
5872—Waterman Co. vs. Waterman.
5877—Caruso vs. Caruso.
5960—Russell vs. Mayor, &c.
5312—Gray vs. Gent.
5248—N. Y. City Baptist Socy. vs. Ross.
5249—Same vs. Potter.
5301—Carroll vs. Schnatz.
5420—Kurzman vs. Lowry.
4987—Dickinson vs. Continental Trust Co.
5277—Anderson vs. Houghton.
5416—Mariano vs. Mariano.
5373—Ryan vs. Ryan.
5842—Hansen vs. Hansen.
5627—Cohn vs. Blenderman.
1478—Fairchild vs. Yoran.
5126—Zutt vs. Zutt.
4585—Lant vs. McDonald.

4830—Standard Nat. Bk. vs. Nat. Silk Label Co.
5366—Koehler vs. Hughes.
5640—Murphy vs. Hadden.
6041—Butler vs. Tubichy.
5449—Hosey vs. Lounsberry.
5467—Louis vs. Hilgers.
5837—Holmgren vs. Holmgren.
5853—Whyte vs. Builders' League.
5920—Boyd vs. Boyd.
5845—Rosson vs. Hanson.
5995—Haber vs. Haber.
4307—Clason vs. Stewart.
6024—Lubin vs. Klinkowstein.
6038—Mattern vs. Manson.
5871—Dryer vs. Dryer.
5574—Erlwein vs. Erlwein.
5543—19th Ward Bank vs. Langenzen.
6171—Title Guarantee & Trust Co. vs. Morse.
6236—Holliday vs. Holliday.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6236.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Le Barbier, and Gray.

1—Frank Bailey.
2—William Butler.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

15227—Kleeblatt vs. Sieke.
14647—Citizens' Sav. Bk. vs. The Mayor, &c.
8203—Burnett vs. The Mayor, &c.
14877—Ullner vs. Hunter.
13885—Stones vs. Stones.
14750—Bergman vs. Bernheimer.
14783—Connaughton vs. Met. St. Ry.
14824—Manis vs. Met. St. Ry.
15340—Fahrig vs. Morse Oil & Pharmaceutical Co.
15066—Sabatar vs. Levins.
8615—Hayman vs. Hobbs.
15373—Boas vs. Chatfield.

15433—Cameron vs. N. Y. Elevated R.R. Co.
15257—Toner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8944—Williams vs. Tamsen.
14721—Hill vs. Seitz.
14591—Troost vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15247—Golla vs. Fisher.
15263—L. Tannenbaum & Co. vs. Myers.
15396—Claypool vs. Baker.
14470—Erickson vs. The Mayor, &c.
13825—Kelly vs. Baker.
14857—Wilson vs. Freeman.
15260—Heyman vs. Klingman.
14892—Noonan vs. Obermeyer & Liebman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

8106—Lamb vs. Flanagan.
7538—Bolte vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8526—Franciosa vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
4787—Hirschman vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
8201—Chrispell vs. Shoemaker.
8467—Dickenson vs. N. Y. Press Co.
8468—Same vs. Morning Journal Association.
9290—Wynn vs. Bulwinkle.
7845—Rosene vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8240—Oldsheim vs. Harris.

8271—Shea vs. Candee.
8319—Arata vs. Capelle.
8421—Galvin vs. Taylor Paint & Oil Co.
8536—Kingsley vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Co.
354—Belin vs. Harris.
8144—Lewis vs. Robinson.
7338—George vs. Joy.
8633—Bandonne vs. Snow, Church & Co.
7786—Marquis vs. Chapman.
7950—O'Gorman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8701—O'Kennedy vs. Press Publishing Co.
4400—Gandersdorff vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.

Highest numer reached in regular call, 9546.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

1201—Buckley vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
5325—McMahon vs. Bennett.
8609—Stern vs. Stewart.
9046—Leland vs. Sun Printing and Pub. Co.
8580—International Tooth Crown Co. vs. Richmond.
3630—Rooney vs. 23d St. Ry. Co.
8788—Warnken vs. Manhattan Railway Co.
6127—Cavallo vs. Warwick.
8853—Smith vs. Sexton.
7492—Diggs vs. Metropolitan St. Ry. Co.
8623—Finney vs. Alton.
1604—Ballard vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.

7578—Bensel vs. Staten Island Rapid Transit R. R. Co.
7863—French vs. Society of Select Guardians.
8941—Zimmer vs. Vrasda.
6195—McCauley vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
8019—Gressman vs. Reinhard.
7526—Connor vs. N. Y. Small Stock Co.
7610—Conyngham vs. McGrath.
8281—Volkening vs. Kilpatrick.
8570—Aldricks vs. Held.
6356—Bean vs. Morrill.
8708—Nugent vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8709—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Davy, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Issue of Fact—At 11 A. M.—299—Estate of Eliza Ahrens.

Wills for Probate, at 10:30 A. M.—Jacob Foth, Florentina Frommer, Ellen O'Reilly, Anna Blaha, George J. Kollman, John Hoch.

At 2 P. M.—John F. Lee, Jacob Krygeer.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.

Contested wills:
1291—James W. Britt.
1290—Mary Johnson.
1340—Charles Barson.
1306—Maria Elizabeth Cleveland.
1346—James J. Mooney.
1342—Richard McGill.
1351—Richard McGill.
1350—Mary L. Everdell.
1311—Thomas H. Watson.
1333—Peter Tracey.

1344—Ann Sheldon.
1349—Albert Guerin.
1315—Mary McArthur.
1369—Frederick C. Schaefer.
1370—Maria Ritter Manning.
1371—Austin Hall.
1372—Charles H. Contoit.
1373—Mary Harriet.
1374—Marie Halsberg.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Werner, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.—1348—Contested will of Henry A. Hurlbut.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on top floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street, (formerly General Sessions.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M.

720—Sheffer vs. Tamsen.
256—Willinsky vs. Katzmann.
274—Blake vs. Smith.
279—Greenbaum vs. Witkowsky.
482—Yellow Pine Co. vs. Gutwillig.
404—Browne vs. Stoerzer.
628—Levinson vs. Blumenthal.
290—Schulz vs. Baird.
157—De Martino vs. Union Ry.
642—Dixon vs. Beers.
469—Case vs. Jones.
784—Horwitz vs. Hamburg-American Packet Co.
436—Carroll vs. Third Av. R. R.
293—Kane vs. Donohue.
287—Levy vs. Kottman.
148—Karcher vs. Third Av. R. R.
20—Reich vs. Johnston.
21—Same vs. same.

166—N. Y. Steam Co. vs. Bridge Water Milling Co.
797—Strom vs. Lipson.
650—Herzfeld vs. Rosenberg.
432—Banzhof vs. Ludwig
420—Plonsky vs. Howes.
725—Horwitz vs. Kayton
677—Perla vs. Third Av. R. R.
208—H. Koehler & Co. vs. Keenan.
711—Petrone vs. Saracco.
3388½—O'Keefe vs. Third Av. R. R.
3387½—Mayer vs. Met. St. Ry.
786—Phelan vs. Third Av. R. R.
1883—Rouse vs. Vorhaus
1884—Goldstein vs. Vorhaus.
252—White vs. N. Y. & Texas S. S. Co.
199—Curran vs. Sexton.
200—Goddard vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term, Part III.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M.

40—Louis vs. Cohen.
754—Toof vs. Ryan.
2323—Holstein vs. Valentine.
847—Lewis vs. Donohue.
848—Lasker vs. Third Av. R. R.
849—Neander vs. same.
808—Hurry vs. Pullman's Palace Car Co.
327—Bauer vs. Penn. R. R.
337—Loew vs. Noah.
225—Boehm vs. McCoy.
226—Iba vs. same.
819—Gayler vs. Levy.
381—Katz vs. Kruger.
258—Scheuer vs. Jacob.
3447½—Venturiera vs. Garafalo.
825—Friedman vs. Con. Traction Co.

343—Am. Exchange Nat. Bank vs. Fetze.
459—Kleinert vs. Iba.
241—Meyer vs. Dahlman.
755—Zimmerman vs. Lingert Co.
385—Hays vs. Plaut.
362—Scheider vs. Samuel.
623—Barber vs. Hard.
163—De Freeze vs. Haan
164—Raphael vs. Buckhardt.
167—Gumpertz vs. Heyman.
168—Ruland vs. Met. Traction Co.
828—Gruel vs. Yetter.
229—Hirsch vs. Vomberg, Hirsch & Co.
235—Lichtenstein vs. Sullivan.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. All short causes must be ready or go off the term. Short causes.

4077—Barber Asphalt Paving Co. vs. Slattery.
813—Weidenfeld vs. Ludwick.
3447—Mylius vs. Klaber.
3461½—Duckworth vs. Crow.
3628—Gregor vs. Bliss.
730—Weiss vs. Haas.
3208—Mancebo vs. Stein.
2342—Lowenthal vs. Herrmann.
1248—Potts vs. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
2190—Stengele vs. Gebhardt.
2191—Same vs. same.
1588—A. D. Farmer & Son. T. Co. vs. Humboldt Publishing Co.
3502—Hellinger vs. Manning.
3655—Lemaire vs. Brentini.
3160—Whittlesey vs. Krellman.
3461—Bernheimer vs. Finelite.
3838—Strauss vs. Russell.
3839—Strauss vs. Russell.
3539—Keogh vs. Welch.
3852—Sherry vs. Bissell.
2429—Powell vs. Boyle.
3471—H. McShane Mfg. Co. vs. Schmalholz.
3692—Sherwood vs. Muensch.
2802—Zaun vs. Bissell.
3061—Schwenken vs. D. G. Yuengling Brew. Co.
3901—Automatic Vending Co. vs. Wellman.
3682—Frank vs. Bolton.
3528½—Doremus vs. Bloch Light & Power Co.
3840—Boessneck vs. Wolf.
3958—Town vs. Delnoy.
3989—Draper vs. Paine.
3971—Cerusai vs. Vanderbeck.
3464—Record Publishing Co. vs. Boulton Hop Bitters Co.
3752—Smith vs. Samilson.
3784—Colonial Bank vs. Altieri.
3084—Wilson vs. Cohn.
4075—Lanrowitz vs. Jenkins.
4022—Heimerdinger vs. Carples.
3952—Zeigfeld vs. Hammerstein.
3690—Ottenheimer vs. Kelly.
3976—Hartman vs. Deweerdt.
4139—Lees vs. Clark.
3410—Solomon vs. Tusco.
2754—Smack vs. James Gregory Co.
3195—Robinson vs. Hart.
3689—Schnitzer vs. Schweitzer.
3738—Jones vs. Theall.
3705—Graham vs. Krause.
3835—Storm vs. Met. Inv. Co.
3836—Same vs. Jaekel.
4045—Seiter vs. Lippe.
4216½—Tusch vs. German Savings Bank.
3957—Sexton vs. McCaffrey.
3955—Rawitzer vs. Schreyer.
4148—S. Liebman's Brew. Co. vs. Demuth Glass Mfg. Co.
3911—Jones vs. Kitchen.
2833—Simons vs. Martin & Gibson Mfg. Co.
4141—Wahle vs. Davis.
3606—Morris vs. Schneider.
4159—Herskowitz vs. Dommerich.
4220—Rogers vs. Griffin.
4025—Coleman vs. Fogarty.
4181—Riley vs. Steinhardt.
3219—Printz vs. Campbell.
3398½—Gilroy vs. Loftus.
3495—Same vs. same.
3496—Same vs. same.
3497—Same vs. same.
4102—Frank vs. Fuchs.
3708—Fruit Auction Co. vs. Congo.
4254—Warren Chemical Mfg. Co. vs. McGinnis.
1232—Harris vs. Goodman
4315—Crockett vs. Dempsey.
4333—Schmahlfeld vs. Rosenfeld.
4338—Weiss vs. Kee.
4298—Lyman vs. Lawlor.
4158—Reiss vs. Loensohn.
3910—H. McShane Mfg. Co. vs. Toelberg.
4280—Porath vs. O'Shaughnessy.
4174—Craighead vs. Universal Trust Co.
3991—Ingraham vs. Lesnowsky.
4402—Henle vs. Johnson.
3933—Henshel vs. White.
4301—Beckett vs. Howard Mercantile Ag'cy.
4302—Same vs. same.
4082—Swift vs. McNamarra.
4284—Toop vs. Yoost.
4285—East River Mill & Lumber Co. vs. Mayer
4289—Michelson vs. Int. Nav. Co.
4318—McMahon vs. Zimmerman.
4313—Fellows vs. Howard
4233—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Taylor.
3998—Zambory vs. Greek Catholic Union.
4436—Massman vs. Caffrey.
4367—Avis vs. Cook.
4416—Rienmuller vs. Lynde.
4331—Lavelle vs. Bachman.
2469—Tannenbaum vs. Robinson.
4394—Lonergan vs. Traitler.
4361—Campbell vs. Lindsay.
4354—Urbansky vs. Omstead.
4398—Adams vs. McLoughlin.
4142—Gray vs. Gounie.
3380—Haupt vs. Koerner.
4312—Fellows vs. Howard Mer. Agency.

4079—Hill vs. Quigley.
4168—Fitzmahoney vs. Goldberg.
4147—Keogh vs. Nye.
4192—Hyman vs. Allen.
4218—Biddle vs. Salvin.
3768—Wanamaker vs. Read.
3319—Harcq vs. Ritterband.
3422—Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co. vs. Stanley Cycle Manufacturing Co.
4191—Shreve vs. Moore.
3284—Allerton Cloak Co. vs. Schwartz.
4216—Jenkins vs. Post.
4222—Appel vs. Pfizenmaier.
4229—Mutual Bank vs. Kitchen.
2526—Gruhn vs. Gudebrod Brothers.
3641—Edebohls vs. Haebler.
4202—Von Bilkorn vs. Heyman.
4182—Griggs vs. Steinert
3830—Garfunkel vs. Nadelman.
3521½—R. E. Dietz Co. vs. Snow, Church & Co.
4175—Rowley vs. Egerton.
4046—Brande vs. Tim.
4134—Rock vs. Lenden.
4173—Watson vs. Howard.
3696—Radley vs. Hall.
4149—Reidenbach vs. Zipson.
4244—Fehn vs. Stein.
4120—Kennelly vs. O'Neill.
4190—Ryan vs. Sattler.
4078—Thedford vs. Farmer.
3635—Henle vs. Sparger.
3093—Journal of Commerce vs. Northrup.
3276—Sheridan vs. Borschardt.
4227—Wadsworth vs. Met. Live Stock Ins. Co.
4284—Witte vs. Natalie A. C. Co.
4048—Manges vs. Stumpf.
4062—Keenan vs. Fennelly.
3888—Knobloch vs. Poen.
2411—Colucie vs. Ruvano.
3612—Hafner vs. Kerby.
4014—Nieman vs. Schenofsky.
2866—Goldschmidt vs. Davis.
3573—Hurley vs. Harris.
3217—Campbell vs. Mercantile Co-op. Bank.
3497—Same vs. same.
3498—Same vs. same.
3499—Same vs. same.
3500—Same vs. same.
3501—Same vs. same.
4180—Schmithmann vs. Blood.
3369—Bell vs. McKeever.
4213—Held vs. Greyer.
3088—Seventh Nat. Bank vs. Moore.
4179—Rathbun vs. Calandra.
4197—Morretta vs. Rich & Maeder.
3243—Beadleston & Woerz vs. Phillips.
4236—Mitchell Vance Co. vs. Steinmann.
4252—Krauson vs. Hirschfield.
3320—Western National Bank vs. Sternberger.
1747—Lewis vs. Doyle.
3876—Thompson vs. Garrison.
4295—Apfel vs. Chapkowitz.
4151—Bernstein vs. Hipolsteiner.
4241—Fitzmahoney vs. Foster.
3792—Remmers vs. Muehler.
4217—Bettman vs. April.
2508—Faitonie vs. Roberge.
4275—Alexander vs. Gottschalk.
4223—Folmer & Schurig Mfg. Co. vs. Flamming.
4319—Fitzpatrick vs. Heyman.
4321—Dickson vs. Burnet.
4410—Knight vs. Roche.
4413—John P. Kane Co. vs. Morrissey.
2782—Herbert vs. Block Lighting & Power Co.
4242—Miller vs. Stern.
4412—Jackson vs. Williams.
4314—Thorne vs. Goodridge.
4372—Dubiner vs. Washington Glass Mfg. Co.
4212—Strauss vs. Hiscox.
4305—Sanchez vs. Seville Packing Co.
4350—O'Keefe vs. Wagner.
4351—Same vs. same.
4434—Dienst vs. Catterberry.
4387—12th Nat. Bk. vs. Watson.
3553—Tamsen vs. Wilson.
571—Same vs. Jacobs.
4294—Rubenstein vs. Mintz.
4277—Stanley vs. Miner.
4369—Sanders vs. Mintz.
2361—Quick vs. Kennard.
4404—Hegeman vs. Tim.
4506—Balsam vs. Innenberg.
4438—Hawley vs. Zucher.
4493—Carley vs. Richardson.
4441—Bergman vs. Conried.
4264—N. Y. Cut Flower Co. vs. Lucatos.
2503—Farley vs. Frecher.
4332—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Smith.
4448—Taylor vs. Arbon.
4375—O'Connor vs. Boardman.
4406—Arthur vs. Nugent.
4432—N. Y. & Brooklyn Malting Co. vs. Schalck.
4348—Guldner vs. Simonson.
2547—Robert Graves Co. vs. Oppenheim.
4396—Townsend vs. McGirr.
4310—Muller Mfg. Co. vs. Merriam.

Highest number reached in regular call, 640.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Gordon, and McCann for the People.

1—John Smith, Frank Thomas.
2—Charles Smith.
3—John Barondone.
4—Michael Johnson.
5—Josef Krainik.
6—Frederick Barry.
7—Charles Spamer.
8—Annie Rosenberg, Annie Cohen.

9—William, Gray.
10—John P. Bour.
11—John Garnats.
12—James Galbraith.
13—Charles Tiedman.
14—Moritz Tolk.
15—Thomas Kevil.
16—Jennie Giordoni.
17—Frank Neffgan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Hennessy for the People.

"The True Criterion Is Quality."

For comparison we quote the prices paid for Champagnes in England, where QUALITY establishes the market value.

	VINTAGE 1889.	VINTAGE 1892.	VINTAGE 18[illegible].
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pommery	135.	97.	83.
Moet and Chandon.	105.	—	77.9
G. H. Mumm . . .	101.	75.	—

1—Mary M. Kellard.
2—John T. Fitzpatrick.
3—Thomas Fitzsimmons.
4—James R. Edwards.
5—John Faeth.
6—George Engel.
7—Jacob Fishman.
8—Charles Dubois.
9—David R. Busch.
10—Luigi B. Bellarosa.
11—Frederick Fishel.
12—John Day.
13—John Desmond.
14—James Gibson, Edward Cullen.
15—Richard Johnson.
16—Joseph Flanagan.
17—Abraham S. Friedland.
18—William Faeder.

19—William D. Faulhaber.
20—Stephen N. Flynn, George E. Morse.
21—Louis Eisenberg, Wolf Cohen.
22—George Finger.
23—John Kelly.
24—Rudolph Fritch.
25—Richard D. FitzGerald.
26—J. Frederick Payen.
27—Edward M. Tolman.
28—Pearl Hodes.
29—Antoni Burghalser.
30—Edward Hart.
31—Thomas F. Willis.
32—Thomas K. Kilganon.
33—Julius Preussell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Herrman for the People. February Term continued in Part III. Court Room.

1—William J. Koerner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—March Term. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENRAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Byrne for the People.

1—Joseph F. Kellogg.
2—James McMahon, Louis Dittmerir.
3—William Ross, William Jackson.
4—Bernard Rattisky.
5—William K. Leslie, George F. Reynolds.
6—Harry Rubin.
7—Frederick Walker.
8—Emanuel Townsend Goldberg.
9—James K. Montgomery.

10—Joseph Borgeincht.
11—Alexander Forrest.
12—William Ryan.
13—Louis Cresco, Pasquale Cresco.
14—Eugene Bauer.
15—Gustav M. Miller.
16—Michael O'Connor.
17—William Koering.
18—Michael Waters.
19—William Schaaf.
20—John Ginna.
21—John Miller.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Cromwell vs. Van Cott—Richard W. Freedman. Knapp vs. Bard—S. L. H. Ward. Farrel vs. Larsen—Donald McLean. Roosevelt vs. Doyle—James J. Nealis. Engert vs. Connor—Samuel B. Paul.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—George Engert vs. John J. Connor—Sylvester J. O'Sullivan.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar called at 10:30.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department, Brooklyn, March 7, William W. Goodrich presiding; Edgar M. Cullen, Willard Bartlett, Edward W. Hatch, John Woodward, Justices—Non-enumerated day calendar.

21—Guarantee Trust Co. vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.
42—Sinnekin vs. Ennis.
16—Levy vs. Greenwich Insurance Co.
25—Harrisburg Pipe Co. vs. Welch.
28—Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. vs. Pocautles Water Co.
53—People vs. Stock.
55—Shea vs. Bryant.
57—Matter vs. Hines.
58—Carpenter vs. Bonner
59—Johnson vs. Post.

60—Matter vs. Newton.
61—Griffin vs. Barret.
62—Bethel vs. Hatcheson.
64—Koenig vs. Bloomgarten.
66—Anchor Brewing Co. vs. Burns.
67—Navrath vs. Bohm.
68—Nelson vs. De Haven.
69—Koechl vs. Leibinger J. Ohen Co.
70—Gardam vs. Healy.
71—Lyntz vs. Fletcher.
72—Bruen vs. Nickels.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Augustus Van Wyck, J.—Demurrers.

33—O'Neill vs. Sun Printing & Publishing Association.
304—Tiedgen vs. Miomi Steamship Co.
341—Jackson vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
342—Dufeck vs. Wilke.
General Calendar.
273—Huber vs. Simon.
314—Ward vs. City of Brooklyn.
300—Schnabel vs. Schnabel.
226—Mathews vs. Mathews.
89—Cariello vs. Powers.
212—Winter vs. same, &c.
301—Appleton Manufacturing Co. vs. Eastern Bermudez Asphalt, &c., Co.
302—J. T. Perkins vs. Eastern Bermudez Asphalt, &c., Co.
319—Winter vs. Dowe, &c.
233—Jacobs vs. Jacobs.
228—Marl vs. Marl.

110—Rankin et al. vs. Rankin, Donovan, &c.
344—Brady et al. vs. Brady et al.
345—Neill vs. Waterbury.
346—Brady vs. Brady et al.
347—Cruikshank vs. Cruikshank.
348—Anderson vs. Equitable Co-operative Building, &c., Association.
349—Kraus vs. Ferdinand Munch Brewery.
350—Von Amelunxer vs. Berne & Son.
351—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Stockers.
352—New York Building Loan and Banking Co. vs. Purdy.
353—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Galvin.
354—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Meyerherm.
355—Lasagua vs. Lasagua.
356—Lerzow vs. Lerzow.
357—Wuest vs. Reitz et al.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Garretson, J.—Part II.—Gaynor, J.—Part III.—Maddox, J.—Part IV.—Hirschberg, J.—Part V.—Keogh, J.

—People vs. Coombs.
2755—Carlo vs. Nassau Railroad.
419—Kemble vs. St. John's College.
4992—Pollock vs. Pollock
4582—Ehrman vs. Nassau Railroad.
2634—Graham vs. Munro et al.
4291—Bier vs. Stern et al.
1988—Needham Piano Co. vs. Downes et al.
851—Scanlon vs. Kahn.
1773—Stevens vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad.
1361—Sutherland vs. Union Railway.
2251—Somerville vs. Kiely.
2151—McPartland vs. McCue.
2268—Pickard vs. Nassau R. R.
2250—Williams vs. City Brooklyn.
2302—Nelson vs. Nassau Railroad.
2258—Speckman vs. Boehm.
466—Guerra vs. Towner.
2770—Meserole vs. Sinn.
2776—Fannery vs. Quigley.
2420—Owens vs. Brill.
2167—Byrne vs. Nassau Railroad.
1623—Sprague Bank vs. Erie Railroad.

2778—Barr vs. B. H. R. R.
2782—Wildner vs. Gauseman.
2784—Flatow vs. Jenkins.
2659—Byrnes vs. B. H. R. R.
4957—Wallace vs. Nassau R. R.
4900—Ledwith vs. Chemical Bank.
4976—Cook vs. White et al.
2759—Taylor vs. Nassau Railroad.
1824—Eastern Brewing Company vs. Brady et al.
1602—McLaren vs. Fisher.
1239—Wolf et al. vs. Pucci.
2117—Kenn vs. Nassau Railroad.
4954—Connery vs. same.
4981—Lynch vs. same.
2900—Burrill vs. Anderson et al.
4942—Haviland vs. B. H. R. R.
4884—Barnes vs. City of Brooklyn.
3736—Wille vs. Dilger.
4870—Kaiser vs. Long Island Railroad.
274½—Miller et al. vs. Hahn.
4518—McCarthy vs. Municipal Electric Co.
3986—Mahoney vs. Nassau Railroad.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day; causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

2731—Fisher vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad.
4970—Deverman vs. Schneider.
4711—Landau vs. Schulman.
4862—Dunn vs. Nassau Railroad.
4819—Haag vs. Schloss et al.
2533—Richardson vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad.
1784—Duffy vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad.
2011—Kehoe vs. Martin.
4920—McCallion vs. International Nav. Co.
2503—McCauley vs. Long Island Railroad.
4297—Lovett vs. Kohberger.
4990—O'Connell vs. Clarke et al.
4774—Foggett vs. Fischer.
1071—Nickerson vs. Piel et al.

2294—McKenna vs. Nassau Railroad.
2762—Steckerman vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad.
427, 428—Dykman vs. Keeney et al.
2248—Cunningham vs. Aetna Insurance Co.
1893—Bartuck vs. Erie Railroad.
4727—Bachrach vs. American Tract Society.
2802—Denning vs. Third Avenue Railroad.
2665—Huggins et al. vs. Galligan et al.
1964—Camsteo Sash Works vs. Rosenfield.
4895—Brady vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad.
4849—Skidmore vs. Lohman.
2502—Munch vs. Rafter.
2389—Beck vs. Nassau Railroad.
2548—Davis vs. Carroll.
2582—Henry vs. Nassau Railroad.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2784.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.

John Donovan, robbery. Frank Norton, Edward Burke, burglary. George H. Young, John G. Denslow, grand larceny. James Devaney, assault. Frank Smith, burglary. Frank Mass, bribery. Thomas Sullivan, Thomas Leavy, burglary.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.

155—Rodriques vs. Tilyou.
258—Benoit vs. City of Brooklyn.
81—Walsh vs. Maresi.
388—Gould vs. Kronthal.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, [illegible].

SURROGATE'S COURT—

The wills of Julius Wiele, Mary Gorman, Mary W. Quirk, Francis A. Freiscia, Henrietta Rosenquest, Jacob Wahlen, James Cook, David Kolber, Frank Becker, Robert Redpath, and Clemens Schwarzkopf. The accounting of Joseph Bertina. Discovery of assets of John Morris. The estate of Henry M. Pearce. Contested Calendar at 10:30.—7—Will of Harriet Hoffman. 12—Estate Annie M. Wheeler. 13—Will Elizabeth Hasiach. 14—Will Edward Kane. 16—Accounting David McDonald. 17—Will Margaret Melville. 18—Will Abraham Nafis. 20—Will H. C. Knoblock. 19—Accounting Joseph A. St. John.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Nanon—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL—Orchestral Concert—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—An Irish Gentleman—8:15.
DALY'S—Lili Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—In Gay New York—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Oliver Twist—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Honor—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Minstrelsy—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Concert—8:15.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE SPANISH DEMANDS.

In whatever form the Spanish Government asked for the recall of Consul General LEE the United States Government has done right in refusing it. Ordinarily such a request is readily granted, even when the reasons for it are not recognized as weighty. In this case, so far as the public has any information, the only reasons why Spain should desire the recall of Gen. LEE are precisely those that make it desirable and necessary that he should remain. He is, in fact, though not in name, a diplomatic representative of the United States, and his native and acquired qualifications for that service are of great value. So long as we keep such a representative in Havana, and our Government is suited, Gen. LEE will remain.

The request that the stores for the relief of suffering in Cuba should not be sent in naval vessels is not of so much importance, but it is clearly inadmissible, and could not properly be granted. The belief prevailing in Washington that the Spanish Government has not pressed these requests is doubtless well founded. They must have been made without due consideration, and could not be urged with any degree of earnestness unless Spain has changed the tone she has recently maintained—which is not likely.

THE PALSIED HELMSMAN.

In The Evening Post of Saturday there appeared a communication treating of the law of the Maine case, of which we reprint the concluding paragraph:

> When the facts found, the inferences and conclusions drawn therefrom, by the naval experts shall have been officially announced, the attitude taken by Spain, if fault or neglect be imputed to her (which is not to be now assumed) will naturally depend on the opinions of the Cabinets of Europe, which opinions will be influenced by the clearness and cogency with which the views of our Government shall be exhibited by the Department of State. For even in the present régime of armored battleships, torpedoes, torpedo boats, and explosive mines in the depths of the sea, it may be, as when BULWER LYTTON wrote sixty years ago, that
>
> "Beneath the rule of men entirely great,
> The pen is mightier than the sword."
>
> The greatest of our international triumphs since National independence was won have been achieved not by naval force, but by the pen of the Department of State.
>
> S. W.

To guess who might be the author of this letter would be a forbidden venture, though even without the well-known initials over which it appears its tone and the knowledge and breadth with which its subject is treated would suggest to the reader that it came from an authoritative source. But in the passage we quote there is a suggestion of such wisdom that if it came from an altogether anonymous pen it would arrest attention and be worth the heeding of those in high place at Washington.

The policy of Spain will be largely influenced, the writer supposes, by "the opinions of the Cabinets of Europe," which would naturally be consulted by a weak nation confronted by a situation of extreme gravity and peril. And the Cabinets of Europe, in their turn, are likely to be influenced in their opinions by "the clearness and cogency" with which the facts and the reasoning of the Maine case are presented by our Department of State.

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN is at the head of our Department of State, a man old and broken, whose days of clearness and capacity for cogent statement have forever passed away. He retains office, though quite incapable of performing its duties, apparently because the President is too tender-hearted to ask for his resignation. Meanwhile, international affairs of most unwonted delicacy press upon the department for hourly decision. The highest interests of the Nation are imperiled for a sentiment of pity that would be weak in private life and is culpable in these great offices.

A Hamilton Fish or a Richard Olney, with the statement of the Maine court of inquiry before him, might prepare a statement that would convince the world, compel the assent of Madrid, and avert war, if it should chance that the peril of war lay in the case. The Administration has neither an Olney nor a Fish—it has no Secretary of State at all. It has no trained international lawyer within its circle.

In a period of special stress of weather it is taking its chances of making port with a palsied helmsman. This is not right or safe.

DESTROY THEM UTTERLY.

The Ellsworth newspaper bill is the work of madmen. The bosses are inflamed with vindictive passion against the press, and, having the power to strike, they deal the vengeful blow like vicious, irresponsible savages.

The bill they are forcing to its passage is violent and unconstitutional. It strikes at the liberty of the press as the abolition of the writ of habeas corpus or of trial by jury would strike at the liberties of the people.

The bill will be futile and impotent, but that makes no difference. The legislators who pass it must be struck down, and this State must be made too hot to hold the men who are responsible for it.

WISDOM THEN, GOOD POLICY NOW

During the civil war the North had the very great advantage of being able to manufacture arms and ammunition in quantities sufficient to equip its troops. The cotton-planting and agricultural South had not these facilities, and long before the close of the war it was forced to send agents to Europe to purchase rifles.

The United States Government was quickly informed of this move, and at once sent its own agent to Europe with unlimited credit and authority to buy up all the guns "in sight" simply to keep them out of the hands of the soldiers of the Confederacy. The Government agent did his great errand so skillfully and well that the Confederate agents, after traveling all over Europe, were forced to report to Richmond that, owing to the extraordinary scarcity of arms in the Old World, their mission had failed, and the Confederacy must depend on home sources of supply.

That was a policy of great wisdom. It cost some money to acquire arms we did not need and options on others we never intended to buy, but it crippled the South, shortened the war, saved countless lives, and millions in treasure.

We do not think there is any danger that we shall have to go to war with the Spaniards about the destruction of the Maine, and we hope Spain will be sensible enough to give up her hopeless struggle against the Cuban people without any interference from us. If not, we may have a little trouble with her over that question. If her navy is confined to its present strength, and ours, already much superior, is made still more powerful, Spain will be less inclined to insist on having her own way and getting whipped for it.

Ships are cheaper than fighting. If the Government has not already taken steps to put all the really desirable and formidable and available war vessels out of the market it has made a mistake. We are not very near to war, of course, but buying or tying up warships removes it further away. Besides, we want a good battleship or two to make up for the loss of the Maine.

The men who conducted the affairs of the Government during the war of the rebellion were statesmen of eminent wisdom. Their example may be followed, and their policies adopted with confidence and with safety in every emergency of our National life to which they are applicable.

MR. HILL ON THE ELLSWORTH BILL.

We publish in full this morning a letter of Mr. DAVID B. HILL to the State Press Association on the amazing Ellsworth bill, which we strongly commend to the attention of all our readers. They need not fear its length. It is interesting from start to finish, and even if the subject were of less importance would repay reading as an example of acute analysis and destructive criticism.

In one sense this very effective letter may be taken as political. RICHARD CROKER has approved the bill unqualifiedly; Mr. HILL denounces it, and fully justifies his denunciation. His letter is, therefore, the first open movement on the part of Mr. HILL in antagonism to Mr. CROKER. Clearly, it does not make for that "harmony" which the triumphant leaders of Tammany have proclaimed as the logical result of their victory and the appearance of their chief in the field of State politics.

But this is a matter of slight and passing importance compared to the very grave issues presented by the bill, the character of which Mr. HILL so clearly [illegible] One thing may be accepted as absolutely established. The bad motive of the bill is shown by the fact that for any of the good purposes which its advocates pretend to seek it is wholly unnecessary and also futile. What, then, are they after when they enact into law provisions that violate every principle of the Constitution intended to guard the liberty of the press, the personal liberty of citizens, and the rights of property? What are they after when they provide for indictment, conviction, imprisonment, and fine for offenses so vague that they can neither be proved nor disproved, and yet of such a nature that prejudiced jurors can readily be found to give a verdict of guilty? It is not libel that they wish to punish. That can be done now. It is not mere indecency. The law amply covers that. They say that they seek to protect public morals. Heaven knows there is need of that, and that demoralization is in fact a profitable trade, vigorously carried on by some papers in a disgusting and shameful fashion. But the general offense of these papers cannot be made a crime in law without requiring clear proof of specific acts capable of clear definition and actually defined either by the statute or by judicial interpretation. Otherwise, the remedy is infinitely worse than the evil, because these limitations are necessary to the protection of individual rights. Any one who wishes to know how inevitable are corruption, oppression, and cruelty where courts can punish vaguely defined general offenses, should read the history of the tribunals of the French Revolution. Practically every victim of the Conciergerie prison and the guillotine was convicted of "incivisme," or lack of patriotism, under a code on which the Ellsworth bill is substantially modeled.

The plain and simple truth in regard to the Ellsworth bill is that it is intended to give, and does give, to the politicians who have devised it outrageous means for persecution and blackmail. It is conceived in malignity and brought forth in corruption, and bad as are the journals whose course is made a pretext for it the authors and abettors of this bill are worse.

WILL THE REFORMERS FIGHT?

The organization of Republicans over which Gen. WAGER SWAYNE was chosen to preside on Saturday evening is distinctly divided on the bill for primary elections reform. The majority is on the side of the bill agreed upon at Albany, and it is probable that this will secure its passage.

There is ground for opposition to the bill, chiefly in the provision for the enrollment and primaries early in the Summer of this year. Obviously, the enrollment cannot be put off, as provided for the future in the bill, until the regular registration days before the general election, for that would be too late. But it is contended by a number of the anti-machine Republicans that an enrollment in the early Summer will simply give control of the organization to the machine. That is probably true. It is extremely doubtful if the opponents of the machine can get out enough of their men at such date even seriously to check machine control, much less to overthrow it. We have grave doubts whether they could do so late in September, because, with all their zeal at times, we very much fear that the majority of Republicans will not take the trouble needed to resist the machine successfully under the best primary election law that can be devised. But clearly they will be in better case to do it in the Fall than in May and June.

The question to decide, according to the advocates of the bill, is whether the advantages to be obtained from this bill in future years will compensate for the probable triumph of the machine this year. We cannot pretend to judge in such a matter, and men like Gen. WAGER SWAYNE and Mr. ELIHU ROOT are entitled to much weight in support of the measure. But we think it is a mistake to say that the reformers must take the "best that they can get." They ought to be in a position to dictate terms rather than to accept them. If they can force the machine to give them a bill good for 1899 and after, they can force it to give them a bill good for this year. Everything depends on what they are prepared to threaten and carry out. If they are really determined to smash the machine ticket at the polls unless they get what they think is right they will get it. If they are not prepared for that, then they are suitors at the feet of PLATT, and will get only what he chooses to give.

THE FUTURE OF AUSTRIA.

The change in the Austrian Cabinet gives renewed interest to the view, long held by European statesmen, that the Russian-French alliance looks to the ultimate division of the present composite empire known as Austria-Hungary. In the February number of Harper's Magazine a very strong article by an experienced diplomatist set forth the hopes and plans of Germany in such an event. These included the incorporation of the German-speaking peoples with the German Empire as the natural result of the breakdown of the present arrangement, but they also embraced the much more important and difficult scheme of securing for Germany a free path to the Adriatic at Trieste, and so to the Mediterranean.

The mere separation of the German and Slavic populations and their absorption by the German and Russian Empires respectively would not be an impossible task, and could doubtless be peaceably arranged if the Austro-Hungarian pact could be dissolved without war. But Russia would regard with great jealousy and would resist to the utmost the establishment of German power from the Baltic to the Mediterranean on the right flank of her own long-cherished movement toward the [illegible] ern Sea. The [illegible] any agreement [illegible] this can be allowed to France [illegible] "compensation" by the [illegible] of Alsace and Lorraine, or by the [illegible] of Belgium and Luxembourg [illegible] is based on a curious misconception of [illegible] parties in interest. It is not France that would require compensation for such a rearrangement of the map of Europe; it is Russia, and it is not easy to see what compensation would by Russia be deemed adequate. The more probable purpose of the alliance is to enlist the military and naval power of France to resist in the interest of Russia any such increase in the territory and resources of Germany. In return, the recovery of the lost provinces may be contemplated, but this is not likely to be brought about without a stubborn and extended war.

AN OBSTACLE TO TRADE.

The American manufacturer, bright and capable as he is, betrays in one respect a dull and stubborn indocility that makes him the wonder of the age. We refer to his refusal to make goods of the proper pattern and to put them up in the proper packages to sell in foreign markets.

A flagrant instance of this intractable Bourbonism has lately come to our knowledge. A big manufacturing concern in New England that makes an article of universal need and unsurpassed excellence sent an agent to Brazil in search of foreign customers. The agent, who was a man of brains and energy, wore out his shoe leather and his nervous system in the vain attempt to get orders for his employers' goods. The high quality of his samples was admitted. The Brazilian merchants were willing to concede that the goods he displayed were better than the goods on their shelves—bought in Birmingham, we presume. But it was of no use to argue. They knew their business, and knew they could not sell his American wares.

At length the agent found out why his goods were unsalable in Brazil. The Birmingham article was always put up in blue paper packages. His goods were always and everywhere put up in brown paper packages. For years the Brazilian consumers had been accustomed to the blue wrapping and would take no other. Brown was strange, foreign, and they distrusted it. Thereupon the agent, who was a man of push, spent many dollars in a long cable dispatch to his employers. He explained the matter to them frankly and clearly, and expressed his full confidence in his ability to find a ready sale and a wide market for their goods in Brazil if only they would change the color of the wrapping from brown to blue.

He got this reply: "If you can sell our goods in blue packages you can sell them in brown."

This is a typical case. Our Consuls in foreign lands and particularly in South America, which we ought to supply with all the manufactured goods it needs, have for twenty years striven to beat it into the heads of our manufacturers that the tastes and customs of the people of Peru are not those of the people of Indiana, and if they want to sell axes, wagons, or boots and shoes in foreign markets they must manufacture such axes, wagons, and boots and shoes as the people of the country are accustomed to buy. Knowing that his goods are almost universally better in make and pattern—this is particularly true of tools and hardware—than the European article, the American manufacturer has stuck to his patterns as though they were his religion. The New England manufacturers whom we have used as a text would no more have permitted their agent to sell their goods to the Brazilians in blue wrappers than they would have instructed him to preach the Mohammedan creed or baptism without immersion.

This singular bigotry has robbed us of millions of trade and shut us out of profitable markets. It must be got rid of if our factories that are now complaining of the always overstocked home market are to find enough buyers of their products to keep them running on full time. Our exports of manufactures, a branch of our trade upon the development of which our future commercial greatness depends, is seriously hampered by this narrow and ignorant spirit.

Having waited until the last moment to sign his own bill for a canal investigation, Gov. BLACK is taking abundant time to select his Commissioners. It is now announced from those "near" the Governor that he expects an adjournment of the Legislature by April 1, and that the commission may not be appointed until after that date. It is all very unseemly, but we do not know that it really makes much difference. No one supposes that the commission will report in time to influence the election this year, and it is very doubtful if the report can be made very valuable, any way. What it may have to say next December may possibly guide the next Legislature, but if that body is Republican it will do as previous Legislatures have done—ignore the vice of Republican officials and go on with the work if the people will let them. If the Legislature shall be Democratic the whole business will be sharply raked over, no matter what the commission may report. The Governor's course in the matter so far has been very unworthy, and he shows no signs of treating it in any different spirit.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Everybody has heard of the community whose members all lived prosperously on the proceeds of taking in each other's washing. Political economists and other tiresome people who insist upon reasoning about things have always regarded that story with some doubt, and some of them have suspected that it was little better than [illegible] from Havana was a long and detailed account of a trip once made by a young American naval officer through an underground passage leading from the Morro to the Cabanas. Other travelers have been content to hear tales about the existence of such a passage, and then without investigation to tell them over again as interesting whether true or not, but the young man in question was a thoroughgoing fellow, and he was not satisfied until he had followed an obliging Spaniard from one end of the tunnel to the other. It was not exactly a pleasant journey. The walls were damp, the pavement rough, the darkness hardly mitigated by the rays of a single dim lantern, and there were innumerable rats! Foreseeing that somebody would ask what the rats lived on, the writer of the dispatch says: "Beneath their [the officers'] feet crunched innumerable small bones. The rats lived by preying on each other and picking the bones bare. Only the strongest and biggest could survive." How simple, how plausible—how much like the folks who took in washing!

—One of the Pittsburg papers quotes a New York lawyer as saying that the lower ranks of his profession in this city are terribly overcrowded, owing to the number of young men from other States, and especially from the South, who come here in search of great fortunes instead of wisely staying at home, where a modest living is much more easily earned. The lawyer admitted, however, that the metropolis did offer some advantages to these ambitious ones which are not to be found elsewhere. Chief among these is the number, excellence, and accessibility of our legal libraries. "If the young lawyer," continued this authority, "can break into the Bar Association he will have access to a magnificent storehouse, where he can find every book that can ever be needed, and he can get along very nicely without seeking admission to this association. In different parts of the city there are law libraries in which he may obtain access to books for nothing. Courtesies are extended to him at the Law Institute on the top floor of the Post Office Building, although a membership in the institute, which costs a mere mite, is expected. Then, again, there are reference books in the Astor Library and Cooper Union. If he should have an office in the Equitable Building he is entitled to the use of several thousand volumes in the library there, kept for the benefit of legal tenants. Other large office buildings, it is said, are also to be equipped with law libraries for the use of tenants. The St. Paul Building is to have a splendid library soon, and it is reported that the twenty-six-story structure going up on Park Row will be similarly equipped."

—Boston is a very hotbed of "Christian Science," if one can judge from the large number of "Reverends," "Professors," and the like that are openly expressing their opposition to the bill now before the Massachusetts Legislature, which, if passed, will put a summary end to the substitution of crazy folly for common sense and experience in the treatment of disease. The titles of these people are doubtless much more impressive to those who do not know the bearers of them than to those who do, but they are presumably respectable, and more or less well-educated members of society, and it tells much that they can defend a miserable superstition without encountering any large amount of local criticism. Is the Boston standard of intelligence degenerating even more rapidly than the passing away of the city's literary honors would seem to indicate?

PERSONAL.

—Duels, in the vast majority of cases, prove absolutely nothing, except brutal stupidity on the part of those participating in them, and, as the element of chance enters largely into the outcome of these contests, they furnish little more than a hint as to the relative skill with sword or pistol of the savages directly involved. Civilized people, therefore, condemn the whole system of personal encounters, and intrust to law and reason the protection of their honor, as of their lives and property. The duel between Col. PICQUART and Col. HENRY, however, is a little out of the ordinary, and it is not absolutely necessary to denounce it as barbarous, or to insist that it leaves the controversy between the two officers exactly where it was before they fought. As regards the nominal question at issue—that of veracity—of course nothing has been settled, but the real point involved was very different, and upon that a ray of light has certainly been cast. Col. HENRY represented that portion of the French Army and of the French nation which trusts to brute force as a substitute for justice, and which screams hysterically of honor while committing cowardly crimes and turning courts into instruments of heartless tyranny. His antagonist stood for order and decency, for human rights, and for the founding of a nation's safety and dignity on the principle of justice to all. Consequently, one can rejoice, or at least need not lament, over an episode in which the contemner of reason has been worsted at his own game. His defeat symbolizes fairly well the inevitable overthrow of all that he personified, and Col. PICQUART's victory may teach a few Frenchmen a much-needed lesson as to the danger of trusting to the martial prowess of the conscienceless scoundrels to whom they have been listening of late.

—One of our correspondents is worried by the demonstrations of joy with which the people of Havana received the Vizcaya, and he wants to know how it is, if all the Cubans hate Spain, that so many of them are enthusiastic over the representative of her rule. The problem is not a very difficult one. Gen. BLANCO is in Havana; with him is the bulk of the Spanish forces, and crowding close to them for protection are the thousands of alien tax stealers upon whom rests all responsibility for the condition of the island. The few real Cubans in the city naturally keep very quiet. Spanish warships that go to other Cuban ports and along the coast get welcomes of another sort—always.

—JOHN CADDEN of Baltimore is a man of humble station, and nobody who knew him ever expected that he would become known outside of the small circle of people who occasionally hired him and his mule to do small jobs for them in the carting line. Mr. CADDEN himself didn't expect it either, and he was far from happy when circumstances forced him one day last week to blossom out into the embodiment of a Great Principle, worth discussion in all parts of the world. Fame had marked him for her own, however, and a policeman did the preliminary work at the request of two auxiliary persons, not necessary to name, who saw Mr. CADDEN violently chastise his mule and insisted upon his arrest for cruelty to animals. The arrest was made, a jury trial was demanded and granted, and the trial began with the giving of evidence about the assault by entirely reputable witnesses. According to the report at hand they declared that they saw Mr. CADDEN apply his heavily booted foot to the beast's side with much vigor. The prisoner's reply was a confession. He did, he said, give the mule a kick in the ribs, and for justification he added that the quadruped was such a stubborn "critter" that he would not even go down hill when a cart and a load of dirt were pushing him along. The jury decided that in these circumstances the mule deserved all he got, and Mr. CADDEN went free. Through him, therefore, has come the [illegible] Leading Case. This is one of the few forms of immortality to which men can attain, and many a poet, philosopher, and statesman will envy the reluctantly fortunate muleteer.

CURRENT NOTES.

There are five women in the Maine State prison at Thomaston, and all are serving life sentences for murder in the first degree.

* * *

The valuable law library of the late George W. Biddle of Philadelphia has been presented to the University of Pennsylvania.

* * *

Some liberal man in the East has given $25,000 to Beloit College, Wisconsin, and asked that his name shall not be made public.

* * *

Mr. William Endicott, Jr., has retired from the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital at Boston after a service of twenty-two years.

* * *

The New England Historic-Genealogical Society, at its late meeting in Boston, admitted a large number of women to membership, for the first time since its organization, a half century or more ago.

* * *

A citizen of Chicago, who has been a United States Commissioner for nearly thirty-five years, has just been removed from that office by Judge Grosscup, of the United States District Court for incompetency.

* * *

J. C. Pickard of Burlingame, Kan., went back to Madison, Wis., the other day, and tried to hunt up some of the old friends he left there forty years ago. He could find only one surviving, Dr. J. D. Butler.

* * *

The next Republican State Convention in Wisconsin will contain more than 1,000 delegates, because of the big Republican vote at the last Presidential election. Each Assembly District is entitled to one delegate for every 250 votes then cast.

* * *

Henry Arens and G. W. Gall, having been members of the Germania Club, Baltimore, for fifty years, have been elected honorary members and complimented with a banquet, at which was present also Mr. Claas Vocke, the only surviving charter member.

* * *

Any one who can suggest an economical and easy way of substituting electric motors for the present locomotive and cogwheel arrangement on the railroad to the summit of Mount Washington of the New Hampshire White Hills will win the gratitude of the stockholders, as well as pecuniary reward.

* * *

Probably no better printed and illustrated paper ever came out of Florida than the special eighty-page issue of The Jacksonville Times-Union and Citizen, devoted to the industrial attainments of the eastern, western, and middle sections of the State. And the contents are worthy of the fine setting.

* * *

Ex-Gov. Goodell has been re-elected President of the New Hampshire Law and Order League, whose members protest that from this time forth they will not support any man for any office, from Governor down, who does not openly pledge himself before election to maintain and impartially enforce the prohibitory liquor laws of the State.

* * *

Mrs. Elizabeth Gilkeson has presented to Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis, her three-story residence, fully furnished, for the use of its Dean forever. It is easy of access, in a quiet street, and, The Globe-Democrat says, large enough to permit the Dean to entertain visiting Church dignitaries, which has been almost impossible in his present quarters, at the Schuyler Memorial House. The Very Rev. Carroll M. Davis is now the Dean.

THE FREAK "EXTRA" NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just finished reading your editorial in this morning's paper on the extras published yesterday by The Journal regarding Mr. Long. Surely something should be done to suppress these "extras." If they were read by intelligent people the harm done would be small indeed, but from my observation they are only read by the element which thrives and grows fat upon sensation, be it what it may. The tough class—men, women, and children—buy these penny papers, go to the nearest public house, and cry war.

Surely it is not always an unalloyed blessing to live in a "free country," and if the bill now before the Legislature at Albany is passed, let us hope even the power of millions may be restricted and decent papers be the outcome.

A WOMAN READER.

New York, March 4, 1898.

OLIVES AND APHORISMS.

Taste for Maxims Needs to be Acquired—Some of These Literary Sweetmeats Discussed.

From The London News.

Maxims are the wit of the few and the weariness of the many. But just as there are two things which cannot be gazed on steadily, death and the sun, so there are many things of which a little goes a long way. Such things are olives and aphorisms. Maxims are not like Mme. de Sévigné's cherries; you do not begin by choosing the best and end by eating the basketful. An aphorism is like a sonnet, though, luckily, there is not nearly so much of it. Both begin in a happy thought, and both are worked up with what literary skill the thinker possesses. Both are like puns—the habit of making them grows upon a man. Puns can be fired off anywhere; sonnets can only be exploded in "The Athenaeum." In sonnets the original happy thought needs to be padded out—there is seldom enough of it to go round. In aphorisms the thought needs to be cut like a diamond, if it is to sparkle. Mankind has forgotten all but a very few aphorisms of known and individual authorship, whereas proverbs abound by the thousand. Nobody knows who made proverbs, but in every country he seems to have made the same. Proverbs are natural wild flowers of human reflection everywhere, but aphorisms demand the labor of individual thought. After Rochefoucauld published his Maxims in 1665, making maxims became a fashionable intellectual amusement, like "pencil games," the most fatiguing of entertainments. The cheapest way to make maxims is to invert truisms, (once very popular,) or to alter proverbs. Thus it seems for a moment rather amusing to say, "A little widow is a dangerous thing," but the line parodied is "A little knowledge," not "A little wisdom," "is a dangerous thing."

Though proverbs are made by nobody knows who, Pope and others of his school made, after all, things very like proverbs:

Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest,
Man never is, but always to be blest.

This very well expresses the hopes and disappointments of hospitality. In politics, take:

What oft was thought, but ne'er so well expressed,
Whate'er is best administered is best.

The reader of our classics will perceive that, in the way illustrated by these quotations, the poets may be made to say something much in their manner, but which they never dreamed of saying. Thus, of the great Swedish Queen's abdication,

She left a name at which the world grew pale,
To suckle fools and chronicle small ale.

By such expedients even the feeblest minds (as one of them remarked) may fire off aphorisms like a Maxim gun. Pascal's things are "pensées," not aphorisms, to be used as occasion arose; in fact, deeply serious happy thoughts. "The last thing we decide when writing a book is what we shall put first." So also said Thomas Innes, who may not have been remembering Pascal. The aphorism does not apply probably to novels. "We are easily consoled, because we are easily afflicted." But people who are not easily afflicted are not easily consoled. "Continued eloquence is [illegible] went to saying that mankind, as observed by Pascal, had no sense of humor. [illegible] found that "the abstract sciences afford little opportunity of social intercourse." How could he expect it? It is the same with golf, if earnestly pursued. "Atheism shows strength of mind, but only to a certain degree." It rather argues strength of conceit. "To commonplace people, all men are much alike." This is hardly true; commonplace people always pronounce everybody "an awfully queer fellow."

There are few Rochefoucauld maxims so good as "Hypocrisy is the homage which vice pays to virtue," or "Too great eagerness to repay a favor is a kind of ingratitude." It is not, perhaps, the most usual variety. "There are bad people who would be less dangerous if they were devoid of all goodness, and good people who would be more agreeable if they had "a redeeming vice."" "The reason why lovers never get tired of one another's society is because they always talk about themselves." And that is the reason why some married people do get tired of each other's society. Rochefoucauld is not always bitter. There is nobility in "We, in some measure, take part in good actions when we praise them sincerely." English does not lend itself to aphorisms, or Englishmen do not know how to use their language. The best modern examples are probably those in Mr. George Meredith's "Pilgrim's Scrip," which, we believe, have not been separately published.

Police Under Civil Service Rules.

From The Chicago Times-Herald, March 1.

Every member of the police force will be discharged within two days, at the mandate of the Civil Service Commission. Out of the 3,750 policemen on the force 3,500 will be immediately reinstated. Those who have bad records will be dropped. Chief Kipley is also to cut down the expenses, and the total of those to be discharged without hope will reach 250.

The general discharge is in consequence of the civil service examination held in December. The papers have all been examined. All that remains to be done is to cut out the men with bad records. The general discharge is a technicality. Every man subsequently appointed will be under civil service rules and cannot be removed for political cause. The police force will be absolutely under civil service when all formalities are observed.

Mayor Harrison is powerless to prevent the discharge of the 250 men. "Some of them have bad records," he said, "but the city will have to get along without the others, because the city cannot afford to pay their salaries. The city needs more policemen at the present time, but I see no way out of the trouble. We have no money and the men will have to go."

Lincoln's Gift to a Fire Brigade.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The Sons and Daughters of Illinois held a meeting in Boston Thursday night. Vice President Henry Haynie told this story of Lincoln:

"The Fire Hose Company of Springfield was very proud of its well-equipped fire apparatus, and, desiring to procure some extra supplies, subscription papers were sent around. The small boys, myself among the number, were given a share in the work. I went up to some dusty rooms over a grocery and entered the law office of Lincoln. He asked me numberless questions, and I had to tell him all I knew of this fire brigade and its members. Then he said: 'Well, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll go home to supper—Mrs. Lincoln is generally good-natured after supper—and then I'll tell her I've been thinking of giving $50 to the brigade, and she'll say: "Abe, will you never have any sense? Twenty dollars is quite enough." So to-morrow, my boy, you come around and get your $20.'"

Long and Roosevelt.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

The Washington correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES declares that Secretary of the Navy Long is the "most forceful man in the Cabinet," and gives it to be understood that he is the sort of man to be depended upon in an emergency. That being true, the navy is in good hands. Secretary Long's assistant, Theodore Roosevelt, is one of the best organizers and disciplinarians in the country.

NUGGETS.

One Exception.

It is very funny to watch a man with a toothache, unless you watch him in a mirror.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Unprofitable.

A woman's club in New York is discussing the "utilization of leisure." A number of people out of jobs are worrying about that, too.—Galveston News.

Those Perfect Eyes.

She—It is said that only one person in fifteen has perfect eyes.

He—It seems strange that every fifteenth should be a girl who is engaged to be married.—Yonkers Statesman.

An Imposing Appearance.

"Honesty is fairly written upon that man's countenance."

"I suppose that is the reason he has found it possible to get in debt to nearly everybody in this town."—Chicago News.

Not Yet.

Mr. Larimer—How is it that I don't hear you shouting for war, Ellsworth?

Mr. Ellsworth—Oh, my time will come when one of the war shouters hires me to go as his substitute.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

THE RAIN ON THE SEA.

Clarence Ousley in New Orleans Picayune.

The steeds of the sea rise up with the day,
All harnessed and groomed for the race;
The sunlight bejewels the dew on their mane
Like rich-wrought garments of grace;
The silvery sheen of their satiny skins
Is flecked with a spatter of gold;
The breath of the morning has scattered the mists,
And the racers are restless and bold.

At the lift of the signal they leap to the course
That stretches away to the west,
And gallop along in the face of the wind
Like cavalry charging abreast.
The thunder of running is under their hoofs,
The sweat of the race in their flanks,
And an echo comes out of a cloud in the east
Where the lightning is marshaling ranks.

The stronger the wind is, the fiercer the pace,
Till their nostrils are nozzles of spray;
The clatter of feet is the rattle of hail,
And the race is as swift as the day.
The cloud in the west, overspreading the sky,
Incloses and cushions the sound;
The lightning is stilled and the thunder is hushed,
And the rumble roars under the ground.

The foam of the bridle flies over their backs,
And their breathing is deep in the throat;
There's a lull in the wind and the noon is as close
As the air of the night in the moat.
Yet galloping onward the steeds of the sea
Come lumbering over the main,
And anon from the stifling distress of the storm
Comes the musical patter of rain.

It dimples and ripples their satiny skins
And washes the sweat from their flanks.
But, lo! as the host of the hurrying feet
Comes in, in unwavering ranks,
The lightning is rallying up in the clouds,
The thunder rolls down on the main,
And the elements join in a deafening din—
The lightning and thunder and rain.

The torrents are loosed and the racers dismayed,
For the deluge is blinding and chill;
But plunging ahead on the shadowy course
They leap to the race with a will.
The waters are churned by their furious feet
Till the ocean is seething with foam.
Still onward they plunge, and, behold, in the west
The sunset is lighting them home.

Opposition to the Anglo-German Loan to China Regarded as Inimical to Peace.

FRANCE BACKS HER DEMANDS

China, Pressed for Payment of the Indemnity to Japan, Urges Russia to Evacuate Port Arthur—Decision Deferred.

PEKIN, March 6.—Russia is negotiating to lease Port Arthur. On Friday last M. Yano Fumio, the Japanese Minister to China, demanded an official signed asurance of the payment of the indemnity due next May. The Chinese Government instructed Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, to urge Russia to evacuate Port Arthur. Russia deferred a decision, alleging that the presence of Russian warships at Port Arthur was beneficial to China and favorable to peace in the Orient.

Russia is now opposing the Anglo-German loan. M. Pavloff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, lodged a formal protest last Thursday and demanded a quid pro quo. The details of the Russian demand are not yet made public, but Russia's attitude is regarded as inimical to peace in the Far East.

On Friday M. Gerard, the French Minister to China, made a similar complaint, with corresponding demands for compensation in the South. England and Germany are now regarded as having obtained their legitimate aspirations, and Russia and France desire to secure theirs.

The Chinese acknowledge that the late British loan negotiations were disinterested and calculated to advance China's welfare and to maintain her independence.

RUSSIA'S LATEST DEMANDS.

China Asked to Surrender Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan.

LONDON, March 7.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"Russia has demanded that China surrender to her all sovereign rights over Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan for the same period and on the same conditions as in the case of Germany at Kiao-chau. Besides this, Russia demands the right to construct a railway, under the same conditions as the Trans-Manchurian Railway, from Petuna on that line (near the River Sungari) to Kwang-chung-Tzu, Mukden, and Port Arthur. Five days are given for reply, and the agreement must be signed within a month.

"In the event of non-compliance, Russia threatens to move her troops into Manchuria. China will perforce yield. By this agreement Russia will obtain the right to send soldiers into Liao-tung, ostensibly for the protection of the railway engineers.

"Russian assurances that the ports will be open to the world are deceptive, inasmuch as, while conforming to these assurances, Russia can convert either port into a second and stronger Vladivostock."

The Times, commenting editorially this morning on the foregoing dispatch and on Russia's opposition to the Anglo-German loan, says:

"Russia's protest is neither more nor less than a thinly veiled demand upon China to abandon the whole of Manchuria and the Province of Shing-King, which includes the Leao-tong Peninsula.

"If China yields these provinces will practically pass away forever, to be incorporated in the Czar's empire. While recognizing that Russia's desire for an ice-free terminus for her Asiatic railway is reasonable and legitimate, England cannot assent to the practical absorption of two great and wealthy Chinese provinces."

WILL NOT FIGHT ESTERHAZY.

Col. Picquart Refuses to Answer His Challenge.

PARIS, March 6.—Col. Picquart refuses to answer Comte Esterhazy's challenge to a duel for causes growing out of the Dreyfus and Zola trials.

PRINCE OF WALES A DIPLOMAT.

LONDON, March 7.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail asserts that the Prince of Wales, during his recent visit to Paris, had a mission from Lord Salisbury to talk with President Faure and M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, with a view of facilitating a conciliatory agreement in West Africa.

French Officers at Khartoum.

LONDON, March 7.—The Cairo correspondent of The Daily Mail says he is informed on reliable authority that three French officers have been in Khartoum for three months.

THE ITALIAN ANNIVERSARY.

ROME, March 6.—At a banquet of 240 Italian Mayors this evening, in celebration of the anniversary of the promulgation of the Italian Constitution, the Marquis di Rudini, the Premier, referred to the "memorable day when Victor Emanuel climbed to the Capitol as King of Italy." He said: "It was then with that new people as with the American people after the War of Independence, in which they had their Cincinnati and Fabricii, and who desired that in the metropolis named after their greatest son, Washington, they should see arise a Capitol."

AUSTRIAN CABINET CRISIS.

VIENNA, March 6.—The Cabinet crisis, which culminated yesterday in the resignation of Baron von Gautsch and his Ministry, was a complete surprise in its suddenness, though expected to occur ere long.

Count von Thun is a favorite of the Emperor and is believed to have been long marked by him for the Premiership. It is even alleged that Baron von Gautsch was compelled to resign by pressure from above. Count von Thun intends to form a concentration Cabinet, but there is considerable doubt whether he will succeed better than his predecessors in arranging the difficulty with Hungary.

Baron Holm Patrick Dead.

LONDON, March 6.—Ion Trent Hamilton, Baron Holm Patrick, of Holm Patrick, County Dublin, is dead. He was the Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of County Dublin. He was born in 1839, and married Victoria, daughter of Gen. Lord Charles Wellesley and sister of the third Duke of Wellington. From 1863 to 1885 he was Conservative Member of Parliament for County Dublin. Last year he was raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

The Easby Abbey at Fayal Disabled.

FAYAL, March 6.—The British steamer Easby Abbey, Capt. Prideaux, from Baltimore Feb. 12 for Hamburg, was towed in here to-day by the British steamer Picton, Capt. Payne, from Baltimore Feb. 12 for Rochefort. The Easby Abbey had lost her screw shaft.

In Memory of King George's Escape.

ATHENS, March 6.—The royal family attended to-day the laying of the foundation stone of an expiatory chapel at the scene of the recent attempt upon the life of King George. The King was the recipient of a great popular ovation.

American Warships for Hongkong.

LONDON, March 7.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Hongkong says that six additional American war vessels are expected there shortly.

Tatza Jews Killed by Arabs.

TANGIER, March 6.—A number of Ghiatz Arabs have pillaged the Jewish quarter at Tatza, killed several Jews, and abducted the [illegible]

[illegible] a Bulgarian speaking man visited M. Makedonsky, First Secretary of the Bulgarian Exarchate, and editor of the Bulgarian newspaper Novini, the organ of the Exarchate, and, after demanding the reason for the non-publication of a certain paragraph, drew a revolver and shot M. Makedonsky.

The wounded man lingered until to-day, when he died. His assailant escaped. The police have arrested fifty persons on suspicion.

M. Milutine Garachanin Dead.

BELGRADE, March 6.—M. Milutino Garachanin, the distinguished Servian statesman and former Prime Minister, is dead. He was born at Belgrade Feb. 22, 1843.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESSE DE DOUBEAUVILLE.—The Duchesse de Doubeauville, who died last Thursday in Paris, at the age of fifty-five, from meningitis, belonged to the princely Belgian house of de Ligne. She was a sister of the present Prince de Ligne, and became the second wife of the Duc de Doubeauville in 1862. The Duc lives in the Faubourg St. Germain, where the Duchesse's "Thursday afternoons" were crowded with the most prominent members of the old noblesse, of whom the Duc, who also bears the title of Comte de la Rochefoucauld, is one of the most conspicuous members. He has had a passive and respectable political career, and at present represents the Department of Sarthe in the Chamber of Deputies.

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OPENING FOR TRADE WITH CHINA.—The British Foreign Office recently published definite information concerning the lines on which Anglo-Chinese trade would, on and after June 1, 1898, be conducted. All waterways shall be open to British and other foreign shipping, which shall have the same rights as native vessels. Foreign craft need not necessarily be seagoing, and the smaller streams may be penetrated by small steamers and launches, which may or may not have been constructed in China. The Chinese Government, through the British Minister in Pekin, guarantees "not to mortgage, lease, or cede any of the territory embraced in the Valley of the Yangtsze-Kiang or its estuaries." The Foreign Office bulletin adds: "The post of Inspector General of Maritime Customs shall in the future, as in the past, be held by a British subject so long as British trade with China at regular ports of entry continues to exceed that of any other power."

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NEW CHANNEL FORTIFICATIONS.—The British Government has begun to execute an elaborate plan of fortification for Dover, making that port as strongly defensive as possible against modern artillery. Dover, with its heights and castle, has for centuries been considered one of the strongest naturally fortified ports of England; at the same time, for the past half century, it has been allowed to remain in a condition that would make it an easy matter for modern guns to knock the entire works into pieces in a few minutes. The plan includes the erection of a block of new barracks to the east of Dover Castle, and the construction of three modern forts on the cliffs. The work is let out by contract, which guarantees its completion within twelve months. The forts will be on the heights on each side of the town, so as to command the Channel and cover the Admiralty National Harbor. To the west of the town two additional forts will be erected. The forts are to be mounted with quick-firing guns of the largest calibre with the most approved automatic gear. The turret on the old Admiralty Pier is not to be dismantled until the forts are completed.

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RUSSIA HURRYING THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW WARSHIPS.—The Novosti of St. Petersburg reports that the new Russian cruisers, the Okjab and the Peresvjet, will be launched in April, and before the middle of May will be ready to join the Baltic fleet. Three first class battleships—the Diana, the Palada, and the Aurora—will be launched and placed in commission some time in the Summer. The keel to the giant battleship, the Gromoboj, has just been laid in the imperial yard at St. Petersburg. It will be launched, it is expected, in the Spring or Summer of 1899. It will be the largest ship in the Russian Navy. All these warships will be armed with a new quick-firing gun, which for range, penetration, and rapidity of loading is said to be in advance of anything in the world.

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WILL THE AMERICAN RACE DIE OUT?—Le Journal Statistique of the French Society of Statistics has a series of articles on race mixtures. A recent number dealing with the outcome of pure American marriages comes to the alarming conclusion that the race cannot survive many centuries. It is pointed out that such marriages are resulting in a steady diminution of the birth rate. The writer offers the explanation that the American man is so selfish and engrossed in business that he does not care to be bothered with children in his home, and that another obvious explanation is "the ideal of consumptive beauty" that Americans in search of a wife have. But the base of the whole matter, the writer goes on to say, is the American form of government. Democracy produces individualism and the maximum of personal development, and that is bad for the race. The numerical increase of a race is in the inverse proportion to the development of individuals. America has this alternative, if she would survive: She must either give up the present democracy or re-establish it upon a scientific basis "which shall have been thought out by savants and not by sentimentalists."

AGAINST COMPANY STORES.

Evils of a System in New Jersey Which the McQuade Bill Is Designed to Remedy.

TRENTON March, 6.—There will be a hearing next Wednesday on the McQuade bill to abolish company stores in New Jersey. This bill strikes at a system that the labor organizations and the operatives individually have denounced as against the material progress of the workingmen. These company stores exist all over the State, but principally in Middlesex and Cumberland Counties. The bill emanates from the workingmen of Middlesex County, and they expect to get the support of the operatives of Cumberland County, but in that they will be disappointed, because the operatives claim that the bill, if it becomes a law, will not be of any benefit to them, because it is aimed at corporation stores, and the concerns in the glass towns of South Jersey are not incorporated.

If the bill is amended so as to apply to the various glass companies, it will invite the opposition of the united glass operatives in South Jersey. These manufacturers have always opposed any legislation that would interfere with the company store system. In Cumberland County alone three-fifths of the earnings of the glass operatives is given back to the corporations that employ them for the necessities of life. In Bridgeton it is decreed by the corporations that their employes must buy all the necessaries of life from the company store, and these necessaries include clothing, coal, wood, and furniture. Many concerns also rent houses to their operatives, so that the working people do not get a chance to handle $100 a year in actual money. In Millville the order to purchase at the company's store is not absolute, but it is deemed prudent to do so, if the employes want steady work.

The companies claim in these days of sharp business competition that their only sure income is from their stores, and not a few of them earn from forty to sixty thousand dollars a year from the business done with their employes. The companies deny that they derive any more than a legitimate profit, but they admit that they do no jobbing and run no bargain counters. The operatives are thus deprived of the benefits of general competition.

The operatives claim that they handle no money, and in consequence cannot improve their condition morally or socially. They can only get the necessities of life at a high price. They say that they cannot improve their homes, educate their children, or give them any social privileges. It is as they describe it a species of thralldom. In a few company stores the amount of purchase is deducted from the pay envelope, in others the full amount is given, with a slip stating the indebtedness to the company. Immediate payment is expected, and unless the excuse is urgent the supplies are promptly shut off, and this is followed by a shutting down of work to that particular individual. One company in Bridgeton has a "punch book" system by which it limits families to so much credit a week. A book containing amounts ranging from 5 to 25 cents is printed, and the amount of each purchase is canceled with a punch. This is to prevent families getting into debt with the company when work is slack. Instances are known where operatives during a dull season, to secure the necessities of life, are obliged to give chattel mortgages on their property, and they have been foreclosed.

Delegates of Several Trades Have Grievances Against Harry Miner.

BOYCOTT SCHEME THAT FAILED

Union to Support the Movement for an Employers' Liability Law Similar to That in Operation in England.

Harry Miner, formerly the workingmen's pet, and who at one time was supposed to represent the labor element in Congress, is now cordially hated by union men, and he might have been roughly handled had he visited yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union.

Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union was the first to make a complaint against Mr. Miner, who he said refused to employ union stage hands.

"We have also a bone to pick with Mr. Miner," remarked Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan Musical Union; "for he employs non-union musicians in his theatres."

"We also have a grievance against him," joined in Delegate Prince of the Cigarpackers. "You can never get a union cigar in his place."

"Nor can you find a single union bartender there," affirmed Delegate Meisel of the Bartenders.

Then Delegate Lawrence of the Actors' Protective Union complained that Mr. Miner would not employ union actors, and that he paid low salaries to those that he did engage.

"He won't employ any union cornice and skylight makers when he needs them," said Delegate Schwabe, who represents the union men of that trade.

"We, too, have something against Mr. Miner," spoke Delegate Thimme, who represents the druggists' clerks. "He makes the clerks in his drug store work sixteen hours a day."

"I never knew him to employ any union painters or gilders," said the painters' delegate.

"Let us boycott him!" cried a delegate.

"It wouldn't be of any use," said another delegate. "A committee was once sent to boycott a certain theatre, and after the members had paraded in front of it, they went in, paid their admission fees, and enjoyed the play."

A letter was received from the iron molders asking the Central Labor Union to assist the unions in getting up an employers' liability law similar to those in operation in England and in Massachusetts. While the factory law of this State fines an employer for failing to put safe guards around machinery, an employe who may get injured through such negligence cannot get any remedy in court, on the ground of contributory negligence. The letter cited a case of a molder in Long Island City who was permanently injured and disabled by the explosion of molten brass that had poured out of a broken crucible. The explosion was caused by water which had dripped under the grate pan of the furnaces that were sunk in low ground. The dangerous condition of the furnaces was due to the negligence of the employers, but the jury were told that the workman knew the danger, and had consequently assumed the risk, and so he lost his suit for damages. In England the employer is liable, whether the workman knows the danger he incurs or not, on the principle that hunger will drive him to take risks.

The meeting pledged itself to help the movement, and directed the Secretary to inform the affiliated unions and request their aid.

Delegate Farley of the tile layers' helpers said that a number of workmen were found at work in the morning on a building at 96 Liberty Street. Word was sent to the police station that the Sunday law was being violated, and thereupon several policemen went and made the workmen go home.

The following delegates were put in nomination for election to offices: Recording Secretary—John S. Henry, the present incumbent of that office; Corresponding Secretary—Edward C. Farrell; Financial Secretary—James P. Archibald and J. T. Lawrence; Treasurer—T. J. Daly.

LAUGHED AS SHE TOOK POISON.

Mary Burney's Parents at First Thought the Girl Was Joking.

When Mary Burney heard yesterday afternoon that the young man she loved had taken another girl to a dance Saturday night, she cried bitterly. Miss Burney is twenty years old, and lives with her parents at 345 East One Hundred and Fourth Street. For more than a year she has been engaged to be married, her parents say, to August Lux, who keeps a barber's shop at First Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street.

Her mother tried to console the girl, but the latter was gloomy all the afternoon. Toward night her parents were in the sitting room, when the girl stood before them, and, taking a small bottle from her pocket, said with a laugh:

"What's the use of living? I'm tired of life. I guess I'll kill myself."

"You must not joke like that," remonstrated her father.

"Here goes!" said the girl, and she swallowed the contents of the bottle. Then she staggered toward another room.

"Doesn't she do that well," exclaimed the mother, "just as though she were committing suicide?" The father laughed, but just at that moment Mary fell to the floor unconscious. Mr. Burney ran to her and found that she had taken carbolic acid. A policeman called an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital, and for an hour the physician worked over the girl. He said there was but slight chance of her recovery. He took her to the hospital a prisoner.

Mr. and Mrs. Burney were prostrated. They have had twelve children, but all of them are dead except the girl who tried to kill herself last night.

BITTEN BY A ST. BERNARD.

Mrs. Mary Buckley Injured While Walking in Fourteenth Street.

Mrs. Mary Buckley of 348 East Fifteenth Street was severely bitten about the face and hands last night by a big St. Bernard dog led by Robert Schubo, a cook, of 47 Seventh Avenue, while walking up Fourteenth Street. The dog was running around behind its master when suddenly it sprang upon the woman and knocked her down.

Schub could not call it off, and a crowd immediately collected about the prostrate woman, but no one dared interfere. Policeman Brown of the West Thirtieth Street Station finally came up, and after a severe struggle succeeded in pulling off the dog. An ambulance was summoned from the New York Hospital, and Mrs. Buckley was taken there in a serious condition. Her injuries are not thought to be fatal, but she was suffering considerable pain.

Schub was arrested and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station. At first Sergt. Daly was inclined to hold him on a criminal charge, but after learning that the woman was probably not fatally injured he held the prisoner for violating a city ordinance in allowing the dog to run loose. Should fatal results ensue from the bite Schub will be liable to a charge of manslaughter.

Accused of Burglary and Assault.

William Bush, aged nineteen years, of 308 Rodney Street, Williamsburg, was remanded in the Lee Avenue Police Court for a hearing on the charge of burglary and assault. Early in the morning he forced an entrance into the rooms of Mrs. Gussie Greenwald at 201 Kent Avenue. The noise he made awakened her and she screamed. Bush ran into her bedroom and tried to stifle her cries, and failing in this, struck her in the face with a glass tumbler. He was arrested by Policeman Maher of the Bedford Avenue Station while trying to escape.

Burglars Dug Through a Wall.

Detectives Leonard and Vell of the Eldridge Street Station House, who arrested Harris Feinberg of 90 Allen Street and Louis Levy of 106 Allen Street, on a charge of breaking into the store of Horowitz & Co., of 42 Hester Street, last Friday night, said in the Essex Market Court yesterday that the prisoners dug their way through a brick wall in order to get into an alleyway leading to the store they robbed. They were held in $2,000 bonds each.

The Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Denounces the Liquor Traffic.

DANGERS OF INTEMPERANCE

Art Galleries, Museums, and Public Libraries Should Be Thrown Open on the Day of Rest—The City's Administration.

The first of the public lectures to be given under the auspices of the Catholic University at Washington was delivered last night at St. Patrick's Cathedral by the Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy of St. John's Church, Altoona, Penn., before an audience that filled every pew, while many interested listeners stood in the rear as far as the doors.

Father Sheedy took for his subject "The Catholic Church and the Liquor Traffic," and announced in his introduction that he would try to clearly define the position of the Church on the liquor traffic and the saloon.

"The Catholic Church in this country," he said, "has put its seal of disapproval on the liquor traffic. At the second Plenary Council at Baltimore Catholic pastors were repeatedly called upon to warn their flocks against the evils arising from the saloon and to repel from the sacraments liquor dealers who encourage the abuses of drink, especially on Sundays. The third Plenary Council admonished Catholics engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors to consider the many and the grave dangers with which the business is surrounded. It distinctly warned the liquor dealers that if through their action or co-operation religion is dishonored and men are led to ruin, there is an avenger in heaven who will certainly demand of them a terrible retribution.

"Total abstinence is a truly efficacious remedy for the great evil of intemperance, which is the ruin of families and a great hindrance to true religion. The Holy Father appeals to pastors to do their utmost to drive the plague of intemperance from the fold of Christ. Catholics are therefore arrayed on the side of temperance and against the American saloon, because of its scandals and abuses.

Must Oppose Sunday Opening.

"Against Sunday opening we must stand firm, for those who want it are moved by a mere selfish desire to increase their sale of liquor by adding to their present license of six days one for the sacred day, utterly regardless of its effect upon the welfare of the consumers, their families, and the community. A Sunday not for worship, certainly not for rest to the weary workers, but purely for amusement and dissipation, is sure to bring in its train national infidelity and decadence.

"Let us not under any spurious pretext of personal rights, home rule, or liberty cast away the Sunday of the fathers, under which God has prospered us beyond all other nations of the earth, and put in its place the Continental Sunday, which has been productive of so little good and so much evil that the most thoughtful Europeans are at present trying to cast it away because it is demoralizing.

"Do not be scared by the chimera of a Puritan Sunday. There is no danger of your ever getting back to that. Cosmopolitan New York never had and never can have any odious blue laws. Give the workingman what he is entitled to, the Lord's Day a day of rest; make it a day of joy and gladness. Throw open for him the art galleries, the museums, the public libraries, if you will—and you do well to do so—but keep the door of the saloon tightly shut."

Lessons of History.

Father Sheedy next quoted from Kinglake's "History of the Crimea," to show that drink had brought the British soldiers to a state of unprecedented degradation during the Crimean war. He referred also to Lecky, who, in "The History of European Morals," said that the year 1724 was the most prolific in calamity to the English nation, it being the year in which gin was first introduced in England, and to Gladstone's famous declaration that the evils wrought by drink were more deadly, because more continuous, than the three great historic scourges of war, pestilence, and famine combined.

"The administration of this proud City of New York," he concluded, "has been intrusted to a party largely composed of Catholic citizens. What will the record be? Will it help to make this city truly greater in moral and civic virtues, greater in art, in literature, in patriotism, and in religious observance? Let it prove to the people and to the country at large that the hopes of the coming century are safely centred in the conservative and healing influences of the Catholic Church. Stand firm and immovable against the Sunday saloon, against the abuses of the liquor traffic, against intemperance, the giant curse of the day."

In the audience were nearly 1,000 members of the Church Total Abstinence Unions of the Churches of the Paulist Fathers, St. Alphonsus, St. Veronica, Sacred Heart, St. John the Evangelist, St. Monica, St. James, and St. Paul's of Harlem.

Father Doyle of the Church of the Paulist Fathers, in speaking of Father Sheedy's lecture, said it was the official declaration of the diocese made from the cathedral pulpit against Sunday opening.

At the close of the lecture the benediction was bestowed by Archbishop Corrigan.

RAILROAD WATCHES EXAMINED.

Report of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe's Inspector for 1897.

H. S. Montgomery, General Watch Inspector of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, says The Railroad Gazette, has issued his annual report for the year 1897, giving a brief record of every watch examined. This record, giving the name of the owner and of the maker, the maker's numbers, and the behavior of the watch in three tests, fills about fifty pages. About one-third of this space is taken up with a list of watches condemned, though apparently these do not constitute a third of all the watches examined. All watches are tested for twenty-four hours in each one of three positions, pendant up, dial up, and dial down, and the permissible limit of error is six seconds. A watch losing three seconds in twenty-four hours in one position, gaining three in another, and losing three in the third, is accepted, the extreme variation being only six seconds. A watch gaining fifteen seconds in one position, twelve in the second, and nine in the third would be accepted; for, the position rate being thus shown to be acceptable, it is merely a question of regulation to make the watch run with a maximum variation of thirty seconds a week, which is the standard of the American Railway Association.

The Atchison requires watches to be examined and certificates to be renewed on the first day of each month, and employes must carry their certificates with them when on duty. The standard watch of the Atchison must have seventeen jewels, and must be adjusted to temperature, position, and isochronism. Mr. Montgomery says in the report that several watches were found in the hands of employes which ran well in the pocket position, but varied over one minute a day when lying down. On the other hand, the proportion of good watches, even among those which have been used ten years, and even twenty years, was so large as to create surprise.

Policeman's Eye Cut.

Policeman James J. McKeon of the Oak Street Station received a severe cut over the left eye last night while patrolling his post at New Bowery, near Madison Street. The injury was caused by the head of a bronzed plaster of paris image, which fell on or was thrown at him from the upper window of one of the near-by tenements.

The missile cut a hole in the rim of McKeon's helmet, and this doubtless saved him from a fracture of the skull. Efforts to learn where the object came from were fruitless. The policeman was attended by a surgeon, and is laid up on the sick list.

Fell Dead in the Street.

John Hoffmann, sixty-six years old, of 61 New Bowery, who had been ill for a long time of dropsy, fell dead on the sidewalk four doors from his home last night. The Coroners' office was notified and a permit given the relatives, who took charge of the remains.

Enthusiastic Celebration by the Clan-Na-Gael in the Academy of Music.

The Academy of Music was crowded last night with enthusiastic Irish men and women, who had gathered to commemorate the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of Robert Emmet's birth. The theatre was brilliantly decorated with the American and Irish flags. The Irish Volunteers were there in fatigue uniform, and added to the brilliancy of the scene. William Temple Emmet, a grandnephew of Robert Emmet, presided. On the platform were Recorder Goff, Gen. O'Beirne, W. Bourke Cockran, Recorder Simon of Weehawken, N. J.; Congressman William Sulzer, Roderick J. Kennedy, Capt. Stephen McFarland, Col. Michael C. Murphy, Col. James Moran, Justice James A. O'Gorman, John Conway, Thomas Crimmins, John D. Crimmins, Mayor Hinchliffe of Paterson, Senator Vaughan of Scranton, Penn.; Sheriff Dunn, Justice Keogh, Justice Giegerich, and Col. Swords.

The orator of the evening was Congressman Rowland B. Mahany. In the course of his address he said:

"The extraordinary nature of this demonstration is the best testimony to the undying loyalty of the Irish race to the principles for which their ancestors fought. The crusade will not cease until Irish nationality is an actual accomplishment. A new and greater Ireland is in the Western Hemisphere to battle for the old and insist that Irish freedom shall be an accomplished fact."

Looking in the direction of the Irish Volunteers, who occupied a tier of seats in the orchestra circle, he exclaimed: "As I look at the troops I am reminded that were this country to be plunged into war to-morrow the Clan-Na-Gael could put 25,000 trained and experienced soldiers in the field in one day." This brought the enthusiasm to fever heat, and the cheering was deafening.

"The Irish have no need to testify to their devotion to the American flag," he continued. "Our devotion has been proved from Anthony Wayne to Phil Sheridan. As our record has been in the past so shall it be even unto the end."

"One of the criticisms of the Irish race is that they are incapable of self-government. Well, for a people incapable of governing themselves, they show remarkable capacity to rule everybody else. [A voice—"Don't forget Croker!"] What the Irish people need most is a dignified sense of their own dignity. The Irish people are here, and here to stay, and it will be for friends to understand, and enemies to appreciate that."

The speaker expatiated on the great patriotic wisdom displayed by Irishmen in England, and even in Spain. The allusion to Spain started hissing, and the orator remarked: "The Irish in the United States will counteract the influence of the Irish in Spain." He closed his oration with a tribute to the memory of Robert Emmet.

The celebration was under the auspices of the local Clan-Na-Gael. In addition to the oratory, a musical programme was successfully carried out by Bayne's Orchestra, Mrs. William Flynn, and Mrs. D. D. Toal, sopranos; Alexander P. McGuirk and John W. Donovan, tenors; Miss Maud Marden, and Mrs. Jennie Campbell-Keogh, contraltos; Frederick W. Latham, baritone, and Prof. M. Loesch, accompanist. At the close of the meeting the audience joined in singing "God Save Ireland" and "The Star Spangled Banner."

TEN EYCK TO ROW AT HENLEY.

Wachusett Boat Club of Worcester Votes to Send Him Over.

WORCESTER, March 6.—The Wachusett Boat Club to-day voted to enter Edward H. Ten Eyck for the second time in the Henley Royal Regatta, where he will compete for the diamond sculls, of which he is the present holder.

The club also voted to send James A. Ten Eyck, the young man's father, as coach and trainer.

THE NEW BEDFORD STRIKERS.

Weavers Authorize a Proposition to be Made to Manufacturers.

NEW BEDFORD, March 6.—The Conference Committee of the weavers to-day authorized Secretary Cunnane to prepare a proposition upon the fines question, which will be submitted to the State Board of Arbitration to-morrow, and if it meets its approval subsequently will be submitted to the manufacturers.

This action is in response to a request from the State Board of Arbitration, which in turn had been requested by the manufacturers to secure such a proposition.

BLAST FURNACE COMBINATION.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Bessemer Operators Forming a Trust.

CLEVELAND, March 6.—An effort is being made by the Bessemer blast-furnace operators of Cleveland, Pittsburg, and the Shenango and Mahoning Valleys to enter into a combination. Fourteen concerns, owning nineteen furnaces, are included in the proposed arrangement. A meeting was held last week in Cleveland, and another will be held in Pittsburg this week.

It is intended that the combination shall have an allotment feature, a price arrangement, and a selling Commissioner. The main difficulty encountered is that of obtaining a combination as effective as is desired without violating the anti-trust law.

Antwerp Ivory Sale.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Consul Lincoln of Antwerp, under date of Feb. 8, 1898, reports that the first-quarter auction of ivory for the present year was held in that city on the 1st inst. The sales covered 57,433 kilograms, (126,639 pounds,) against 59,700 kilograms (131,638 pounds) disposed of during the first-quarter sales of 1897. The following were the qualities of ivory disposed of: Congo, 41,000 kilograms, (90,409 pounds,) of which 1,000 kilograms (2,205 pounds) were "soft"; Angola, 15,600 kilograms, (34,398 pounds;) Ambriz, 700 kilograms, (1,543 pounds;) Senegal, 133 kilograms, (293 pounds.) The prices, as compared with those realized at the sale of last quarter, showed an advance of 1 franc (19.3 cents) per kilogram (2.2046 pounds) for heavy tusks and an advance of from 2 to 3 francs (38.6 to 57.9 cents) per kilogram for tusks of from 30 to 80 pounds. A decrease occurred in the price of tusks for bangles of 1 franc (19.3 cents) per kilogram for the heavy tusks and of 2 francs (38.6 cents) per kilogram for light tusks. Flat tusks were in less demand and showed a decrease of 3 francs (57.9 cents) per kilogram in certain cases. The prices of tusks for billiard balls were weaker, while the prices for scrivailles of all weights and qualities showed an increase of from 50 centimes to 1 franc (9.7 to 19.3 cents) per kilogram, (2.2046 pounds.) The stock left on hand amounted to 37,000 kilograms, (81,585 pounds.)

TRAPS FOR "COTTON TAILS."

How the Kansas "Apple Kings" Dispose of the Pests of Their Orchards.

One of the incidents and expenses of orcharding on a large scale not likely to be thought of by the casual observer is the constant warfare which is necessary to wage on the rabbits so likely to work great destruction to young apple trees. This is illustrated by the operations of Wellhouse & Son of Topeka, Kan., who are recognized as the "Apple Kings," as reported by Secretary F. D. Coburn of the State Board of Agriculture. For their orchard in Osage County they used a carload of lumber in the construction of 1,700 rabbit traps; for their three orchards in Leavenworth County they have 1,600 traps, and in a Miami County orchard, 400 traps. These traps consist of a box 22 inches long, made of ordinary 6-inch lumber, 1 inch thick, closed at one end, and with an inward-swinging wire gate in the other end, which is shut by contact of the rabbit with a trigger after he has fairly entered. About four feet of lumber and four feet of No. 12 galvanized iron wire are consumed in the making of each trap, which costs, complete, from 12½ to 15 cents. This trap, as now constructed, is considered well-nigh perfect, cost and efficiency considered, and is the result of twenty years of experimentation in making traps and studying the nature and habits of the rabbits. In this connection the word rabbit applies only to the ordinary cotton-tail, and not to the larger jack-rabbit, which the Messrs. Wellhouse say is not especially troublesome to the apple trees.

Isaac A. Sheppard.

Isaac A. Sheppard, one of the most prominent citizens of Philadelphia, died yesterday after a lingering illness, aged seventy-one years. Mr. Sheppard was born in Cumberland County, New Jersey. At the age of eleven years he was thrown on his own resources. He went to Philadelphia and learned the foundry business, and in 1859 founded the Excelsior Stove and Hollow-ware Foundry under the firm name of Isaac A. Sheppard & Co. Soon afterward he founded a branch in Baltimore.

Mr. Sheppard was active in religious, educational, and benevolent work. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the Philadelphia Board of Education and for seven years he was President of the board. Failing health forced him to resign in 1896. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature for three terms, serving from 1859 to 1861 inclusive. He was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the lower house at the breaking out of the war, and drafted the bills under which the Pennsylvania Reserves were organized for the defense of the Union. He was one of the organisers of the National Security Bank, and at the time of his death was its President.

Mr. Sheppard was a member of the Union League and of a number of secret societies. He leaves two sons, both of whom have been associated with him in business for some time.

Hermann C. Schwab.

Hermann C. Schwab, a member of the firm of Oelrichs & Co., importers, and agents for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company died yesterday of pneumonia at his home, 34 East Thirty-seventh Street, after a brief illness. Mr. Schwab was forty-five years of age, and the second of seven sons of the late Gustav Schwab. The deceased was the head of the importing branch of Oelrichs & Co., having become a member of the firm in 1878. He was born in Brooklyn, and after leaving school in this city completed his education in Germany.

Mr. Schwab leaves a wife and two children. His wife was a Miss Baldwin of Philadelphia, the daughter of Henry Baldwin, a patent lawyer of that city. The funeral services will take place to-morrow morning at St. Bartholomew's Church, in Madison Avenue, corner of Forty-fourth Street, and the rector, the Rev. Dr. Greer, will officiate. The interment will be in Woodlawn.

James H. Carpenter.

James H. Carpenter, inventor of the Carpenter projectile, died last night at Reading, Penn., of pneumonia, aged fifty-one years. He was born in New York, entered the Naval Academy, and served with distinction in the navy during the civil war. In 1888 he established the Carpenter Steel Works at Reading, and became general manager. This enterprise met with great success. The company has filled large Government contracts for projectiles. Mr. Carpenter retired as manager a year ago, and since then had made experiments in steel improvement in New York. He was an authority on matters connected with iron and steel and had written on scientific subjects.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS CARROLL, thirty-five years of age, ex-Town Clerk of Flushing since consolidation, died there yesterday. He had been ill a long time with consumption. He was elected Town Clerk in 1896.

MRS. SUSAN FITZGERALD, mother of City Magistrate Thomas Fitzgerald of Richmond, died yesterday at her home in Lafayette Avenue, Tower Hill, Richmond. She was seventy years old. She had been ill two days with grip. Her funeral will take place to-morrow at St. Mary's Church, Port Richmond.

MRS. BLANCHE E. SAYRE, widow of David L. Sayre, died Saturday at her home, 379 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in this city in 1825. Mrs. Sayre was an active member of the Church of the Incarnation, in Gates Avenue. Funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. J. G. Bacchus, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, officiating. The burial will be in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery. Mrs. Sayre leaves one son, David A., and three daughters, Mrs. G. R. Hayden, Miss Blanche Sayre, and Miss Adelle Sayre.

MRS. HELEN W. BOUND, daughter of the late Edwin A. Johnson and wife of Charles Fiske Bound, died suddenly on Saturday at her home, 101 Park Avenue. She was forty-eight years of age, and was born in this city. She was married to Mr. Bound, a banker, on April 26, 1871, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, in St. Thomas's Church, in Fifth Avenue. Death was caused by pneumonia. Surviving her are Mr. Bound and two children. The funeral services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton of the Church of the Transfiguration, at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and the remains will be buried in Trinity Cemetery.

FUNERAL OF JOHN WILD.

Over Fifteen Hundred Persons Viewed the Body at the Elks' Lodge Rooms—Dr. Houghton Officiated.

The funeral of John Wild, the actor, who died at his home in Troy on Wednesday last, took place yesterday. Services were held in the forenoon at the lodge rooms of the Elks, Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway, and later the body was escorted to the Little Church Around the Corner, where the Rev. Dr. Houghton, nephew of the late Dr. Houghton, read the Episcopal burial service.

At the lodge rooms and at the church were many members of the theatrical profession, most of whom were prominent on the variety stage when John Wild attained celebrity as a "burnt-cork" comedian years ago with the Harrigan and Hart company.

The remains of the dead actor arrived in the city on Saturday night, and from that time until the funeral over 1,500 persons visited the Elks' lodge rooms, where the body lay in a black cloth-covered casket. Many beautiful floral pieces were placed about the bier. At the head was a column of ivy surmounted by a floral clock, the face of which was white, and the hands and figures of violets. The hands pointed to the hour of XI., at which time the members of the Elks on meeting nights always drink a toast to their departed brethren.

The services at the lodge began with an organ voluntary by Emil Katzenstein of Keith's Theatre, followed by the reading of the Elks' ritual and prayer by the Chaplain. The Diamond Quartet sang "The Vacant Chair." Solos were rendered by J. H. Myers and Ada Roattina. The casket was then placed in a hearse and taken to the church, the pall bearers walking behind. They were F. F. Proctor, Tony Pastor, Joseph Weber, Louis Fields, Sam T. Jack, Jacob Fromme, Harry Sanderson, Henry Fisher, Daniel Colyer, Daniel A. Kelly, Eugene Callahan, W. J. Perkins, Maurice Kerr, W. J. Fanning, Edwin Atwell, and William McCullagh.

Arthur Moreland delivered a brief eulogy over the remains at the lodge. The immediate relatives at the funeral were the widow and the three unmarried daughters, Ada, Louise, and Mabel, and the son, Master John, and Mrs. Wild's daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Allcoate.

The body was interred in the family plot in Evergreens Cemetery.

FUNERAL OF AN EVANGELIST.

Mrs. Emeline Smith Had Worked Among the Fallen for Many Years.

Funeral services for Mrs. Emeline Smith, an evangelist, who died on Saturday, were held yesterday in the chapel of the Jerry McAuley Mission, at 316 Water Street.

Mrs. Smith began the work of reform and evangelization in Water Street many years before Jerry McAuley opened his mission or was converted. About 1865 she left the Methodist Episcopal Church, and joined the Free Methodist Church, and addressed camp meetings and other religious gatherings. In 1869, under promises of support from friends, she went to Water Street and opened a home for fallen women at or near the place where the McAuley Mission now is, and at a time when Water Street abounded with low dens of infamy. The home, however, was closed after a short time, as the promises made to her were not kept.

When the Jerry McAuley Mission was opened, Mrs. Smith often visited there and helped on the work. Her husband, who died a year ago, was Assistant Superintendent at the mission for several years. She leaves three daughters and one son.

The Rev. James Matthews, who had known Mrs. Smith for forty years, delivered a eulogy, and the services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Goodell of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn.

Flocks Wintered Well and Large Profits Are Expected.

OMAHA, March 6.—Reports from sheep farmers in this State show that, although 3,000,000 sheep have wintered here, the loss has been remarkably small. Most of these animals came from Wyoming and Colorado, although many came from points as remote as New Mexico and Utah. The owners of sheep in the West expect large profits this year.

During January of this year the following report of sheep received here was made: Sold direct to packers, 61,443; received by packers direct, 8,771; sold to feeders and shippers, 16,147; forwarded first hands to Chicago, 400; forwarded in first hands to the country, 534. The total receipts for the month amounted to 108,000, as compared with 51,000 for the same month of the year previous.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dorflinger's American Cut Glass.
Some new and exclusive
lines of table service.
No. 915 Broadway and No. 36 Murray St., N. Y.

DIED.

BOUND.—Suddenly on Saturday afternoon, March 5, 1898, at her residence in this city, 101 Park Avenue, Helen W. Bound, daughter of the late Edwin A. Johnson, and wife of Charles Fiske Bound.

Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, on Tuesday, March 8, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

EVERIT.—On Saturday, March 5, 1898, Thomas Everit.

Funeral services at his late residence, 142 St. James's Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 8, 1898, at 2:30 P. M.

JEWETT.—At the Hotel Bon Air, Augusta, Ga., on Sunday, March 6, Hugh J. Jewett of Maryland, in the 81st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KNEVELS.—At Chicago, Ill., on Saturday, March 5, 1898, Isabel O'Neill, wife of Adrian Lawrence Knevels, in the 25th year of her age.

MATHEWS.—On Friday, March 4, Carl Archer Mathews, in the 13th year of his age.

Funeral at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

SAYRE.—On Saturday, March 5, Mrs. Blanche E. Sayre, widow of David L. Sayre, aged 73 years.

Funeral Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, 379 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

SCHWAB.—At his residence, 34 East Thirty-seventh Street, on Sunday morning, March 6, of pneumonia, Hermann C. Schwab, in the 46th year of his age.

Funeral services in St. Bartholomew's Church, corner Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, Tuesday, March 8, at 10 A. M.

VARICK.—At her residence, in this city, on March 5, 1898, Julia Clinton Varick, daughter of the late Abraham Varick.

Funeral on Monday, March 7, 1898.

WHITE.—At Hopewell Junction, on Sunday, March 6, Caroline E. Delaplaine, wife of Stephen White.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED MARCH 6.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
ALFIELD, C., 203 Avenue B	34	5
ALLETTA, Teresa, 224 Thompson St.	1	6
BROWN, Louisa, 105 W. 3d St.	65	4
COONEY, J., 137th St. and Willis Av.	46	4
DARBY, Frank J., 148 W. 10th St.	56	5
DE LA MONTAIGNE, Mary J., 35 W. 93d St.	75	4
DONNELLY, Isabella, 225 E. 42d St.	59	5
EISENBERG, Anna, 173 E. 102d St.	32	5
GRANT, Alexander C., 2,113 8th Av.	2	4
GOVIN, Helen, 220 E. 27th St.	27	5
HOOVER, H. H., King's Bridge Road	75	5
HACKETT, Mary, 228 E. 21st St.	48	5
JOHNSON, Anna, 725 Washington St.	1	4
KLEIN, Benjamin, 58 Orchard St.	44	5
KIRSCH, Joseph, 327 E. Houston St.	26	5
KAPLAN, Fannie, 151 E. Broadway	15	4
LANE, Mary, 210 E. 25th St.	32	5
LUHRS, Adolph F., 528 E. 88th St.	2	5
MORRIS, Lucy, 148 W. 10th St.	27	5
MALCHIODI, Rosie, 25 Roosevelt St.	1	5
MEAD, Patrick J., 769 6th Av.	27	4
MANNING, Mamie, 335 3d Av.	35	4
MASTERSON, Frank, 1,525 1st Av.	37	5
MAHN, Emma, 332 E. 101st St.	5	3
McCARTHY, Catharine F., 1,420 Park Av.	63	4
McDONALD, Delia, 419 W. 26th St.	55	4
NEUMAN, Michael J., 231 E. 10th St.	73	4
PIKE, Charles, 15 Bethune St.	20	5
ROWE, Terence, 226 E. 33d St.	52	6
ROSNER, Fanny, 524 E. 12th St.	1	6
RAPHAEL, Gustav, 214 E. 70th St.	48	4
SCHUNKE, Maria, 522 W. 46th St.	78	5
SIMPSON, Robert, 312 E. 83d St.	55	5
SULLIVAN, Michael, 336 Pearl St.	82	5
SEIP, Julian, 504 11th Av.	1	5
SCHWARTZ, Vini, 148 Clinton St.	2	4
SHOLNIK, Fisher, 1,724 Madison Av.	4	4
SAMEK, Joseph, 421 E. 72d St.	29	4
SUGRUE, Mary, 24 Cherry St.	3	5
STEWART, John M., 301 W. 13th St.	55	5
SAUERWINE, Matilda, 132 E. Houston St.	59	5
THOMAS, Hilton J., 319 W. 36th St.	22	5
TONG, Yip, 12 Pell St.	42	6
VARICK, Julia C., 258 4th Av.	75	5
WECKER, Feiwell, 42 Bleecker St.	53	5
ZEINER, Louis, 23 E. 99th St.	25	5

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
BRAMAN, Thaddeus, Long Island College Hosp.	27	5
BALUKA, Albert, Long Island College Hosp.	37	4
BUCHEL, Joseph, 320 Van Brunt St.	36	4
BROWN, Lucy V., 112 N. Henry St.	2	5
CAMPBELL, John J., 98 Amity St.	52	4
COPPERSMITH, F., 375 B'hwick Av.	38	4
CELLECKER, Emma, 832 E. 73d St., New York	14	4
CHASE, Charles, 377 Ewen St.	1	4
DOUGHERTY, John, 92 Park Av.	3	5
DISSER, Magdalene, St. Catharine's Hosp.	79	4
DARBY, Lawrence, 765 Bergen St.	36	3
EVERIT, T., 142 St. James's Place	57	5
FAUST, W., 725 Quincy St.	56	4
FITZPATRICK, L., 901 Franklin Av.	1	5
FORD, Annie, 462 Marcy Av.	59	4
GRAHAM, Earl E., 448 2d St.	1	5
GRADY, Matthew, 790 4th Av.	24	4
HUSTED, Martha H., 477 E. 28th St.	78	4
HEISELMANN, Paulina, 133 Evergreen Av.	20	3
MANNA, John S., 43 2d St.	70	5
JOHNSTON, J., 31 Tompkins Place	25	5
KERN, P., St. Catharine's Hosp.	60	4
KUHLES, Margaret, 252 6th St.	31	5
LANE, Joseph, E. 13th St., near Avenue X	1	6
LYNCH, Samuel G., 81 Troy Av.	16	3
LYON, Daniel E., 424 Cumberland St.	81	5
MASSA, Pietro, 58 President St.	1	5
MELCHER, George, 417 S. 5th St.	51	4
MOHR, C. H., 173 Sackett St.	8	5
McLAUGHLIN, Bridget, 917 Gates Av.	75	5
NEARY, Thomas, 11 Butler St.	28	4
NASH, Samuel, 486 Hicks St.	68	4
O'CONNOR, Hopema, 210 Hoyt St.	46	3
RUEBSAM, J., 274 Kent Av.	64	4
ROGER, A. J., 143 Palmetto St.	43	2
RICHTER, F. A., 417 Kosciusko St.	1	4
ROSENBLUM, Irving, 412 S. 5th St.	1	5
SMITH, A. W. L., 15 Greene Av.	31	4
SMITH, Emeline, 316 Water St., New York	67	5
SEARSON, Edward, St. Catharine's Hosp.	47	4
SINNOTT, Annie, Kings County Hosp.	70	4
SCHMIDT, Anna B., 214 Grand Av.	1	6
VON BEHREN, Mary, 32 Troutman St.	28	4
WASHINGTON, Nana, 166 Marion St.	22	4
WREN, Elinor, Infants' Hosp.	1	5

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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The WALKER collection of Autographs—Historical, Political, and Literary—including many valuable and interesting specimens.

SOCIETY NOTICES.—To-morrow, 3 o'clock, free lecture, "Studying French," (ladies;) FRENCH ACADEMY, 853 Broadway. Book given, (complimentary.)

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TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, the SECOND INSTALLMENT OF 25 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on March 7th, 1898.

Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.

NEW YORK, February 17, 1898.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman,
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
} Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

LA FAYETTE GAS COMPANY.
FORT WAYNE GAS COMPANY.
OHIO AND INDIANA GAS COMPANY.
LOGANSPORT AND WABASH VALLEY GAS COMPANY.
INDIANA NATURAL AND ILLUMINATING GAS COMPANY.

At meetings of Directors of the first four Companies above mentioned, held on February 19th, 1898, the Treasurer was authorized to purchase in the open market, for redemption and cancellation, $10,000, par value, of the Mortgage Bonds of the La Fayette Gas Company, and $15,000, par value, of the Mortgage Bonds of each of the said other three Companies, at the lowest price at which the said Bonds might be offered for sale. Offers to sell the whole or any part of the said Bonds will accordingly be received by the undersigned, at 45 Broadway, New York City, Room 96, at any time prior to March 8th, 1898. In case of several offers at the same price, the right to apportion or reject the same is reserved.

Out of $180,000, par value, of Bonds of the Indiana Natural and Illuminating Gas Company, held in its treasury for betterments, $100,000, par value, have been canceled, by order of the Board of Directors. A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.
New York, Feb. 21st, 1898.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Again, throughout the past week, Wall Street's whole attention has been given to the talk of war. Although the scares have been fewer, the sensationalism milder, and the apprehensions less acute, there have been fears enough to make the diplomatic crisis the dominant Wall Street factor, and to produce a nervous and erratic market in the absence of any very definite news regarding the situation.

There is but little gossip to be heard regarding the majority of stocks, the Cuban matter having pushed aside everything else for the time being.

Sugar Trust.

During the past week there have been further indications of inside selling of Sugar Trust—in fact, much comment has been occasioned by the appearance in the Street of certificates bearing the name of well-known insiders. Street gossip continues to tell of the warfare which the trust has planned against competitors, and there are also many rumors regarding the coming dividend. Many prophets are quite sure that the dividend is to be increased, while equally as many are sure it is to be reduced. Few, if any, count on the usual 3 per cent. Of course, these predictions are all mere guesswork. Mr. Havemeyer and his associates are not given to taking Wall Street into their confidence.

Local Traction Stocks.

Politicians who were financially strong enough to weather the recent storm in Manhattan and Metropolitan were credited with being sellers of the two stocks last week. They were understood to have taken advantage of the rally in the stocks and to be making sure of at least a part of their margins. It is also stated that there is still a political long interest in the traction stocks, from which there has gone up a cry to the insiders threatening vengeance in the way of legislation. Brooklyn Rapid Transit interests point with pride to the way in which their stock has stood up despite the crash in the other stocks of the group. They talk much higher prices for it "when the market settles."

Vanderbilts.

The passage of the Ellsworth bill, removing legal obstacles to the New York Central-Lake Shore merger, had but little effect upon either of the stocks, the rally in the former being quickly lost again. Gossip on the Vanderbilts seems to be confined to predictions of increased dividends on the Western lines before the Summer is over. Wall Street houses with which the name of Vanderbilt is usually connected have been doing practically nothing in the group for some time past, and people close to Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt state that he is doing nothing marketwise in his stocks.

Grangers.

The Granger stocks have been drifting with the general market, with the exception of St. Paul, none of them showing indications of much interest on the part of strong people. Chicago has been a persistent seller of both Rock Island and Burlington, and of the latter considerable selling has been done by Boston houses.

Coalers.

None of the anthracite shares have shown much activity lately, the Readings having been the only stocks of the group in which there has been much trading. Jersey Central's recent report for January received scant attention—a fate with which most railroad statements have met since Wall Street gave itself up to the war scare.

Union Pacifics.

Union Pacific preferred's weakness last week was ascribed to selling for a bull pool in the stock which became much frightened over the war rumors and the weakness of the market. Sales from this source are estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 shares. The suit brought by stockholders to prevent an increase in the bonded debt of the company and the report that there are to be issued an additional $17,000,000 bonds have been the bear arguments on the Union Pacific securities. Wall Street men close to reorganization interests, however, continue to talk most bullishly on the stocks.

Tobacco.

In the face of the general weakness, Tobacco remains firm. Last week it made a net gain of over two points. There is much uncertainty in Wall Street as to just what the insiders in the stock are doing, there being much positive, but conflicting, information regarding their attitude. The strength shown by the stock has frightened the shorts, and last week there was considerable covering.

Northern Pacifics.

Insiders are still great bulls on the Northern Pacific securities. They point to the continued increases in earnings and to the improving prospects for traffic, and ask why an assured 4 per cent. stock should be selling at 62. Much higher figures are talked for both common and preferred in the next upward movement.

People's Gas.

Chicago continues bearish on People's Gas, although there seems to be a dearth of reasons why the stock should go down. Wall Street interests identified with the property are credited with having been quiet purchasers of late, although they have shown no disposition to openly support it.

Baltimore and Ohio.

Much strength has been shown by Baltimore and Ohio, the stock gaining substantially last week. The talk of a movement by the Maryland Legislature to reorganize the road has cut some figure in the trading, but more important are the indications that the two committees are gradually drawing nearer to one another. One important banking house is understood to have bought 5,000 shares of Baltimore and Ohio last week.

Adams Express.

The decline in Adams Express last week was not unexpected nor was it unreasonable. Adams Express is now a 4 per cent. stock. It was a misunderstanding as to the future dividend rate that led to its advance after the 100 per cent. bond dividend was declared.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending March 5..	$904,747,377
Balances week ending March 5...	50,181,172
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 26...	803,511,568
*Balances week ending Feb. 26...	41,639,438
Exchanges week ending Feb. 19...	996,600,610
Balances week ending Feb. 19...	48,226,399
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12...	725,199,643
*Balances week ending Feb. 12...	37,429,764
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5...	928,210,938
Balances week ending Feb. 5...	54,212,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29...	825,018,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29...	51,576,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22...	852,827,085
Balances week ending Jan. 22...	46,661,532
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15...	891,167,281
Balances week ending Jan. 15...	46,965,003
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8...	1,042,807,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8...	62,870,869
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31...	789,857,261
*Balances week ending Dec. 31...	39,290,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24...	629,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24...	36,617,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18...	865,245,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18...	55,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11...	783,921,643
Balances week ending Dec. 11...	45,229,124
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4...	793,330,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4...	43,451,912
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27...	652,151,050
*Balances week ending Nov. 27...	41,889,876
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20...	723,626,090
Balances week ending Nov. 20...	44,443,061
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13...	792,006,265
Balances week ending Nov. 13...	38,472,103
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6...	725,052,553
*Balances week ending Nov. 6...	43,290,182
Exchanges week ending Oct. 30...	680,229,861
Balances week ending Oct. 30...	41,276,452
Exchanges week ending Oct. 23...	764,598,108
Balances week ending Oct. 23...	47,110,718
Exchanges week ending Oct. 16...	799,810,890
Balances week ending Oct. 16...	42,756,840

*Five days.

FINANCIAL.

CENTS may make DOLLARS.

The most notable event on the Mining Exchange of New York the past week was the renewal of strength in Justine Mining Company stock. This stock has lately been depressed. Its par value is one dollar ($1) a share, but it was forced down under one cent per share. At that price there suddenly came in buying orders on a large scale, and recently there have been transactions of thousands of shares daily. Yesterday (Saturday) it sold between 4 and 6¼ cents a share. Only small lots are offered for sale.

Investigation shows that something out of the ordinary is developing in the Justine's affairs. I am credibly informed—and believe—that the control of the property has been acquired by interests strong financially, and hustlers. I am informed also—and I believe—that there is to be a prompt and comprehensive development of the property, pronounced by experts to rank in its prospects among those which make Cripple Creek famous.

The stock on its intrinsic worth ought to be selling now over 50 instead of around 5—and conservative authorities familiar with the tremendous possibilities in the development of rich gold properties believe such a quotation much inadequate.

The Justine is closely surrounded on every side by rich producing mines. Some of the best payers in Cripple Creek are directly across from it.

The stock sells now for a few cents per share because it has been kicked about in Wall Street through the misfortunes of some of its owners—not on account of any demerit of its own. So Welsbach Light stock used to be kicked about, but it rose from a few cents per share to what is equal to 1500 per cent. So Bell Telephone went begging at $2 a share, but is now about 300, after distributing many fat stock dividends.

To investors and speculators disposed to risk but limited sums I recommend the purchase of Justine mining shares. The risk is small. Not much can be lost; a great deal may be won.

At 5 cents per share 1,000 shares cost only $50. Should it sell at 50 cents per share the profit would be equal to 900 per cent. To be candid, however, I do not believe much stock can be acquired at exactly that figure. It will be wise for buyers to estimate on the probability of paying a few cents a share above the quotations of last week.

The Justine property is to be developed by the Ingot Development Company on a percentage basis. This guarantees results, ample capital, active, intelligent work, and no expense except out of an actual substantial yield of gold. Work will be pushed rapidly.

A. D. LAMBERTON,
MILLS BUILDING, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Member Mining Exchange of New York.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,

35 WALL STREET,
New York, February 5, 1898.

To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of

$1,225 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.

This offer will terminate on March 15, 1898.

Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

Northern Pacific Railway Company.
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Forth Worth, Texas, February 26, 1898.

On March 15, 1898, The State Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, will distribute two per cent. of the par value of stamped certificates of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company to holders of record thereof on March 10, 1898, being the amount of surplus earnings of the Railway Company for the six months ending December 31, 1897, applicable to the payment of interest on the Company's deferred coupon debt under the Agreement of October 12, 1895. Stock books of the Company will be closed on March 10, and will reopen on March 16, 1898.

G. M. DODGE, President.

Union Pacific Railroad Company Collateral Trust Six Per Cent. Bonds. CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

On and after March 11th, 1898, UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Depository of the undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated March 25th, 1897, will pay, at its office, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, upon surrender of the Certificates of Deposit for Union Pacific Railroad Company Collateral Trust Six Per Cent. bonds, the amount of the principal and interest to March 11th, 1898, of the bonds represented by such Certificates, less one-half of one per cent. of the par amount of the bonds, to be retained for the compensation and expenses of the Committee.

HOWLAND DAVIS,
SAMUEL CARR,
WILLIAM E. GLYN,
} Committee.
March 5th, 1898.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1897.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1897, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 337, 471, 177, 221, 650, 297, 375, have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1898, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Richmond & Danville Railroad Company Equipment 5% Mortgage Bonds, dated September 3d, 1889.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Forty-eight thousand two hundred and thirty-three 35-100 dollars, ($48,233.35.) Sealed proposals will be opened, at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 28th day of March, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee. By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A MEMBER OF THE CONSOLIDATED EXchange would like to form a connection with another to do a commission business. Address F. G., Box 198 Times.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Cable Building, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Friday, the 18th day of March, 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing a lease of the street surface railroad of the Second Avenue Railroad Company in the City of New York, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ADjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nicaragua Company will be held on THURSDAY, March 10, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at the office of the company, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad Street, in the City of New York, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting. By order of the Stockholders' Meeting.
FREDERICK F. THOMPSON, Chairman.
THOMAS B. ATKINS, Secretary.
Dated New York, February 21st, 1898.

Texas and Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, March 16th, 1898, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the presentation of the annual report, and for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting. C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.
New York, March 1st, 1898.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the West End Realty Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, at the office of Julius H. [illegible], No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.—Dated New York, March 7, 1898. JOSEPH H. McGUIRE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING NOTICE.
OFFICE OF
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company,
No. 46 WALL STREET.
New York, Feb. 15, 1898.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before such meeting, will be held at the General Office of the company, in Parsons, Kansas, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock M.

The stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 5 until the morning of April 9 next.

S. HALLINE, Secretary.
H. C. ROUSE, President.

OFFICE OF
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company,
PARSONS, KANSAS.
Feb. 18, 1898.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company will be held at the General Office of the company, in Parsons, Kansas, on Thursday, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1898, at 1 o'clock P. M. This meeting is called pursuant to law, to act upon a contract of proposed consolidation of The Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, under the name of the latter company, and, if at such meeting a contract of consolidation is duly ratified and approved, to authorize the exchange, conformably with law and the by-laws, of common stock of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company for stock of The Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company, and to duly authorize such other acts and the taking of such steps as may be deemed expedient to carry such consolidation into effect.

Stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 5 until the morning of April 9 next. S. HALLINE, Secretary.
WM. DOWD, Vice President.
And by order of Board of Directors.

Second Avenue Railroad Company.
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Cable Building, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Friday, the 18th day of March, 1898, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing a lease of the street surface railroad of the Second Avenue Railroad Company in the City of New York, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
H. E. DOREMUS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OLD Marion Street Maternity Hospital will be held on Thursday, March 10th, 1898, at No. 139 2d Av., New York City, at 5 P. M.
J. F. J. ROBISON, Secretary.
New York, March 1, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.

40 Wall St., New York, February 10, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable March 10, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 28th. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from March 1st to March 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Ry. Co.

On March 12, 1898, cheques for interest due on that date on the Guaranty Trust Co.'s certificates of deposit for non-preferred bonds of the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Ry. Co., will be mailed to the holders of record at closing of books March 8. Books for transfer of certificates will reopen on March 14. GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Northern Pacific Express Company has arranged with the Deutsche Bank of Berlin to pay its foreign money orders at the agencies of that bank in Europe.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.07⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.45
Cotton, middling	6 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.6¼
Sugar, granulated	.5¼
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.3⅝
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.5⅝
Lard, prime	5.40
Butter, Western creamery	.20½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Copper, lake ingot	11.95
Tin	14.25
Lead	3.85
Spelter	4.25

CHICAGO, March 5.—Flour steady; Winter patents, $4.80@$4.85; straights, $4.30@$4.60; Spring specials, $5.30@$5.40; Spring patents, $4.70@$5.10; straights, $4.40@$4.60; bakers', $3.60@$3.90; No. 2 Spring wheat, 91¾@93¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 93c@$1; No. 2 red, $1.04½@$1.05½; No. 2 corn, 29⅛@29¼c; No. 2 oats, 26⅛@26⅜c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28¼@29c; No. 2 rye, 49¼c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 32@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.21; Northwestern, $1.25; prime timothy seed, $2.95; mess pork, per bbl, $10.35@$10.40; lard, per 100 lb, $5.07½@$5.10; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5@$5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.35@$5.55; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18½; sugars, cutloaf, $6.01; granulated, $5.51.

COTTON.

Caution was the feature of Saturday's market for cotton, which opened steady, with prices unchanged to 1 point higher on the first call, after which there was an advance of 1@3 points without much activity, traders on both sides of the account being conservatively disposed, pending more definite indications as to the outcome of the present difficulties between this country and Spain. The advance was checked by liquidation of long accounts. The market closed steady at net unchanged prices to a gain of 3 points, with total sales of 45,900 bales futures. Spot cotton closed quiet. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	6.13	6.13	6.13	6.13@6.14
April	6.16	6.16	6.16	6.15@6.16
May	6.16	6.19	6.16	6.18@6.19
June	6.18	6.20	6.18	6.20@ ..
July	6.20	6.22	6.19	6.21@6.22
August	6.22	6.25	6.22	6.24@6.25
September	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20@6.21
October	6.17	6.19	6.17	6.17@6.18
November	..	..	..	6.15@6.17
December	6.18	6.18	6.17	6.17@6.18
January	..	..	..	6.20@6.21

Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was as follows: Galveston firm at 6c; sales, 1,016 bales; New Orleans, firm at 5¾c, sales, 3,100 bales; Mobile, nominal at 5⅝c; Savannah steady at 5⅝c; sales, 1,665 bales; Charleston steady at 5⅝c; Wilmington firm at 6c; Norfolk steady at 6c, sales, 58 bales; Baltimore nominal at 6⅛c; Memphis firm at 5 13-16c, sales, 2,400 bales; Augusta steady at 6 1-16@6⅛c, sales, 206 bales; St. Louis steady at 5 13-16c, sales, 100 bales.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 7-16d. December-January, 323v; March, 324b; March-April, 324b; April-May, 324b; May-June, 324½s; June-July, 324@325; July-August, 324½b; August-September, 324½s; September-October, 324b; October-November, 323@324; November-December, 323b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	..	..	..	105⅝
May	101	101⅛	100⅝	100⅝
July	91½	91⅝	91 1-16	91⅝
Corn—				
May	35⅛	35⅛	34⅞	35
July	..	..	..	36⅛
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	30⅜

BREADSTUFFS.

Saturday's wheat market was a fitting close to a dull, uninteresting week. Apart from the fact that the short interest, which was rather liberal again manifested a desire to even up the smaller accounts, the market was absolutely without feature throughout the morning. In detail, the market opened steady, sold off very sharply, and then had a recovery which reached its highest point on the curb, later closing at $1.00⅝. Foreign houses and the outside speculative element were alike indifferent to the market. News from abroad included a decline of ⅜d at Liverpool, but advances of 5@20 points on Paris wheat and flour. The feature of home crop news was the Ohio State report, making condition 33 per cent. below an average, the result of drought last Autumn. Very much depends on March weather. Conditions over the entire wheat belt continue favorable, with no prospect of important changes before Monday. The Northwestern movement was 75 cars behind last year again, but this irregularity in the receipts has become rather an old story and attracts only passing notice. Export business for the day was reported at only two loads of wheat.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 5.—No. 1 Northern, $1.01; No. 2 Spring, 93@94c; May, $1.02⅝.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 5.—March, 98½c; May, 99¾c; July, [illegible] No. 1 Northern, 96c.

DULUTH, March 5.—No. 1 Northern, 99¾c; May, 99½c; July, 97c.

Corn.

It was understood that a moderate export business was under negotiation, but details were withheld.

No. 2, 37c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 31¾c; No. 2 white, 33½c; No. 3 white, 33c; track mixed, 32@34c; track white, 33½@39c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—Market quiet; No. 2 Western, 59@59½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 55c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. Barley—Market dull; feeding quoted at 40c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; 32½@33c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation. Seeds—Market steady; clover seed, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.25@$6; timothy seed, $3@$3.75.

Flour and Meal.

Prices were easy, with some tendency toward a further decline on Spring patents and demand barely sufficient to meet actual wants. Spring patents, $5.25@$5.60; Winter straights, $4.65@$4.75; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.50; Spring clears, $4.40@$4.60; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.70@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.30. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.20 as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 70@71c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 75@85c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 82½@85c; hominy chop, 70c; oilmeal, $25@$25.50; screenings, 80@90c, in bulk; buckwheat, grain, 42c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 5.—Flour steady; first patents, $4.85@$5; second patents, $4.75@$4.85; first clears, $3.80@$4; second clears, $2.80@$3.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.75; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.75@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $15.50@$17. BEEF HAMS, $22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; 140 lb, 5⅝c; 120 lb, 5⅞c; pigs, 5⅞@6c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6½c; 12 lb, 6¼c; 14 lb, 5⅞@5⅞c; pickled shoulders, 4⅝c; pickled hams, 7¾c; Western green, 10 lb, 6⅞@7c; Western S. P., 7¼@7⅜c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝c; country, 3⅝@3¾c. LARD, 5.40c; city lard, 5.15c; South America, 6.15c; Continent, 5.80c; Brazil, kegs, 7.30c; compound, city, 4⅛@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4¾c; city lard stearine, 6c.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—Close: Beef firm; extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork firm; prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 32s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, dull, 31s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, dull, 31s 6d; long clear, middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, steady, 29s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, steady, 29s; short clear backs, 1 6to 18 lb, steady, 29s; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, dull, 33s. Shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, dull, 25s. Lard—Prime Western dull, 27s 3d. Cheese—American finest white and colored dull, 39s. Tallow—Prime city firm, 20s.

COFFEE.

The coffee market was exceptionally dull, after opening quiet at unchanged prices. Cable news was generally of indifferent purport. The European cables showed a loss that not more than made up for our decline of Friday, and failed to influence our market. The cables from Rio and Santos, while showing smaller receipts, failed to indicate any particular change in prices of the market tones. Local traders had the local market pretty much to themselves, but hesitated to trade on either side of the account in the absence of positive influences from any quarter. The steamer Roman Prince cleared from Santos Friday with 8,000 bags. Predictions point to a smaller movement from Brazilian ports; this, for one thing, checked selling. The market here closed dull at net unchanged prices. Total sales, 4,000 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	..	..	..	5.40@5.45
April	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.50
May	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55
June	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.65
July	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
August	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
September	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
October	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
November	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
December	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
January	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
February	..	..	..	6.00@6.05

FOREIGN MARKET.—Santos—Good average, 8$400. Hamburg—Coffee market ¼ pfennig lower. Havre—Steady, ¼f. lower; at 3 P. M. quiet and unchanged to ¼f. higher; sales, 10,000 bags; January, 37.75; March, 36.25; April, 36; May, 36.50; June, 36.50; July, 36.75; August, 37; September, 37.25; October, 37.25; November, 37.50; December, 37.75. Rio—Coffee market dull; Rio No. 7, 8$050; exchange, 6⅝d.; receipts, 6,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 16,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 4,000 bags; stock, 265,000 bags.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 96 test, 4 3-16c; muscovado, 89 test, at 3 11-16c; molasses sugar, 89 test, 3 7-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20@20½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16@17c; prime Summer yellow, 23c; off Summer yellow, 22½c, nominal; butter grades, 26@28c; prime white, 24½@25½c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American raw, 41@43c; American boiled, 45@46c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 44@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based upon Wool Exchange official classifications, are as follows:

CARPET—Aleppo, washed, 23@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; do, fawns, 20@21c; do, whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; do, whites, 15@16c; camel's hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; do, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; do, combing, 23@25c; do, colors, 20@23c; do, lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. EAST INDIA AND ASIATIC—East India, Joria and Vicanere, 24@27c; do, Kandahar, 22@25c; do, carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; do, carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgan B. O., 16@17c; do, B, 14@16c; do, B S, 13@15c; Karadi, choice, [illegible]@18c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; do, white, 18@19c; mohair, Turkish, 42@48c; mossul, washed, 17@19c; do, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65; oil, barrels, $3; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, regulars and machines, 37c; resin, common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.90; M, $2.05; N, $2.15; W G, $2.35; W W, $2.60.

CHARLESTON, March 5.—Turpentine market firm; 35½c; no sales. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, March 5.—Turpentine firm; 38c; sales, 89 casks; receipts, 83 casks. Resin firm; sales, 640 bbls; receipts, 730 bbls; A, B, C, D, $1.25; E, $1.30; F, $1.40; G, $1.50; H, $1.65; I, $1.65; K, $1.75; M, $1.80; N, $1.90; W G, $2.05; W W, $2.30.

WILMINGTON, March 5.—Turpentine, 36¼@37c. Resin firm; $1.25@$1.30; receipts, 220 bbls.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES.—Receipts, 176 head; no sales to-day. Dressed beef steady at 7@8½c per lb for native sides.

CALVES.—Receipts, 11 head, all consigned direct. Feeling firm. City dressed veals strong at 8@11c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts, 1,965 head; twelve cars on sale. Sheep sold $4.60@$4.85; lambs, $5.65@$6.20. Dressed mutton, 7@8c per lb; dressed lambs, 7½@9½c.

HOGS.—Steady at $4.20@$4.40.

ELOPING COUPLE CAUGHT.

Both Baltimore Employes of a Jersey City Concern.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Joseph Bernlak and Mary Westerham, the former Baltimore manager and the latter stenographer for the United States Guitar and Zither Company, with factory at Jersey City, were arrested to-day in a flat they had furnished on La Salle Avenue. The charge against Bernlak is that of embezzling $2,000 from the company. Incidentally it is charged that he and the stenographer eloped from Baltimore together. They were traced to this city by a letter sent to Bernlak through the United States Express Company.

It was learned at Baltimore that he and Miss Westerham had taken the name of Van Sook and had come to Chicago. The man receipted for the letter, and detectives arrested him at 236 La Salle Avenue. The woman, who is only twenty-two, fought so that she had to be carried to the patrol wagon. Bernlak is fifty and is said to have a family in Germany.

A State Prison Matron Suspended.

TRENTON, N. J., March 6.—Mrs. Abbie Newell, cousin of former Gov. William Newell, who for six years has been Night Matron at the State Prison, has been suspended. The reason is not known. No one connected with the prison will tell. It is said, however, that she used her position to carry notes to the prisoners in the women's department. The Board of Inspectors will hear the case to-morrow.

A CRUEL EMPLOYER REBUKED.

Advised Not to Press a Charge of Theft Against a Woman Whom He Owed for Work.

The wretched appearance of Kate Chswerger, as she stood in the line of prisoners in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, attracted everybody's attention. A little, weazened, half-starved creature, bundled up in shawls as only a Slavonic woman wraps herself, she was, and to add to the misery of the picture she rocked her little girl babe, four months old, in her arms. The little one was swaddled in a pillow, and seemed to be suffering intense discomfort.

The woman was a prisoner, because she had chosen not to starve. She is a scullion, and up to Saturday night she worked in Samuel Schantzer's restaurant, at 221 Greene Street. Her work was not steady and her pay was poor, only $8 a month. Schantzer was in no hurry about paying her, so he admitted, and the result was that, what with paying the rent for the mean basement she occupies at 272 East Fourth Street and paying doctor's bills for the baby, she had no money to buy food. So on Saturday night she helped herself to some sugar, coffee, and bread. Schantzer says that the value of the goods was 86 cents. The policeman who saw the stuff said that it wasn't worth 25 cents.

Schantzer saw a golden opportunity then. He caused the little woman's arrest. When Magistrate Simms, who is sitting in Jefferson Market Court, where she was arraigned, saw the miserable little creature, who was trying to soothe the sickly babe, whose father is serving a sentence on the Island for failing to support his wife, he became greatly interested in the case. When he heard the details he was wrought up.

"What!" he exclaimed. "Do you intend to press this charge?"

"Yes, your Honor," replied Schantzer, meekly, but doggedly.

"Your Honor," interrupted Interpreter Moustaki, "the woman says that he owes her $8."

"That's true," Schantzer said. "If she will not press her claim I will not prosecute her."

"Step down!" commanded the Magistrate. "You'd do a wise thing if you withdrew this complaint and paid the woman what you owe her."

Schantzer stepped down and got off in a corner, where he did some thinking. The result of his cogitations was that he decided to withdraw the complaint. Then he walked over to his ex-scullion and made a virtue of necessity. "I will let you go this time. Of course, I have no more work for you. But, remember, wherever you go, you must be honest. And you must not bother me."

He then told his determination to the Magistrate, who instructed the little woman to prosecute her claim with vigor. He advised her to go to the Legal Aid Society, which, he was sure, would help her. Before she left the courtroom a sympathetic woman handed her a dollar bill. Schantzer wanted to wait for her and "fix" his claim, but he was ordered out of court.

WOULD NOT STAY IN BELLEVUE

A Woman Taken to the Hospital by Friends Refused to Remain.

When a woman, who gives the name of Mrs. Emily Meridith Aylward, and says she is a musical critic on The Musical Courier, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night to be held for examination in the insane pavilion, she became hysterical. She had not known, she said, where she was being taken, and she refused to stay. Early in the evening a telephone message was received at the hospital, and the night clerk there was told that an insane patient was about to be sent from 19 East Thirty-second Street with a letter from a physician. Shortly after 8 o'clock a carriage was driven into the hospital grounds, and a man, who appeared to be a physician; a young woman, handsomely dressed, and a woman about thirty-five years old got out. The last was Mrs. Aylward.

The man had a letter addressed to Superintendent O'Rourke, which read:

"Mrs. Aylward was sent to a private sanitarium this afternoon, but for reasons which her friend will explain, she was not kept. I would like you to keep her in Bellevue, and everything will be explained to your entire satisfaction. Dr. Wickes Washburne, 21 East Twenty-first Street."

The patient was examined by the insanity expert, Dr. Robertson, but she appeared so rational that he said it was no case for him, and thought she had better be placed in a medical ward. Then Dr. Mandel began an examination, with the intention of placing her in a ward over which he had charge.

The patient insisted on knowing why she was examined, and where she was. When the physicians explained to her that she was in Bellevue Hospital, Mrs. Aylward became hysterical, cried loudly that her friends were trying to have her confined against her will, and that she would not remain.

The man who had accompanied Mrs. Aylward, and who was addressed as Mr. Richardson, tried to reason with her, as did also the young woman, but she insisted that she would go to her home. She entered the carriage again, and directed the driver to take her to the Hotel Jefferson, at Fourth Avenue and Fifteenth Street. During the examination by Dr. Robertson, the woman said she lived at the Hotel Jefferson, and when asked for the name of a friend gave that of Arthur Burgoyne of Wescott, near Pittsburg, Penn.

At the Hotel Jefferson it was said that Mrs. Aylward had been a guest there, with her daughter, for several months. Of late she had been acting strangely, and a physician had advised that she be placed in some institution for a time.

HOBOKEN'S PAVING CONTRACTS.

The Bill for Remedial Legislation Will Be Discussed by Opposing City Officials in Committee.

The Judiciary Committee of the New Jersey Assembly will give the advocates and opponents of Senator Daly's asphalt bond bill a hearing on the measure this afternoon at Trenton. It is thought a large delegation of Hoboken people will be in Trenton and ask to be heard before the bill is reported. Never in the history of the City of Hoboken has any legislative matter aroused so much ill feeling among friends, politicians, and city authorities as the asphalt bond bill. It seems that they cannot agree upon any remedial legislation which will release the city from its present embarrassment, and as a result the Judiciary Committee will have to decide the matter.

Senator Daly's bill is designed to relieve Hoboken from the embarrassment of placing about $136,000 in the general tax levy next June, which would increase the city rate, and give the city authorities power to issue bonds for the payment of asphalt improvements. It was passed by the Senate with little or no opposition, as it was agreed that the fight against the measure would commence when it reached the Assembly.

Horace L. Allen, leader of the Democratic minority in the Assembly, also a minority member of the Judiciary Committee, is vigorously opposed to the bill, together with Assemblyman John J. Marnell, of Hoboken. He asked Speaker Watkins to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee when it reached the Assembly, and his request was granted.

Mayor Fagan was chagrined when the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, as he expected that it would be sent to the Committee on Municipal Corporations. Leader Allen, he contended, could not interfere with the bill if it was referred to the Municipal Corporation Committee, as he is not a member of the committee.

What the outcome of the matter will be remains to be seen. The advocates of the bill, including Mayor Fagan and the members of the Board of Council, predict that the committee will report favorably on the measure, while the opposition forces, such as City Treasurer James Smith, ex-Senator William S. Stuhr, Counselor Leon Abbett, Health Commissioner Louis Fugazzi, who is also President of the Hoboken Business Men and Taxpayers' Association, which organization has decided to oppose the bill, will ask to be heard by the committee.

The contracts for asphalt pavements were awarded by the Hoboken Board of Council last September. It was intended to raise money to pay for the work by issuing bonds under the repaving act of 1896, which was recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Gift to University of Virginia.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Mr. Charles Broadway Rouss of New York has given $10,000 more to the physical laboratory of the University of Virginia. Some time ago he contributed the sum of $25,000 for the building and equipment of the laboratory, but as its cost exceeded that amount he supplements his gift. The check was received through Prof. F. H. Smith of that department.

RAPID TRANSIT IN LONDON.

New Underground Electric Railway Which Has Points of Interest for New Yorkers.

AN AMERICAN EQUIPMENT

Will Run at Fourteen Miles an Hour Over a Route Much Like That Between Wall Street and Harlem in This City.

The new underground railway now being built in London, to be operated by electricity, has special interest for New York people because its conditions are in many important respects almost precisely the same that would surround an underground railway in this city. The Street Railway Journal for March contains an elaborate description, with many illustrations, of the London railway. It will be six and a quarter miles long, and its route will correspond with curious exactness to that between Wall Street and Harlem. It will start near the Bank of England and go westward by Cheapside and the general Post Office, a partly retail, partly wholesale, district, like Broadway above the Post Office; along Holborn Viaduct and High Holburn, where are the great bicycle and typewriter houses; thence to Oxford Street, Regent Street, and others, a shopping and theatre neighborhood like that between Fourteenth and Forty-second Streets; on to Hyde Park, London's Central Park, and to Queen's Road, Notting Hill Gate, and Holland Park, residence sections like the upper west side. The terminus will be at Shepherd's Bush, which, in most important respects, answers well to represent Harlem.

The competition to be met resembles that which an underground road in New York would encounter. The London railway bisects the area served by the Metropolitan District Railway, (underground,) which runs around the "inner circle" of London in the same general way that the elevated railways do in New York. On the surface along the route of the new London railway there is an omnibus service in some respects like that given by our surface cars. Of course, many of the engineering problems and obstacles in London correspond with those that would be met here, although there are advantages and disadvantages peculiar to each city. One of the most difficult parts of the work in London is said to be the diversion of the sewer, gas, water, and other pipes.

Will Use American Machinery.

Another fact that makes the new railway especially interesting to Americans is that practically all the apparatus for it is being built in this country. The locomotives, thirty-two in number; motors, generators, and rotary converters are being built by the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y.; the power-house engines by the E. P. Allis Company of Milwaukee, Wis.; the station coal conveyors by the C. W. Hunt Company of this city, the piping valves in the station by the Crane Company of Chicago, the rail bonds by the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company of Worcester, Mass., and Harold P. Brown of New York; the air brakes by the Westinghouse Company of Pittsburg, and the couplers by the W. T. Van Dorn Company of Chicago. The designing engineer is H. F. Parshall, an American.

The railway is expected to cost complete $15,000,000 and to be in operation by Jan. 1, 1899. Three-fourths of the main-line tunnel and one-half of the station tunnel have been finished, and nearly all the elevator and staircase shafts have been constructed.

Trains of seven cars each, with total seating capacity of 336 for each train, will be run on two and a half minutes' headway at first, but the road is constructed and equipped with the purpose of reducing the headway to two minutes as soon as the traffic requires it. Each train will weigh 105 long tons loaded, exclusive of the locomotive. The average speed will be fourteen miles an hour, including twenty-second stops at each of eleven intermediate stations, requiring a maximum speed of thirty miles an hour. The tracks will be laid in a series of curved grades, so arranged that in approaching a station a train will go up grade, requiring less braking effort to stop, and in leaving will go down grade, gaining the force of gravity to accelerate speed and reduce the running power required. A saving of 33 per cent. in power, it is calculated, is effected by this device.

Many Mechanical Problems.

The locomotives will have eight driving wheels, each 42 inches in diameter; will be 29 feet 8 inches long and 9 feet 8½ inches high, and will weigh 42 tons. They are of special design, having to meet the requirements of an eleven-foot-six-inch tunnel, and many serious mechanical difficulties have been ingeniously overcome.

The generating power station is at Shepherd's Bush, the extreme western end of the line, and there are transformer substations at Nottingham Hill, Davies Street, and the Post Office, receiving current from the feeders at 5,000 volts, and delivering it through the transformers and rotary converters to the third and track rails at 500 volts.

The boiler house at the main generating station will contain sixteen Babcock & Wilcox boilers, grouped in eight batteries, and six Reynolds-Corliss cross-compound condensing engines, 24 and 46 inches by 48 incher.

JESUS AS A SOCIAL TEACHER.

Topic Discussed by the Rev. S. McComb and Others at the Christian Workingmen's Conference.

The Rev. Samuel McComb, pastor of the fashionable Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church, spoke yesterday afternoon at the semi-monthly conference, under the auspices of the Catholic Workingmen's Club, the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, and the Christian Workingmen's Institute, held at Amity Hall, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street. The topic of the day was "Jesus as a Social Teacher."

The speaker referred to the great characteristics of modern religious thought as a return to the sources of Christianity, and he held that the keynote of Christ's thought was social salvation. The Kingdom of Heaven was His masterwork. Jesus used the phrases of His time, and He took the literary forms of His age and filled them with spiritual material. The meaning of "the Kingdom" was not a far-off heaven, not even an inward spiritual state, but a new social world, based on the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. The "Kingdom" was one based on self-sacrifice. The Church must be re-awakened to these truths if Christianity is to hold its own in the world.

In the discussion that followed a member asked who were the enemies of the workingmen, and Jeremiah Murphy, the labor agitator, who was present, replied: "The churches." The member spoke of the necessity of labor legislation to offset the sufferings caused to workmen by labor-saving machinery. Murphy sang out: "The best remedy is to go back to greenbacks."

Mr. Murphy finally himself got the floor, and then announced that he was a Socialist. He wanted to read the platform and principles of the Socialist Labor Party, but as his time was limited to five minutes, he refrained. Then he said he was a Roman Catholic, too, and when a priest of his denomination asked him how he had come to be a Socialist he told him that he had learned Socialism in the catechism which his priest had given him when a child. The catechism had taught him that God made the world and men, and so he argued that all the world belonged to all men and not only to a certain number. He thought that if Jesus were to come again and preach he would be arrested just as he himself [Murphy] had been when he last undertook to make a speech in favor of rapid transit in Wall Street.

It was announced that the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor will meet on Tuesday evening at the House of St. James's Home Workers, at 419 East Eighty-third Street.

The following sales at auction are down for today at 111 Broadway:

By [illegible] Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas B. Odell, referee, 135 East Third Street, north side, 417 feet east of Avenue A, 24.9 by 92.6, leasehold, six-story brick tenement, with stores, and four-story brick tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $6,604.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas C. T. Crain, referee, Lafayette Avenue, northwest corner of Whittier Street, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $12,-418.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas C. T. Crain, referee, Hunt's Point Road, northeast corner of Lafayette Avenue, runs north 329.5 by east 143.7 by south 75 by east 150 to west side of Faile Street by south 250 to Lafayette Avenue by west 50 by north 100 by west 50 by south 100 by west 129.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $13,-597.

G. W. WYLIE COMPANY FAILS.

Receiver for a Chicago Concern with a New York Branch.

CHICAGO, March 6.—"Marter J. Stevenson, Receiver," appeared on the door of the office of the G. W. Wylie Company, 315 Rialto Building, yesterday. The company was established in 1881, and incorporated in 1894. The firm traded in grain, provisions, cotton, stocks, and bonds. Its New York office is at 11 Wall Street. The company had a capital of $10,000. G. W. Wylie was President and Treasurer, and John D. Wylie Secretary.

C. F. Malcom, a speculator with a varied career, was the New York representative of Wylie. Wylie was in the firm of E. S. Murray & Co. at one time. Murray disappeared, and, it is said, Wylie had to settle for the firm. He was also assignee for the bucket-shop firm of Malcom & Walbury. The Wylie Company lately had been sending out some very alluring circulars concerning speculative chances. Creditors had been clamoring for profits, and the wind-up was for their benefit.

Died in a Restaurant.

John Jaeger, sixty years old, of 337 West Seventeenth Street, went into a restaurant at 211 Eighth Avenue last evening and complained of being ill. A policeman summoned an ambulance from the New York Hospital, but the man died before it reached the place. Heart trouble is supposed to have caused death. The man was a wood carver, and had worked for a long time for the Weber Piano Company. He leaves a wife and three grown sons.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN COUNTER

FOR SALE.

The following first-class private dwellings, perfect in location, construction, and finish, having failed to sell promptly, can be purchased at auction prices for cash over 4½% mortgages:

NO. 233	WEST 72D ST.,	21x64x102
NO. 241	WEST 72D ST.,	25x90x102
NO. 59	WEST 70TH ST.,	20x60x100
NO. 503	WEST END AVE.,	30x40x46
	N. W. COR. 84TH STREET.	

Take your architect or broker, examine, and send offer to

CHARLES BUEK, architect and owner.
109 WEST 42D ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT,
123 WEST 55TH STREET.
17-foot house. Two-story extension. Unusually attractive. Moderate rent.
Apply JAS. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.
Or Janitor, 103 West 55th Street.

AT $2,250 PER ANNUM—The modernized dwelling 24 East 60th St. Apply to
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
5th Av., corner 52d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

AT $1,100 PER ANNUM.

Very desirable Apartment of 8 rooms and bath; newly decorated; open plumbing; Kenmore, 353 West 57th St.; two elevators; excellent service, &c. HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents,
5th Av., corner 52d St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

For Sale—Factory, with Power, 124, 126, and 128 Freeman St., Brooklyn; occupancy May 1; three-story brick building, occupied by Brooklyn Wire Nail Co., with boilers, engines, shafting, belting, electric light dynamo; owners will take in part payment mortgage to suit purchaser. A. R. WHITNEY & CO., 29 Broadway, New York City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AT NEWBURG.—Handsome country place; six acres; modern brick dwelling; carriage house, &c.; running water; near station; will sell cheap; might exchange for lightly mortgaged Brooklyn property. POTTER & BRO., 128 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT.—Fully furnished, Miss Thompson's Cottage at Norfolk, Conn.; furnace, open fireplace, running water. Apply to EDWARD V. THORNALL, 56 Pine St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

POPULAR NUTLEY, N. J., offers several modern houses, with pleasant grounds, shade, &c., at rentals $450 to $600; quite near station. Apply to P. F. GUTHRIE, opposite Nutley Station, or J. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

WILL EXCHANGE A DESIRABLY LOCATED flat, well rented, fine condition, for lots in 12th, 23d, or 24th Wards. Particulars of POTTER & BROTHER, 128 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO RENT.

TWO OFFICES, WITH SOUTHERN EXPOSURE, joining or separate.

MUTUAL RESERVE BUILDING.

Apply to Superintendent on the premises or to JAMES L. LIBBY & SON, 69 Liberty St. Tel. 1297 Cortlandt.

FOR RENT.
THE MENDELSSOHN ROOMS,
108 West 55th St., for a term of years; dancing hall, 48x58; small hall, 25x31; living apartment and dressing rooms on second floor. Apply JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CURTIS, ALEXANDER.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mrs. John Low, Mary F. La Nauze, Alma La Nauze, Joseph J. Vocelle, William B. Lawrence, Hugh A. McTernan on behalf of said William B. Lawrence and William M. Hoes as Public Administrator of the County of New York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifth day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the petition of Abel Easton should not be granted and letters of administration with the will annexed issue to said Abel Easton upon the goods, chattels, and credits of said ALEXANDER CURTIS, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the ninth (9) day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
f10-law6wM

DICKINSON, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN DICKINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Galinger, her attorney, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. SARAH DICKINSON, Administratrix. GEORGE W. GALINGER, Att'y for Administratrix, No. 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

[illegible] of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to [illegible] Isabel F. [illegible] Eugenio Lazarte [illegible] in the estate of LORENZO CARRO DE FRANCIA, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the eighteenth day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Pedro R. De Flores, as ancillary executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto
[L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, No. 58 Wall Street, New York.
ja31-law6wM

FELDHAUS, JOHN H., or JOHAN H.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Catharine Feldhaus, Regina Glatzmayer, Mary Schafmeister, Rose Ramsen, John Henry Feldhaus, Lena Blanck, John Herman Feldhaus, John H. Peters, Elizabeth Rosenberg, Lena Aspenleiter, Henry Feldhaus, and John William Feldhaus, all of full age, the next of kin of JOHN H. FELDHAUS, or JOHAN H. FELDHAUS, send greeting:

Whereas, Catharine Feldhaus, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN H. FELDHAUS or JOHAN H. FELDHAUS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Wit-
[L. S.] ness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at said county, the 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. MICHAEL C. GROSS, Attorney for Petitioner, 3 Chambers Street, New York.
fe7-law6wM&mch21

HASTINGS, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the heirs and next of kin of JOHN HASTINGS, deceased, whose names and parts of names and whose residences are unknown, send greeting:

Whereas, Hugh A. Muirhead of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN HASTINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said county of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 11th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja24-law6wM.

KAISER, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA KAISER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. THEODORE SATTLER, GILBERT T. REEDER, Executors. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Atty. for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New York City.
n22-law6mM

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 36th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1897.
ROBERT WATTS,
GEORGE H. KEARNY,
Executors.
KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
d27-law6mM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y.
f14-law6mM

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE T. MARTIN and ALRICK H. MAN, Executors. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City.
ja10-law6mM

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Mulqueen & Mulqueen, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EDWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANSBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, New York City.
ja31-law6mM

PONS, JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, otherwise known as F. PONS, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1897. PAUL FULLER, Ancillary Administrator, with the will annexed. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 100 Broadway, New York City.
o25-law6mM

PRYIBIL, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the offices of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1898. ALBERT PRYIBIL, WILLIAM HOFFMANN, PHILIP HOFFMANN, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City.
ja3-law6mM

STOREY, MARY ANN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John Storey, Johnston Storey, Lucinda Richardson, John Charles Dunlop, Rebecca Smith, Anna M. Moore, Sarah Campbell, Lizzie Laird, Johnston J. Dunlop, Johnston Machet, John W. Dugdale, Roy Cumming, Alfred Henry Cumming, Robert Storey, if living, and if dead, his heirs and next of kin, if any, and widow, if any, whose names and parts of names and places of residence are wholly unknown and can not be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of MARY ANN STOREY, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, T. Gardner Ellsworth of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 7th day of December, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARY ANN STOREY, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22d day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

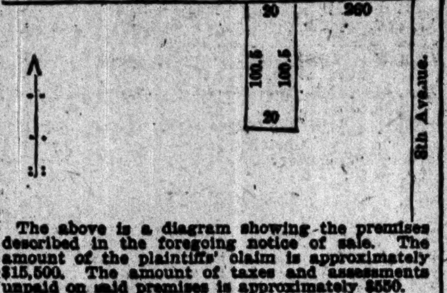
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Wit-
[L. S.] ness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja31-law6wM

[illegible] — FREDERIC A. TANNER and [illegible] A. TANNER, plaintiffs, against LOUISA C. FRIEDLINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of January, 1898, and entered in the New York County Clerk's office on the 19th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-first Street distant two hundred and sixty feet westerly from the Eighth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said middle line twenty feet; thence northerly and parallel with said avenue and part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to said Fifty-first Street; thence easterly along said street twenty feet to the place of beginning. This mortgage is given to secure a part of the purchase money of said premises upon the conveyance thereof by the parties hereto of the second part to the said Louisa C. Friedline, one of the parties of the first part, by deed bearing even date herewith.—Dated February 19th, 1898.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
FREDERIC A. TANNER, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 95 Nassau Street, New York.

No. 220 West 51st Street.



The above is a diagram showing the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale. The amount of the plaintiffs' claim is approximately $15,500. The amount of taxes and assessments unpaid on said premises is approximately $550.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
f24-2awThM.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Trial desired in New York County.—GRACE C. CUDLIPP, plaintiff, against WILLIAM C. CUDLIPP, Edward A. Cudlipp, all creditors, if any there be, of Harriet L. Cudlipp, deceased, late of Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, the names of such creditors, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, and the next of kin, legatees, executors, administrators, and assigns, if any there be, of such creditors, the names of such persons, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 28, 1898. WILLIAM R. PAGE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Edward A. Cudlipp, all creditors, if any there be, of Harriet L. Cudlipp, deceased, late of Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, the names of such creditors, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, and the next of kin, legatees, executors, administrators, and assigns, if any there be, of such creditors, the names of such persons, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, the above-named defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the fourth day of March, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on said day, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.
WILLIAM R. PAGE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
mh7-law6wM

SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—HARLAN P. HUBBARD, plaintiff, against CLARK W. BRYAN COMPANY, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feby. 3, 1898.
EDWARDS & BRYAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Notice.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of five hundred and four 14-100 dollars, ($504 14-100,) with interest from: On $100, from Jan. 17, 1897; on $100, from Dec. 17, 1897; on $50, from Dec. 20, 1897; on $35.98, from Dec. 19, 1897; on $37.50, from Jan. 23, 1898; on $37.50, from Dec. 23, 1897; on $50.92, from Dec. 25, 1897; on $50, from Jan. 17, 1898; on $35.80, from Nov. 19, 1897, and with costs of this action. EDWARDS & BRYAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To Clark W. Bryan Co.:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of March, 1898, and on the fifth day of March, 1898, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the City of New York, in said State.—Dated, March 5th, 1898.
EDWARDS & BRYAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
31 Nassau Street, New York City.
m7-law7wM

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to form a corporation, to be called the Cosmopolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) and a surplus of One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) the principal office of which is to be located in the City of New York, for the purpose of making insurances on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind storms, or tornadoes, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal, and inland navigation and transportation, and of effecting reinsurance of any risks taken by it, under and pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, known as The Insurance Law, being Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892, and the acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and such other acts of the said Legislature as are applicable thereto.—Dated New York, February 21, 1898.

EDWARD SCHMIDT,
HENRY R. STEELE,
ALBERT F. HUNT, JR.,
HARRY D. KITTINGER,
CHARLES P. BLANEY,
WILLIAM H. THITCHENER,
JOSEPH F. DARLING,
WILLIAM P. DOUGHERTY,
RALPH KIRBY,
JOHN F. MEYER,
CARLOS V. SCHUMANN,
FREDERICK W. LANG,
ALBERT MACHOLD,
THOMAS CUSTY.

J. LINCKS & COMPANY.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate assigned by John Lincks and Louis Lincks, composing the firm of J. LINCKS & COMPANY, to William Muth, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, New York County, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William Muth, as assignee of above-named John Lincks and Louis Lincks, composing the firm of J. Lincks & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto
[L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, this 25th day of February, 1898.
WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.
GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK, Att'y for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York City.
f28-law7wM&ap.14.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, on the 17th day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the AMERICAN GAS CONTROL COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the Assignee of the said American Gas Control Company, for the benefit of its creditors, at his office, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 16th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, February 19th, 1898.
ALBERT H. GLEASON, Assignee.
GEORGE S. HASTINGS,
Attorney for Assignee,
No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
f21-law6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. RODGERS, lately doing business in the City of New York, under the firm name of J. F. Rogers & Co., to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, J. Austin Fagan, who has been duly appointed assignee of said John F. Rogers, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 42 Cortlandt Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, fifth day of March, 1898. J. AUSTIN FAGAN, Assignee. EVERETT D. BARLOW, Attorney of Assignee, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.
mh7-law8wM

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

[illegible] 8th St., [illegible] rooms [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, and sewing; Protestant. Apply, for two days, at present employer's, 39 West 10th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, and desserts; good baker; private family; personal references. 113 West 53d St., Doyle's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman to do cooking and plain washing; private family; city reference. 134 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; excellent references. 404 West 58th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a good cook; in boarding house or private family; by day or week; would sleep home. 287 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman, Swede, as good cook in private family; good city reference. W., Box 341, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; good city references. A. F., Box 342, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—As first-class cook; understands best family cooking; no washing; wages, $30; city references. M. M., 149 West 31st St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to recommend highly her French nursery governess to family going to Europe; French, Spanish, and English languages. Juliette, 71 West 54th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper; widower's family preferred; best reference. Refinement, Box 60, 1,242 Broadway.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman; wishes any household duty in private family; to go out by the day; 17 years' reference. Call, for two days, 243 East 87th St.; ring Mrs. Murphy's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl as general houseworker in a small family; is good plain cook; best city reference; no cards. 449 West 56th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and COMPANION.—By refined North German girl, Protestant, who understands the care of children thoroughly, as maid and companion to grown children; best city references. R. L., Box 374, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By a useful maid to elderly lady; experienced in sickness and good traveler; good references. Lowe, 311 East 72d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; to go out Monday and Tuesday to private families; best city reference. 312 East 71st St.; Sheehan's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress; to go out by the day, or take washing home; good reference; terms moderate. Mrs. Diamond, 451 West 46th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman to work by the day, week, or month; first-class laundress; good reference. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent laundress in a private family; best city reference. 485 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman; in private family; will assist with other work; best city reference. B. S., 32 West 44th St.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By an educated English girl as nurse or maid to children 3 to 10 years; neat sewer; excellent city references. M., Box 278, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; takes full charge of infant; good city references. 108 West 61st St., housekeeper's bell.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a French person, with diploma, German and music, to take entire charge of children. Nursery Governess, 164 West 36th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and all kinds of family sewing. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By an A1 waitress; capable of taking the place if a butler; city or country; best city reference. 452 6th Av., ring third bell.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress; washing at home; good reference; open-air drying. Mrs. McGrath, 611 Columbus Av., top floor.

Miscellaneous.

CLEANING.—By a poor widow; work as office, bank, silver, or brass cleaner; excellent references from private families. Drury, 342 West 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, neat, and accurate; refers to former employer. Miss Dispatch, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Gentleman wishes to recommend his butler and valet as first-class in every respect. 63 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By a respectable man as butler in a private family; first-class city references; city or country. 147 East 29th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a competent Swede; age, 27; best city references. E. H., 1,152 3d Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly competent Frenchman; strictly sober and obliging; good city reference. Henry, 162 West 32d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Strictly first class; age, 34; married; two children; fourteen years' experience in leading commercial and private places in England; five years in this country; highly recommended; last employer can be seen in city. W. R., 43 Greenwich Av.

GARDENER.—A gentleman breaking up a country place seeks a situation for his gardener, to whom he can give the highest six years' reference; Scotch Protestant, married; small family. J. M. Bruce, "Rockledge," Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Married; English; age, 30; American and European experience; thoroughly competent in all its branches; first-class references. Address, stating wages, &c., R. H., P. O. Box 2,541.

GARDENER.—By first-class florist and gardener; age, 35; life experience; single; German; with best reference; in gentleman's private place. C. H., care Franckel, 320 East 59th St.

GARDENER.—First class, German, small family, as head gardener on gentleman's country place; best references. Inquire O. Mauske, Germania Life Insurance Company, 20 Nassau St.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman, married, without children, large experience, where practical gardener is required; references. H. T., Box 142 Times Office.

Valets.

VALET.—By an Englishman; excellent references; disengaged. E. T., 326 East 42d St.

Miscellaneous.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, 30 YEARS' REFERENCE, desires a position, city or country, to care for horse, cow, or kitchen garden. J. Horan, care of S. Matthews, 201 St. Ann's Av.

BY A YOUNG MAN, 23; INTELLIGENT, RESPECTABLE; steady employment; no canvassing. Mosher, 635 East 156th St.

COLLECTOR SEEKS ENGAGEMENT WITH first-class firm; 24 years' reference; real estate preferred; will furnish security. Bolz, 1,874 3d Av.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paperhanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,324 3d Av.; telephone 398-79th.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—Several faithful persons to manage our business from their own towns; salary, $900 and expenses; reference; inclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Department N, Chicago.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RAINFORTH, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RAINFORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of May, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. ALBERT ARNS, ROBERT LITTLE, Executors. WAHLE & STONE, Attorneys for Executors, 280 B'way, New York City.
n22-law6tlimy23

SINGER, ISABELLE BLANCHE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLE BLANCHE SINGER, Duchesse Decazes et de Glucksbierg, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. HENRY CACHARD, Executor.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, New York City.
d13-law6mM

THE LAKEWOOD
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,
AMONG THE PINES.
Balmy and Tonic Air.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed piazzas filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlor.

A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.
GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.
The purest of water from our own artesian well.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet; American and European plan.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., Near Beach.—Capacity, 300; newly built and furnished; steam heat; sun parlors; elevator to ground floor; Spring rates; long-distance telephone, 876; send for booklet. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

The Hotel Windsor,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Sun Balconies, &c.
G. JASON WATERS.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—50 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

EXCURSIONS.

WINTER RESORTS.

Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including **Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico,** and **ALL POINTS SOUTH.**

WASHINGTON By Royal Blue Line. Three-day trip, including Hotel and Traveling expenses, $14.50, Thursday, March 10.
Programmes, time tables, etc., free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

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NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., Mch.8, 9 AM	Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch.22, 9 AM	Kais.W.d.G.Apr.12, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch.29, 9 AM	Lahn, Tu., Apl. 19, 9 AM

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen.......................Thurs., Mch. 31, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse.........Thurs., Apr. 7, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Werra....Mch. 12, 10 AM	Ems.....Apl. 2, 10 AM
Kai.Wm.II.Mh.19, 10 AM	Aller.....Apl. 16, 10 AM
Fulda..Mch. 26, 10 AM	Werra.....Apl. 23, 10AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

Normannia, Mch.24, 9 AM	Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM	Normannia, May 19, 9AM
F.Bismarck, Apr.28, 9 AM	A.Victoria, May 26, 9 AM

First Cabin $75 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30
Twin Screw Pass'r Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Patria....Mch. 12, 8 AM	Palatia....Apr. 9, 7 AM
Phoenicia, Mch. 19, 3 PM	Pretoria....Apr. 16, 2 PM
Pennsylv'a, Mch.26, 8 AM	Patria.....Apr. 23, 7 AM

First cabin, $60 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun**

Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.......March 9	ST. PAUL.......March 30
ST. LOUIS......March 16	ST. LOUIS.......April 6
NEW YORK....March 23	PARIS............April 13

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

FRIESLAND...March 9	ERNLAND. Mar.23
KENSINGTON. March 16	SOUTHWARK...Mar. 30

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
DORIC, via Honolulu.................March 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.................March 23, 1 P. M.
BELGIC.................................April 2, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu...................April 12, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.................April 21, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from pier 39, N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MANITOBA.......................March 5
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Boadicea........Mar. 5th	Winifreda.......Mar. 19th
Alexandra.......Mar. 12th	Victoria..........Apl. 2d

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music, Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 State St.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic, Mar. 9, Noon	Teutonic, April 6, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon	Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon	Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon	Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock Twin screw steamer "CYMRIC" 12,340 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and July 26, according to tide.
No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rates $80 and upwards.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Lucania..Mch. 12, 8 AM	Aurania, Mch. 29, 10 AM
Etruria, Mch. 19, Noon	Umbria...April 2, 10 AM
Campania, Mch.26, 8 AM	Lucania...April 9, 8 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Obdam, Saturday, March 12, 10 A. M.
S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, March 19, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD. Monthly. Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.

Iroquois, Mon., March 7	Algonquin, Sat., Mch. 12
Comanche, Wed., Mch. 9	Seminole, Tues., Mar. 15

(Steamer March 15 to Jacksonville direct.)
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE,
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Feb. 20, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:32 P. M., Toronto 8:20 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:30 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield via Harlem Division.

9:20 A. M.—Sundays only, for Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car, Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service, Meals à la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair Car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair-car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M. (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 330, 944 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TABERNACLE'S NEW PASTOR

The Rev. Charles E. Jefferson Preaches His First Sermon in the Broadway Church.

CONGRATULATED BY MEMBERS

Text Selected the Rarely Used One: "God So Loved the World that He Gave His Only-Begotten Son."

A large congregation gathered in the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday morning to hear the new pastor, the Rev. Charles Edward Jefferson, preach his first sermon. Mr. Jefferson comes from the Central Congregational Church at Chelsea, Mass., where his success in building up a large congregation attracted general attention. Expectancy shone in every face as the audience awaited the result of the ordeal of the first appearance of the young successor to the pulpit made famous by Dr. William M. Taylor.

Not less interested appeared the preacher himself. During the singing he was pale and motionless, save for the nervous twitching of his thin hands, that were closed over the New Testament. As he sat there in his black gown, his deep eyes half concealed by glasses and his beardless face graved by study and thought, he looked somewhat like an ascetic. The importance and significance of the moment seemed to weigh upon him.

When he offered the prayer before the sermon his voice faltered and wavered at first, but soon regained its natural tone and became strong and vibrant. Even at this early stage he gave evidence of the manner of his thought and phrasing. "We feel ourselves of the earth earthy," he said, "when we try to throw our wishes into speech." The sermon that followed fully justified the fancy that he would make free use of trope and metaphor.

Mr. Jefferson's voice is full of power and charm. It is not robust or sonorous, and yet it fills and seems to overflow the great church. He makes few gestures, and depends for effect upon a wide range of tone and modulation. His quietness impresses one as springing from intensity of conviction, and his reserve has the semblance of enthusiasm. When, at the close of his sermon, he recited a few lines of poetry, he spoke the deeply dramatic words untheatrically, letting them fall slowly into the sense of his audience with perfect rhythm and cadence.

He began his sermon by reading from the sixteenth verse of the third chapter of John: "God so loved the world that He gave His only-begotten Son," and continued:

"It is very rare that this text is preached from. Possibly the oldest churchgoers in the congregation have not heard it preached from more than a half-dozen times in their lives. In looking through seventy volumes of sermons by the best preachers of the nineteenth century I did not see one sermon on this text. Of course, the essence of this thought was diffused through all these sermons. The atmosphere of it lay like a halo around every volume, but not once was it used as a text.

"This may seem strange, because it is one of the greatest of texts. Martin Luther used to say it was 'the little gospel,' because in it is condensed the essence of all the gospels. It is one of the most familiar sentences of the Scripture. In quoting from the Bible other verses elude us; but this good, old, faithful sentence never fails us, and we can always fall back upon its familiar and substantial declaration.

A Bible in Itself.

"If all the Bibles of the world were burned and went up in smoke, and there should fall whirling back to earth a single crisp piece of paper containing this sentence, the world would still possess a Bible, and around that Bible a church would be formed. As a text, it is so vast that it is almost impossible to do anything with it. It hampers a man into silence; it appalls him. There are some sentences that a man can walk around, and walk into, and take possession of the truth. This is not such a sentence. There are sentences that are easily explained, but this is not such a sentence. There are some sentences whose meaning we may measure—sentences along which we can lay our measuring lines, and take their length and breadth. No such sentence is this. It is immeasurable, infinite.

"Please explain to me the universe in a half hour. And yet that request would be reasonable compared to the request to explain the meaning of this sentence in a sermon. That is the reason that preachers seldom touch this sentence as a text. It is a reservoir from which have trickled other sentences that are better fitted for ordinary texts. A tin cup is big enough to bring to a congregation. It is only waste of time to attempt to bring the ocean.

"But there are rare occasions when it does a preacher and congregation good to stand and look upon the ocean. That is why I have taken this sentence for my text. I dont want to explain anything, to illustrate anything, to expound anything, but I want us to stand in the presence of this mountainlike sentence, and fall into silence before it.

"'God so loved the world.' The day begins with God. That is where every pastor and every church begins. That is where the universe begins. Some one has said, Let me define God. No! To define that word would be to spoil it. It is the greatest noun in the language. It is wider than the sky, deeper than space. You cannot crush it into the bounds of a definition. Let it remain vast and indefinite. My heart this morning loathes definitions.

"'God loved.' Love is the greatest verb in the language. Some one said, Let me analyze it. No! You cannot analyze love. You spoil it if you attempt it. Let the word stand in indescribable loveliness.

"'God so loved.' 'So.' That word was ordained of God. It is going to multiply that word love into infinity. Don't brush it aside.

"Now we come to a more familiar word. It is warmer—'world.' Don't try to define it. You might clip off the edges of it and make it a smaller word than Jesus made it. Let us keep it with Jesus' accent upon it. You might leave out some sinner, some Samaritan. Let it stay as Jesus spoke it. It stands there reaching out its arms, gathering nations, tribes, peoples, empires, into its embrace.

"'God.' That sounded rather cold at first. 'God' and 'love'—taken together they are like two stars that shine aloft; and when we add the 'world' it seems as if the stars had come down and touched us.

"'God so loved the world that He gave.' We knew that word was coming. It does not take us by surprise. We had anticipated it. Wherever you find love you will find 'give.' The two words go hand in hand throughout the universe. You know our word 'get.' That is the earth word. Let us rub out 'get' and write down 'give.'

The Chasm Between Jesus and Man.

"He 'gave His only-begotten Son.' Ah! There is the word that surprises—'Son.' That surprising word is reserved for the end. We could not have anticipated that. 'His only-begotten Son'—mark the adverb. See how the word cuts a chasm between us men and that Man! Look at Buddha, Confucius, Zoroaster, and Mohammed. They all wore crowns, but not a crown like His only-begotten Son. There is Plato; there stands Socrates; over there is Seneca; down there is Marcus Aurelius, and Epictetus. They are of one order, He of another. Savonarola, and Huss, and Tyndale were martyrs; He is the martyr.

"Books have been written explanatory of love. I know it; but I prefer to read this Book. I want to see the prodigal coming home, and see the harlot cast herself at Jesus' feet.

"'Son.' Man can explain the meaning of this word. I know it. There have always been men who could explain it; such are very frequently called 'advanced thinkers.' They are not advanced, but belated. I call no man advanced who has not got six inches beyond the reach of pagan thought two thousand years before we were born.

"When Moses led the people out of Egypt he took them around by the mountain of Sinai. They saw the mountain flame and smoke, while thunder reverberated from its crags, and the people looked up with imbruted faces, not understanding the full meaning; but they knew that from that mountain God was speaking to them. The Hebrew race has never escaped from the experience of that day. The flashing mountain figures in their poetry and oratory.

"We, too, look back to a mountain. It is Golgotha—Calvary. Its top is brilliant with excess of light. We cannot approach its summit; but stand off and veil our eyes. But we are sure that God speaks from Calvary. Historians may take up the crown of thorns and crush it down upon Jesus' head, but they must say that history changed its course when Jesus died. Skeptics and scoffers may shake their dice at the foot of the Cross, but they must say that those pierced hands lifted empires from their hinges, and elevated the world to new ideals.

"We know to-day that the thought, 'God is love,' has become a commonplace. Even skeptics and scoffers use it. It has become an axiom in our human thinking. But where did you learn that God is love? The world did not discover it until 2,000 years ago. Philosophers had climbed high into the celestial regions, but they did not bring back this message. It was not learned from nature. As Tennyson has said:

"'Nature, red in tooth and claw
With ravine, shrieked against the creed.'

"You will not learn this truth from history; for history is filled with so many confused and discordant voices. God commended His love to us in that, while we were yet sinners, He gave His only-begotten Son to die for us.

"'Into the woods my Master went,
Clear forespent—forespent.
Into the woods my Master came,
Forespent with love and shame.
But the leaves were not blind to Him,
And the little gray leaves were kind to Him,
The thorn tree had a mind to Him,
When into the woods He came.
Out of the woods my Master went,
And He was well content.
Out of the woods my Master came,
Content with death and shame.
When death and shame would woo Him last,
From under the trees they drew Him last,
'Twas on a tree they slew Him last,
When out of the woods He came.'"

After the services a large part of the congregation pressed around the pulpit to shake hands with the new pastor and to congratulate him upon the success of his first sermon. A reception will be tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson at 8 P. M. to-day.

SPRING MILLINERY.

French and American Models and Novelties
Will be exhibited on Tuesday and Wednesday,
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THE WARSZAWIAK CASE AGAIN.

Scotch Presbyterians Are Demanding a New Trial to Find Out Where $13,000 Has Gone.

There is a new development in the Warszawiak case. At present an appeal to the Synod of New York on the charge of gambling is pending, and the Synod may either affirm or order a new trial. Demands have just reached here from Scotland that a new trial be ordered, in order to give opportunity to show what has become of $13,000 collected in Scotland for the benefit of Warszawiak's mission to the Jews in this city. Questions were asked a year ago about this money, and Warszawiak promised to make a statement, which he has not yet done.

Some time ago the Rev. Dr. Patterson, his counsel, wrote to the Chairman of the Scottish Presbytery Committee that the money was in a bank in Edinburgh. About the same time a Mr. Conant of this city, a friend of Warszawiak, wrote to the same man that the money was in a bank in this city, but so placed that the New York Presbytery could not get hold of it. Within a few weeks Warszawiak, who has been in England, but is expected to arrive in New York this week, told the Rev. John Wilkinson, a London editor, that the money was exhausted.

Upon these conflicting statements The Christian of London cautions its readers against Warszawiak, and members of the Scotch Presbytery, in which most of the money was collected, point out that this is a new charge, quite apart from the one of gambling, and urge a new trial. It is known that money in drafts bearing Warszawiak's receipt on the back have been received and cashed in this city.

CONGREGATIONS TO UNITE.

Temples Israel and Beth-Elohim Will Erect a New Synogogue.

At a meeting of the congregation of Temple Beth-Elohim held in the synagogue in Keap Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon it was unanimously decided to consolidate with the congregation of Temple Israel, at Bedford and Lafayette Avenues.

The matter had been under discussion for nearly two years, but not until recently was it strongly favored by both congregations. The first to give a favorable decision were the members of Temple Israel. A resolution was drawn up and passed by Beth-Elohim congregation that a committee of seven be appointed to sell the Keap Street property, which cost the society $60,000 when purchased many years ago. The society owns an adjoining house, which will also be sold.

The membership of Temple Beth-Elohim numbers 150 and the Temple Israel 140. As neither of the synagogues will accommodate the joint congregations, it is the intention to erect a new building in another section of the city. An offer may be made for the Aurora Grata Cathedral. Both congregations are composed of wealthy Hebrews.

LUTHERAN CHURCH DEDICATED.

Service in the Washington Heights Congregation's New Building.

The new building of the Washington Heights Evangelical Lutheran Church was dedicated yesterday. The church so far has been raised to the first story, and the service yesterday was held in what in the completed church will be the Sunday school room. The church is in West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, near the Boulevard, and is of graystone, of Gothic design, and is to be surmounted by a steeple. In the future a wing will be built on either side of the present structure.

The dedication service was simple, and was conducted in German. At 10:30 A. M. the congregation gathered outside the building, and, after a prayer by the pastor, the Rev. E. A. Tappert, and hymn singing, the builder handed the key of the church to the Rev. Mr. Tappert, and the congregation followed him into the building amid hallelujah exclamations. There were the usual Scripture reading, hymn singing, and dedication prayer. The Rev. Dr. Richard Mekler of Flushing, L. I., preached. There was a large attendance, and, in response to Mr. Tappert's appeal, a large collection was taken up, that the building work might go on.

NEW DEMOCRACY AND WORK.

Dr. Eaton's Address at the Church of the Divine Paternity.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton preached yesterday morning at the Church of the Divine Paternity, (Universalist,) in West Forty-sixth Street, on the question, "What Can You Do for the Church?" The address was an exhortation to good works.

The preacher urged his hearers to speak well of all denominations, as there are in all of them men and women who are striving with all their might to live godly lives. For the upbuilding of their own individual church Dr. Eaton urged two things—hard work and righteous living. As an illustration of hard work Dr. Eaton said:

"There is now a movement which extends to every part of this country. Disciples of what is called the 'New Democracy' are going two by two to every State, to every city and county, to every hamlet. They teach a doctrine which most of you regard as a financial heresy, but they are in earnest. Their leaders may not all be sincere, but there are enough of the people who are honest to give power to the work.

"This New Democracy is meeting with great success because it keeps at work, and you and I will not combat it successfully unless we do at least as much, perhaps more, work, on the other side. Otherwise we may wake up after some Presidential election and find that this New Democracy has captured the country, not because the cause is just, but because its advocates were willing to work. That always has been true, and it still remains true."

SEARCH FOR A LIVING GOD

Prof. Felix Adler, Before the Society for Ethical Culture, Compares Religious Theories.

IDEAL PROBLEMS UNSOLVED

Revelation and Metaphysical Deductions Insufficient Proof of the Existence of a Divine Being—Link Between the Ideal and Real.

After an absence of three weeks, during which he lectured in Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Chicago, Prof. Felix Adler yesterday again occupied the platform before the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Music Hall, and delivered a discourse on "The Search for a Living God." As usual on the first Sunday of the month, a special musical programme was provided, and a large audience was present. The lecturer said in part:

"The notion of a double religion, one for the enlightened few and the other for the multitude, or of a purified philosophy without religion for the few and of mythological doctrines for the many, has been the prevailing one, and is still perhaps the accepted view among those who have not opened their eyes to the great change that has come to pass within the last few decades. This change is of decisive significance. It may be summed up in the statement that a considerable section of those who are called the common people no longer entertain the slightest belief in religious mythology; that not only among the wealthy or the well-to-do classes, but among the working class, especially in the cities, the foundations of religious belief have to a large extent been sapped.

"The things which philosophers declare to be fit for the people the people now reject. On the other hand, the speculations that have replaced religion for the philosophers are hardly within the comprehension of the average man of to-day. If, then, idealism is not wholly to perish, if the conviction that there is something higher to strive for in life than merely our daily bread or the creature comforts or the satisfaction of petty ambitions is to be maintained, there must be discovered to satisfy the needs of the average man a source of idealism different from the myth or the metaphysical system.

"Now, what manner of proof has been supplied by religions in the past? The proof may be called 'mythological proof.' A myth results whenever we represent what is impersonal as if it were personal or what is not human as if it were human. There arose the conception of a Being like man, the product of men's imaginations, who possesses in the highest degree all the mental and moral qualities that man would like to possess. It was the belief in the existence of such a Being that gave to the followers of the old faith the certainty that the right would ultimately prevail.

The Question of Proof.

"But, one may ask, what proof is there, from the standpoint of the old religions, that such a Being actually exists? There is but one sufficient proof from that standpoint, and that is revelation. One day the heavens opened and He was seen, or, if not seen, at least His voice was heard. But what proof is there, one may go on to ask, that God spake? It is so recorded in the Bible. And it is also recorded there that the men with whom He communicated performed miracles. But how, finally, do we know that what the Bible says is true? We must believe that it is true. And here we come upon the fundamental fact that underlies the traditional theory of religion. The moment we abandon the belief in the plenary inspiration of the Bible, the moment we no longer accept every word of it as true, that moment we lose the foundation not only of the orthodox doctrines, but of the belief in what is called a personal God.

"I do not say for a moment that with the overthrow of the inspirational theory religion is overthrown. A larger, broader, finer, more spiritual religion is possible inclusive of the Bible, but also extending beyond and above it. A profound change, however, comes over our view of life when we no longer think of the Godhead as an individual.

"Such is the orthodox solution of the problem. And what, then, is the solution of the professors of liberal religions? I confess their solution seems to me no solution at all. Often they fall back upon the metaphysical arguments to prove the existence of God, or they seek to press a confession of faith from the physical sciences, which are capable of yielding no such subtle an elixir. Or the liberal religious thinkers take great pains to prove to us that ideals exist in the human breast; that these ideals are beautiful, lovable, excellent; that we desire an assurance of their reality; that we are happier if we have that assurance than if we must do without it. All of which is entirely true, but also entirely beside the mark, for the fact that we desire a thing to be real does not prove that it is real, and what religion must convince us of, if it is to be of any use to us, is not that ideals exist in the guise of aspirations, but that there is a power in things that is friendly to these aspirations and will crown them with fulfillment.

"The main question is, How are you going to prove that there is such a thing as a spiritual reality apart from matter? How are you going to bridge the chasm between the ideal and the real? What link can you supply between the two? The teachers of liberal religions supply no link. The belief in revelation and miracles they have lost; the metaphysical, the pseudo-scientific arguments are inadequate, and the emotional outpourings in which they indulge prove, indeed, that the ideal is precious and excellent, but do not prove what we wish to know—that it is shot through and through with reality."

The Sense of Obligation.

Speaking, then, of the position taken by the Ethical Culture movement, Prof. Adler continued:

"In my opinion the sense of obligation is the link that connects the ideal with the real, is the medium through which the ideal reveals itself to us as real. Attempts have, indeed, been made to explain away the sense of obligation, to show that it is the product of self-interest, or that it reduces itself when analyzed down to the sentiment of pity, or that it is due to the obsession of the private consciousness by the social consciousness.

"But all these attempts, to my mind, are failures, futilities, and fall far short of explaining what they set out to explain, and disappear like chaff when the breath of moral spirit blows upon them. If, indeed, these explanations were true, then there would be no more ground anywhere in the world on which to rest the belief in a Divine power, and what we call the spiritual truths would be as unreal as the materialists believe them to be.

"And now let us consider what change of attitude an ethical religion leads to as its outcome. Religious worship in the old days—and it has remained essentially the same in all the theistic churches—was the commerce of the human soul with its King, its Father, and its Maker, and expressed itself in acts of adoration, in words of praise and petition. The ethical religion expresses itself hardly at all in speech. It is inward, and remains chiefly inward. It does not see the Divine power as a person outside itself. Its attitude is watchful, observant. It turns the eye inward to note what transpires within. And as to the possessions with which it dowers a man, these are some of them:

"First, self-possession; the sense that we are not drifting, but steering, through life; that we are controlling our course; that we are masters of ourselves. In the next place, we win from the ethical religion a certain moral good breeding, a sense of the absence of sordidness in life, even in its sordid surroundings, which is due to the constant presence in the soul of the thought of great issues of a great destiny. Next, flashes of keen bliss in those rare moments when we are aware that a duty has been perfectly done; that our relations to others are for the time being perfectly harmonized.

"But, above all, the sense of striving is characteristic of ethical religion, constant striving for things which we recognize as far above and beyond us—a striving, in the course of which we are often humiliated by our own backslidings and by the baffling effect of what seem unsurmountable obstacles, and which, yet, is accompanied by a deep, underlying sense of peace, due to the conviction that our face is set in the right direction and that the end we strive for is incapable of defeat."

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ON THE MAIN FLOOR:
Black Taffetas, Satin and Moiré,—in Bayadère, Ondulé and Checked effects,
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300 pieces, Fine French and Italian Black Taffetas, of exceptional value for dresses,
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THE CHURCH AND MEN'S RIGHTS

Dr. Silverman Discusses What It Has Done to Ameliorate the Condition of Humanity.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman spoke yesterday morning at the Temple Emanu-El, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, on the question "What Has the Church Done for the Rights of Men?" There are nowadays many rights, the doctor said, which seem to be simply a matter of course, which yet were not recognized a few centuries ago. Even in this country, which boasts so much of its freedom, human bondage existed until within a few years. That the Christian Church could cruelly persecute the Jews knew only too well, but he wished to consider how far the Church had helped in ameliorating the condition of men.

Dr. Silverman then called attention to the fact that the Church was not the first to persecute. The early Christians were themselves persecuted, but when the Church became a conqueror it became a persecutor in turn. It was the persecution conducted by the Church that staid its progress, too.

"Christianity has imitated Judaism in so many things," said Dr. Silverman, "that one wonders why it failed to grasp the Jewish principle of tolerance, which preserved to every man the right to think for himself, and also to speak, unless he used his liberty to incite men to evil deeds. The persecutions by the Christians were due to the false doctrine that creed was more important than deed, that theology was more important than conduct or righteousness. Men sincerely believed that it was right to punish those who taught a false theology."

Judaism was the first religion that condemned human slavery, the speaker said, but the Church paved the way for the destruction of the frightful form of slavery which prevailed in Rome. The early Christion Church even contributed directly to this result by buying slaves and setting them free.

Dr. Silverman also praised the Church for its opposition to war and its work for prison reform, and, finally, for arbitration. In connection with this he said:

"Religion cannot too loudly proclaim the doctrine of arbitration, which means the ascertainment of truth and justice. When truth and justice are substituted for force war will disappear. Our own Administration has sought to ascertain the cause of the recent great disaster. It has avoided precipitate action and is simply seeking the truth. We do not demand justice until we learn the truth, and until then we hold our peace, while we mourn for the brave men who were lost and weep for those who have been bereaved."

WHAT UNIVERSALISM MEANS.

Dr. Eaton Defines the Doctrine and Compliments Dr. John Hall.

The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, in West Forty-sixth Street, preached on religion last night, and in the course of his sermon defined Universalism and gave his reasons for believing that that is the true religion. He also paid a high compliment to Dr. John Hall.

Dr. Eaton declared that the Universalist Church has saved from decay the theory of the fatherhood of God.

"The Universalist Church," said he, "has the highest interpretation of the Gospel. The original doctrine was not for an impartial fatherhood, but for a universal fatherhood—all the children of one Father. All the great teachings of the Master-Father point to the universal fatherhood. We are now in the pagan era that believes there is a hereafter. We are of the belief that there is a God but for a few. This is not true. The Universalists have said that God was a Father to all. Our doctrine means universal restoration and triumph of good over evil. Our Church has shown that it was the only Church that was altogether charged with hope. I consider that its doctrine was the foundation for the first democratic church. At the beginning of the century the Universalist Church affirmed that all had religious rights. The great intellectual proposition is that we are all brothers of one Father. All other Churches must be honest and say that the Universalist Church saved the history of the universal Father.

"Dr. Hall is the only minister in the city who believes in a hereafter that has the courage to stand by his convictions. He is honest and sincere in his belief."

FOUNDER OF THE W. C. T. U.

Cincinnati Woman Claims an Honor Ascribed to Miss Willard.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—Many persons have been speaking of Miss Frances E. Willard as the founder of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The founder of the organization resides in this city. Mrs. McClellan Brown was instrumental in calling the convention which inaugurated the movement in Columbus, in February, 1874, and in August following she went to the Chautauqua Assembly with a full plan of organization, which was adopted by a committee representing various States. Through her efforts the first convention was held at Cleveland, in November, 1874, when Miss Willard first entered the work, and was made Secretary of the convention. Mrs. Brown at that time declined the nomination for the Presidency.

Mrs. Anna Wittenmeyer of Philadelphia was President of the organization for five years preceding Miss Willard's election to the office, in 1879. Mrs. Brown still holds the copyright of the original plan of work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, dated Jan. 12, 1875, and bearing the signature of Librarian Spofford and the official seal. Mrs. Brown formerly lived at Alliance, Ohio, and later at Pittsburg.

We're having a dreadful time trying to keep our new Spring overcoats, suits, hats and furnishings quiet—they insist upon being heard.

And yet there are some of these last Spring's overcoats at $10 and $8; last Spring's odd coats, vests and trousers at $5, $1.50 and $3.50 still on hand—and they're too good to keep quiet about.

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DR. SHAW FAVORS LIBERALISM.

The Presbyterian Minister Objects to Formalism and Narrowness in Religion.

The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw of the West End Presbyterian Church, at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, in his sermon yesterday morning surprised many of his hearers by making a sharp attack upon what he termed the spirit of illiberalism which, he said, prevailed among a large class of Presbyterians and members of most other churches. He declared that there was too much adherence to the letter of the law and too little attention paid to the true spirit of Christianity—too much formality and too little genuine devotion. His text was "He was a Galilean." The words of the text referred to Christ.

"I am thankful," Dr. Shaw said, "that Christ was a Galilean, for Galilee was a cosmopolitan section of country. It had among its inhabitants people who had migrated from different surrounding nations. This cosmopolitan population, bringing their different ideas with them, made Galilee a locality where liberalism flourished. The strict formalism of the Jewish religion found there an element of opposition. I am thankful that it was among this mixed population that Christ lived and received impressions which had so much to do with the coloring of His teaching. The founder of the Christian religion was intensely liberal. He believed in putting the true and honest spirit of religion ahead of the mere formalities which marked the Jewish thought of the time.

"The young man who worked with His father at the carpenter's bench had many so-called heathen about Him. His home was near a road which was traveled by persons engaged in commerce between distant countries. He met with people of different nationalities and learned much of their various modes of thinking. It was natural that He should become a keen judge of human nature, and that the impressions made upon Him should make Him well qualified to found a religion which should meet the requirements of people all over the globe. Christianity is a religion of sympathy. It is comprehensive. It is not narrow. I believe that God shapes the destinies of men and nations. We see men fitted by circumstances and environment for certain missions in life. It was a divine dispensation of Providence that Christ was a Galilean—for it is to Galilee that we owe so much of the initial spirit of liberalism which has made Christianity a religion that has taken such a firm hold upon the hearts of people in all parts of the world."

HEBREW HOME RECEPTION.

Many Guests Attended the Annual Purim Reception at the Institution for the Aged and Infirm.

The annual Purim reception of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews was held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the President and Board of Trustees. It is the custom every year to set apart two days when the doors of the home are thrown open and the patrons and members, with their friends, are conducted through the institution and an opportunity is given them of seeing what is done for the comfort and welfare of the inmates. The reception held yesterday will be followed by another one to-morrow.

Every possible arrangement had been made for the reception of the guests yesterday, and the thousand or more visitors who called at the home, which is situated on One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Sixth Streets, near Columbus Avenue, were entertained by delightful music, contributed by the thirty members of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band, and feasted by the woman members of the Board of Trustees, who presided over an inviting collation.

The Junior Association of the home, comprising some one hundred members of the younger set, and which was organized for the purpose of interesting the young people in the charitable work, was well represented and lent assistance to the Board of Trustees in receiving the guests. No attempt had been made at decoration, except in the east parlor, where the collation was spread, and which, with the lavish decorations on the long table, which fairly groaned under the weight of every conceivable relish, calculated to please the most fastidious, and the profuse scattering of smilax throughout the room, presented a most inviting place for an opportunity to rest after the tedious task of exploring the home, and for the refreshment of the inner man. The Orphan Asylum Band was stationed just across the hall, to the right of the main entrance, in the synagogue, and called forth the continued applause of the guests for the admirable manner in which was rendered the varied selections.

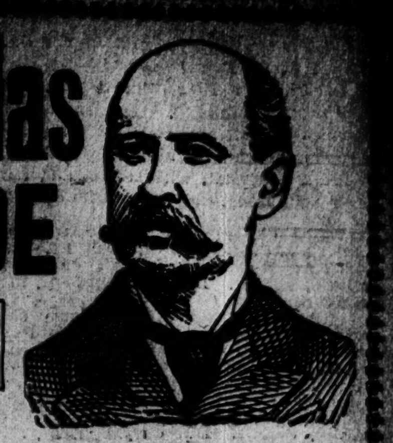
Mr. and Mrs. M. Heim, the Superintendents, were active in conducting the visitors through the home, and the excellent condition of the institution called forth many expressions of admiration.

The 218 inmates enjoyed the reception, perhaps more than the guests themselves, and their contented looks spoke well for the kindly treatment they receive. The oldest inmate, a man of ninety-nine years, whose only physical ailment is deafness, seemed fairly brimming over with happiness and contentment.

The reception was over at 5 o'clock, and the large number of guests who attended was a source of gratification to the Board of Trustees. Among those present were Simon Borg, the President; Mrs. Jacob Scholle, the Vice President; Charles Sternbach, Treasurer; Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, Henry Sidenberg, G. A. Goldsmith, Isaac Bierman, I. Albert Englehart, Ignatz Boskowitz, Joel E. Hyams, Abraham Cohn, Max Martin, Morris Sternbach, I. N. Spiegelberg, Abraham Gutman, Mrs. Henry Gitterman, Mrs. L. Kohns, Mrs. J. Z. Coblens, Mrs. Jacob Rothschild, Mrs. L. Zeckendorf, F. Kuzman, Mrs. C. L. Friedman, Mrs. Frank Rothschild, Mrs. P. Banner, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lewisohn, Charles Minzesheimer, and Frederick Nathan.

Has Become an Anglican Curate.

Information has been received here to the effect that the Rev. Edward C. Houghton, nephew of the late Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, rector of the Little Church Around the Corner, and once well known in this city, has taken a curateship in a parish of the Church of England. Mr. Houghton was the first vicar of the Chapel of the Transfiguration, which was built twenty years ago, in West Sixty-ninth Street, near the Boulevard, as an up-town mission of the parish, having been placed there by his uncle, Dr. Houghton. After remaining in charge of the chapel a number of years, Mr. Houghton resigned and went to Europe. For several years he has been the minister in charge of the American Church at Munich, Bavaria. He has now taken up his residence in Dorchester, Oxfordshire, England, having accepted a position as curate to the Rev. N. S. Poynts, vicar of Dorchester Abbey.



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OUR CALF SHOE

shown herewith is made on the Gem Toe of the best calf to be procured; has both medium and heavy soles; calf-lined, fast-color hooks and eyelets, and Australian kangaroo tops. It is an ideal street shoe, neat, dressy and comfortable.

We can show a full line of shoes made of different leathers, especially adapted for this season of the year.

SHOES BOUGHT AT OUR STORES POLISHED FREE.

Catalogue from W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Our stores are located at
NEW YORK:
1,211 Broadway. 1,343 Broadway. 43 Cortlandt St. 974 Third Ave.
2,210 Third Ave. 345 Eighth Ave. 284 West 125th St. 114 Fulton St.
BROOKLYN:
708-710 Broadway. 1,367 Broadway. 431 Fulton St. 494 Fifth Ave.
JERSEY CITY—10 Newark Ave.

CHRISTIANITY IN COLLEGES.

The Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark Says the Proportion of Believers Is Increasing.

ITHACA, March 6.—The Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, President of the World's Society of Christian Endeavor, who is one of the college preachers this year at Cornell University, delivered the sermon in the university chapel to-day. When asked his opinion of the moral and religious condition of American colleges, he said that it was distinctly favorable.

"While there is a hard set in every men's college, and a frivolous set in every women's college," said Dr. Clark, "my impression is that our boys' colleges, at least, were never in so good a condition from the religious standpoint as to-day. I believe there is less skepticism and more manly, outspoken Christian life among the young men than ever before. The proportion of church members in the college classes is far larger than in former days. In the State universities of the West the proportion of professing Christians has been found to be nearly 60 per cent. of the whole number of students. In the denominational colleges the proportion is doubtless larger still.

"Compare this with the condition of Yale in the last century, when scarcely one decidedly religious man could be found in the whole university. Now in the Young Men's Christian Association of Yale there are a thousand members. President Andrews's recent statement that there is not one unbeliever in Brown University is significant along this line.

"This improved state of affairs I attribute to the much greater attention paid in these days to Christian nurture. The young people's movement in our churches affect almost all of our boys and girls before they go to college. A large proportion of them enter as decided Christians, having been trained for years in the outspoken confession and methods of work of their young people's societies. The influence of the college Young Men's Christian Association and the Student Volunteer movement are most auspicious. Here in Cornell is a very flourishing Young Men's Christian Association, with a beautiful building, the centre of a warm, religious atmosphere and of much earnest Christian work. The outcome of such conventions as that recently held by the Student Volunteers in Cleveland, with delegations from colleges from all over the land, is most helpful."

Dr. Hall on the Peace of God.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall preached at the morning service yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church on "Righteousness, Peace, and the Joy of the Holy Ghost." With reference to peace he said that any one who had the peace of God would no longer be at enmity with God, but would be a part of God's family. "Make sure you have this peace," continued Dr. Hall, "and petty troubles and difficulties will not annoy you. As for myself, I can say that I have not a vexatious feeling in reference to any human being. This is because I possess the peace of God."

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d, at 8:15; ends 11. Daniel Frohman........Manager Matinées, Thurs. and Sat'y, 2.
SECOND MONTH.......of.......THE
Tree of Knowledge.
DAVID BISPHAM...as...BEETHOVEN
Adelaide | To-morrow, 2:30, Beethoven concert
Adelaide | and the play of "Adelaide" with
Adelaide | David Bispham, Julie Opp, etc.
Adelaide | Marguerite Hall and Am. Orchestra.
LYCEUM—LENTEN—LECTURES.
LYCEUM—LENTEN—LECTURES.
............G. P. SERVISS............
Every morning this week at 11. Monday, "Spain"; Tues., "Peter the Great"; Wed., "Greece"; Thursday, "Napoleon"; Friday, "Paris"; Sat., "The Alps." All begin at 11. Seats, 50c. to $1.50. Same subjects next week.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. High Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
The gifted and charming actress,
Louise Thorndyke Boucicault, and Max Figman Dainty one act play, "Mrs. Hilary Regrets."
ANIMATED NOTE MUSIC SHEET, GARDNER & ELY, SAVILLE SLOAN COMEDIANS, KITTY MITCHELL, BARRY AND FELIX, 40 OTHER STARS.

Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 3.
EDEN Musee THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts.
PASSION PLAY
Afternoon at 3; Evening at 9.
New Programme Cinematograph Views.
Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 3.

AMERICAN 42D & 8TH AV. TEL. 3147-38. Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2.
GENEE'S TUNEFUL
4TH MONTH. CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO., "ALL GOOD SINGERS."—World. NANON
ENTIRE HOUSE 25c., 50c., 75c. WED. MAT. 25c. SAT. MAT. 25c., 50c.
Next Week—Spectacular Production, SINBAD.

MANHATTAN Broadway and 33d St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WAY DOWN EAST.
Next Sunday—Great Vaudeville Bill.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm., 50c. Mat. Sat.
CHIRGWIN—CHARMION.
RITCHIE—ROGERS BROS.
JULIE MACKEY, AND 10 OTHER BIG ACTS.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near Broadway.
Evenings, 8:30 Mat. Sat. OH! SUSANNAH!
Preceded nightly, 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
ANNIE RUSSELL IN DANGERFIELD '95.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2.
Last week of Wycherly's comedy, THE COUNTRY GIRL.
MISS REHAN, as PEGGY.
Previous to which at every performance the Japanese operetta, LILLI TSE.
LAST MATINEES of double bill WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Next week School for Scandal, MISS REHAN as Lady Teazle.

Daly's BURTON HOLMES LECTURES. OASES OF ALGERIAN SAHARA. To-day at 11, To-m'w at 3, Wed. at 11. Res. seats $1.50 & $1. Adm. 50c. Thur., 11; Fri., 3; Sat., 11; "More About Japan."

DALY'S THEATRE.
Commencing Monday, March 14.
Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Sats., 11 A. M. Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 P. M.
Famous moving pictures of the Passion Play, with descriptive lecture by Prof. Ernest Lacy.
Reserved seats $1. General admission 50c.
**Sale begins To-morrow, (Tuesday.)

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
WEDNESDAY EVE., MCH. 9, AT 8:15,
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.
CONDUCTOR,
THEODORE THOMAS.
SOLOIST,
M. PLANCON.
SEATS 50c. to $2.00.
BOX OFFICE, SCHUBERTH'S, TYSON'S.

CARNEGIE HALL. To-day at 2:15 P. M. FRECH CONNCERT,
Given by CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
In honor of our distinguished visitors,
Alexander Guilmant and Raoul Pugno
Tickets, 50c. to $2.00, at box office and Schuberth's.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
4TH WEEK
MR. JOHN DREW.
ONE SUMMER'S DAY.
MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
FREELAND LENTEN LECTURES
THIS MORNING AT 11—"NORWAY."

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c., Noon to 11 P. M.
LILLIAN BURKHART, JOS. HART, AND CARRIE DE MAR, G. FULLER GOLDEN, MAXWELL AND SIMPSON, DIXON, BOWERS, AND DIXON, GEORGE EVANS, MARK MURPHY, LILLIE WESTERN, THE BLONDELLS, BENNETTO, AND MANY OTHERS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. SOLID SILVER SOUVENIRS | Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. The Highwayman. Mch. 21, 150th Perf. Manuf'd by Gorham.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
WM. H. Crane Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. A Virginia Courtship.
MATINEES WED. & SAT. at 2:15.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors
100th Performance March 30, Souvenirs.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
HENRY MILLER Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. THE MASTER. Evenings, 8:25. Matinée, 2:15.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
16th week of the Melodramatic Wonder,
THE WHITE HEATHER.
Mats., Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS DAILY, 2 AND 8.
GO WHERE THE CROWD GOES.

BIJOU WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES
LAST 2 WEEKS.
Monday, March 14th, "SMITH NIGHT." American Flag Sofa Cushion Souvenir.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE To-night, Sudermann's "HONOR." Tues., Ohnet's "IRONMASTER." Wed'y, "The Red Wallet," (1st time.) Testimonial to Julie Kopacsy.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 40th St., near Broadway.—Concert of the compositions of EDMUND SEVERN, Monday, March 7, 8:15 P. M. Reserved seat, $1.50.

14th St. Theatre. Nr. 6th Av., Mats. Wed. & Sat.
New Features. Company of 70, inc. Walter Jones.
IN GAY NEW YORK.
NEXT WEEK—A Hired Girl.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 23d St. and 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ELITA PROCTOR OTIS in OLIVER TWIST.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
WHITNEY OPERA CO. A Normandy Wedding.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. THE HEART OF MARYLAND, with MRS. LESLIE CARTER.

COLUMBUS ANDREW MACK, An Irish Gentleman.

The Big Beauty Show! CASINO! 100TH SOUV. Ngt., Mch. 23. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN Telephone Girl

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks, week ending March 5.	2,062,837
Same week last year	990,591
Stocks to date this year	19,876,099
Corresponding date last year.	7,178,088

Bonds for the week	$14,857,500
Same week last year	9,194,500
Bonds to date this year	201,079,060
Corresponding date last year.	86,766,390

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 4; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

THE SUGAR TRUST.

Phenomenal Dividends, Manifold Mysteries, Record-Breaking Ups and Downs.

It is an exceptional period when Wall Street is not exercised over Sugar Trust affairs. Just now there is agitation even somewhat beyond what the speculators in this dynamite specialty are used to. Dividend day is close at hand with conditions out of the ordinary confronting the property—or apparently confronting it. Sugar Trust speculation is old-fashioned three-card monte a little overgrown. "Operators" are not evenly divided as to whether finally Sugar Trust dividends are to be altogether dispensed with or whether an extra cash dividend of 10 or 20 per cent. is to be distributed. One gambling crowd has it that President Havemeyer is bent on a war to extinguish all the trust's rivals, and that incidentally he has let his stock holdings go, running no risk of losing control of the property, for Sugar Trust Directors are nowadays "classified"—elected for three years at a time. With equal emphasis there are announcements that Mr. Havemeyer and other millionaire insiders have simply been playing 'possum, and are chuckling over getting Wall Street short. Among the sensational suggestions in the present spirited game of manipulation is the bear rumor that the trust has issued something like $10,000,000 of bonds, long ago authorized.

⁂

In the meantime, a glance at Sugar's record as a dividend payer and its fluctuations may not be amiss. A word about its history:

The original Sugar Trust was organized in 1887, but because of legal proceedings against it was reorganized early in 1891 and a charter taken out under the laws of the State of New Jersey. The capital stock was originally $50,000,000, but was increased in January, 1892, to $75,000,000 to acquire the stock of the four Philadelphia refineries and a controlling interest in the Baltimore refinery. Spreckels's California refinery is under a ten years' lease to the Western Sugar Refining Company, of whose stock the trust owns one-half. The capital stock is equally divided in common and preferred shares.

The trust has recently gone into the coffee business, having bought a considerable portion of the capital stock of the Woolson Spice Company. Arbuckle Brothers also acquired some of these shares and brought suit to have a receiver appointed for the Spice Company, but met with legal defeat. In May of last year it was announced that the trust had secured an interest in the beet sugar interests of Claus Spreckels in California. When the Lexow legislative committee was inquiring into the methods of the trust President Havemeyer testified that his company was refining 75 per cent. of the sugar output of the country, against 90 per cent. formerly.

⁂

The company issues no reports, and no recent figures of its financial condition are available. It gives out what is called "a balance sheet," and the last one of these was for the year ended Dec. 31, 1896. This compared as follows with 1895 and 1894:

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Real estate and machinery	$43,148,770	$43,140,709	[illegible]
Cash and debts receivable	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, raw and refined	13,864,207	12,462,777	10,742,456
T't'l as'ts.	$113,652,862	$112,257,021	$105,099,484
Capital stock	$73,936,000	$73,936,000	$73,936,000
Debts	27,530,942	25,139,765	21,394,000
Reserves	12,185,920	13,181,256	9,769,484
Total liabilities	$113,652,862	$112,257,021	$105,099,484

*Chargeable to the "reserves," reducing them to $5,567,917 in 1896.

⁂

Sugar has paid annually, beginning with 1891, the following dividends: 1891, 4 per cent.; 1892, 10½ per cent.; 1893, 21½ per cent.; 1894, 12 per cent., and this amount in the following years up to the present time. One quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. has been paid this year. Seven per cent. has been paid annually on the preferred stock.

⁂

The shares of the company were first dealt in on the Stock Exchange in March, 1889, selling around 85. By June of that year they had reached 126, from which point there was a sharp decline to 55 in December. The stock was affected as were all the trust stocks by the decline in American Cotton Oil Trust shares, which fell from 61½ in May to 27 in December. There was great stringency in money during the latter month, which affected this group of stocks very seriously. In 1890 Sugar sold at 50 in January and gradually advanced until in May it was selling at 95.

There was a reaction from this price on the announcement of the reorganization into the present company, and in the panic of 1890 the price fell in November to 49 for the regular shares and to 48 for the trust receipts, the latter having previously sold at 79⅛ in September.

In 1891 Sugar shares were dealt in for the first time under the title of the present company, being quoted in January of that year at 57½, from which they advanced to 92¼ in April, reacting to 72⅞ in August, and recovering to 91¼ in December. Sugar began the year 1892 selling about 88½ and declined from this price to 78½ in the same month, but from that point there was an advance to 101¼ in March, with a reaction to 88⅝ in April. An upward movement, however, carried the price to 114¾ in August, which was the highest price of the year, there being a recession to 104⅛ in September.

A record price was made in February, 1893, when sales were made at 134¾, an advance from 111⅝ in January. This record remained unbroken until July of last year. From this high point one of the sharpest breaks in the history of the stock occurred, as three months later, in the panic of May, 1893, it was selling at 62. A recovery then carried the price to 93, but there was another drop to 61¾, and a further rally brought it up to 105½ in October, from which price it receded to 78⅝ in December. In January, 1894, Sugar sold at 75⅝, and advanced gradually to 109⅝ in May, reacting to 80¼ in October. At the beginning of 1895 the price was 86½, advancing to 121⅝ in June, with a reaction to 92 in December. In 1896 Sugar sold at 97 in January, and at 118⅝ the next month, with a further advance to 126⅝ in April. From this point it reacted until in the August "Bryan panic" it was selling at 95, recovering again to 125 in November, after the Presidential election, and ending the year around par.

The first prices in 1897 were made around 110, and before January had closed it was selling at 118⅛, a price that was not passed until March, when sales were made at 118⅝. The following month it sold at 109⅝, and advanced to 130 in June, making a new record in July at 146¼ and again in August and September, when it sold at 157⅝ and 159½, respectively. In the reaction of last November it fell to 126⅝, but had rallied before the end of the year to 145½. So far in 1898 it has fluctuated considerably, selling at 145 in January, while on Feb. 24 it was quoted at 120⅝.

The highest and lowest prices since 1890 are given in the following table for reference, with the dates at which such sales were made:

	Highest.		Lowest.	
1890	95	May 21	45	Nov. [illegible]
1891	92	Sept. 21	[illegible]	Mar. 9
1892	115[illegible]	Aug. [illegible]	75[illegible]	Jan. 19
1893	134[illegible]	Feb. 3	61[illegible]	July 31
1894	114[illegible]	Aug. 21	75[illegible]	Feb. 1
1895	121[illegible]	June 12	86[illegible]	Jan. 3
1896	[illegible]	Apr. [illegible]	[illegible]	Aug. 10
1897	[illegible]	Sept. [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar. [illegible]
1898	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] more than the capital stock of the Sugar Company have been traded in, and while transactions in 100,000 of any other stock in a single day are very rare, with Sugar they are not an infrequent occurrence. The dealings for the past five years show just how much of the business on the Exchange was concentrated in this one property. For instance, Sugar's total dealings in 1893 were 10,877,217 shares out of a total in all stocks of 80,013,902. The stock for that year showed a net decline of 30⅛ points. In 1894 out of a total 49,271,694 Sugar figured for 8,745,835 shares, and made a net advance of 8⅝ points. The total of Sugar transactions in 1895 was 10,855,141 out of 66,315,426 shares, and the price showed a net gain of 13½ points. In 1896 Sugar figured for 10,427,402 out of a total of 54,436,165 shares, and there was a net advance of 7⅛. In 1897 the full total was 77,448,641 shares, of which 9,422,910 represented the dealings in Sugar. The gain for the year was 29⅝ points, almost equal to the decline scored in 1893. No better indication of how much broader the market was in 1897 than in the preceding years can be found than is shown by these Sugar figures.

The sharpest fluctuations in the price of Sugar stock have not been made on news that has directly concerned the property itself, but, like stocks of its character, it has suffered in time of depression, particularly during periods of scarcity of money, when banks scrutinize collaterals very carefully.

W. J. McCAHILL.

Pittsburg Confidence.

Pittsburg coal and coke operators are taking more confident views of the situation than has been the case for some time past. Some of the most important men in the trade are preparing for an unprecedented lake business, predicting that the trade this year will go beyond all past records. This cheerfulness is in pleasing contrast with doleful sentiments hitherto prevailing at and about Pittsburg.

Among controlling interests in the coke trade it is generally anticipated that before the end of this month there will be a revival which will lead to great activity. Pittsburg iron manufacturers are almost uniformly declaring themselves confident of vast business betterment from this time forward.

There is still a good supply of coal on hand. The stocks piled up in anticipation of a strike have not yet been exhausted. Strange to say, the accumulation of such a large output has not materially interfered with the prices. Many buyers held off, hoping that there would be a break and scramble to get rid of surplus coal. In this they were disappointed.

Europe Applauds Nebraska.

In the financial world amazement still continues over the record-breaking way in which debts were last year scaled down and wiped out in our Western States. In not a single State or Territory did the volume of farm and home mortgages increase; in every one there was a decrease. The record made by Nebraska is so notable that important journals at London and Berlin are making the exhibit texts for comment upon American thrift, much in contrast with the ordinary criticism of financial tendencies here.

The Nebraska figures, as they have been collated and enthusiastically commented upon abroad, show that during 1896 farm mortgages to the amount of $12,083,500 were filed in Nebraska, and similar mortgages to the amount of $11,888,000 were released. Nebraska farmers did not reduce their mortgage indebtedness much in that year.

But in 1897 the releases amounted to $14,767,000, while the new mortgages amounted to $11,844,000. The conditions had changed. The crops were better in 1897 than in 1896, and there was a greatly improved demand for those crops. The farmers got better prices, paid in gold standard money, and with that money, which was as good as that they had borrowed, they were able to clear off incumbrances and pay floating debts.

Nor has prosperity been confined to the farmers. The people in Nebraska cities and towns have enjoyed it also. In 1896 [illegible] 1897 the figures are: Filed, $1,890,000; released, $4,245,000.

A BRITISH ESTIMATE.

Conservative Opinion Rates Our Currency More Threatening than War.

Investors or speculators willing to give attention to current British estimates of American security market conditions will find interest in, even if they cannot indorse, the following discussion by the conservative London Economist of "the war scare and American railroad shares." The Economist in its issue just received here says:

"It would, of course, be extremely unwise for investors to shut their eyes to the gravity of the situation and the uncertainty which undoubtedly prevails as to the maintenance of peace between the two countries. But is the war scare of itself sufficient to account not only for the arrest of the upward movement in the prices of American railroad shares, which we were assured a few weeks ago had only just begun, but for a considerable swing of the pendulum in the opposite direction?

⁂

"In the event of the United States determining to interpose forcibly in Cuban affairs, it is highly improbable that for some time, at least, the business of the American railroads as a whole would be reduced very much, while it is quite likely that in some directions the outbreak of hostilities would mean a considerable increase of traffic.

"Such a contingency as the Spanish troops carrying the war on to the American Continent is too remote to be taken into consideration, and, though the same remark does not apply to possible interference with the mercantile marine of the United States, it has to be borne in mind that of the vessels entering and clearing at ports in the United States in 1896, that being the last year for which the figures are available, barely one-fourth were American owned.

"Directly, then, it seems to us that the outbreak of war between the United States and Spain would not, for some time at all events, have the effect of reducing the gross earnings of the American railroads, but might indeed tend to increase them temporarily. As we have more than once pointed out, however, the advance in the prices of American railroad shares that has taken place since the return of Mr. McKinley, some sixteen months ago, has been almost entirely due to professional operations and to the manipulation of certain shares by the reorganization groups, who, having succeeded in carrying their schemes through, have been naturally desirous of unloading the new securities upon the public at the best prices to be obtained by steadily supporting the market while the process was going on. The general investing public has had a very small part in the business, and the market has had, therefore, to rely mainly upon its own resources.

⁂

"The banks are, of course, anxious to husband their resources while the situation is so uncertain, for they recognize that the outbreak of hostilities would necessitate the raising of a further loan, and that the long-promised reform of the currency might have to be abandoned or indefinitely postponed.

"Such a consummation would so well serve the interests of the silverites that their coalition with the ordinary jingoes and their mouthpieces in the 'Yellow Press' is rather regrettable than surprising; but it can scarcely be denied that the unsettled currency position in the United States is an influence for evil at a time like the present, when the temptation to interfere in the Cuban struggle seems to be so overwhelming among a large section of the American people."

Financial Faking No Mere Local Science.

Able financiers who stand so much in readiness to make other people rich by using other people's money in the stock market seem to be not at all exclusively American. Some unique examples there are here, but apparently British innocents are quite as well supplied as our own lambs are. Apropos is this published by Henry Labouchère in his London Truth:

I have ere this had occasion to refer to the touting circulars of J. Edwards & Co., who style themselves stock and share brokers of Talbot House, Arundel Street, W. C. They have boasted of many profits, but I have never come across any one who actually received the same. This kind of gentry generally distribute circulars in which they talk of enormous profits having been obtained for their clients in previous deals, and on the strength of these allurements they endeavor to obtain subscriptions to further operations. A reader of Truth who noticed my remarks with reference to this firm in last week's issue, has just given me his experience with J. Edwards & Co. In the beginning of January he sent them a five-pound subscription to an operation in Louisville and Nashville, and on the 8th inst. he received back £6 5s., or what they called a 25 per cent. profit. They at the same time forwarded a circular inviting participation in another operation, which was to take place in Caledonian deferred ordinary. Encouraged by the small profit which he had made in the Louisville deal, my correspondent forwarded £5 toward the Caledonian operation, and on the 17th inst. received the following communication:

Tudor House, Arundel Street,
London, W. C., Feb. 16, 1898.

We regret to have to inform you that the workings of the operation in Caledonian deferred stock opened on Feb. 1, 1898, have proved so unfortunate as to involve the total loss of the cover subscribed. With much regret, yours faithfully,

J. EDWARDS & CO.

[illegible]

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 5, 1898.

Range for Year 1898.		Closing Sat. March 5.		Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week End. March 5, [illegible].	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Week Ending March 5.				Closing a Year Ago.	Sales for W'k End. Mar 5, 1898.
Highest.	Lowest.	Bid.	Ask'd.				Date.	Per Cent.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.		
[illegible] Feb. 10.	100 Feb. 15.	101	103	−15	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	†Mch. 1, '98.	5	115	115	102	102	150	2,513
[illegible] Mch 5.	*43 Mch 5.	...	...	—	American Bank Note Company	....	Mch. 1, '98.	1	43	43	43	43	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Jan. 20.	17⅞ Feb. 24.	17⅞	18½	+ ⅛	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	....	..	17⅞	20	17⅞	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Feb. 1.	70 Feb. 24.	71	72½	—	American Cotton Oil pf	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '97.	3	72	75	71½	73½	[illegible]	1,062
[illegible] Feb. 11.	117½ Jan. 5.	126	130	+ 4½	American Express	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	$3	127	129½	127	129½	111½	[illegible]
[illegible] Jan. 26.	6⅝ Jan. 22.	7⅛	8	+ ⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing	28,000,000	....	..	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Feb. 17.	18 Jan. 3.	18½	19	—	American Spirits Manufacturing pf	7,000,000	....	..	19	19	19	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Jan. 7.	125⅞ Feb. 24.	128⅝	129¼	+ 3½	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Jan. 3, '98.	3	125	129¼	125	128⅝	[illegible]	364,5[illegible]
[illegible] Jan. 6.	110 Feb. 21.	113	113	+ ¾	American Sugar Refining Company pf	36,968,000	Jan. 3, '98.	1¾	111¼	112⅝	111	113	109½	978
[illegible] Feb. 11.	*90 Jan. 3.	90	95	—	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1¼	91	91	91	91	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Mch 3.	82⅞ Jan. 26.	90⅝	91¼	+ 3⅜	American Tobacco	17,900,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	88	92⅛	88⅝	90⅝	74¾	46,[illegible]
[illegible] Feb. 12.	*112 Jan. 26.	113	115	+ ¾	American Tobacco pf	11,935,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	115⅞	115¼	115⅛	115⅛	108	150
[illegible] Feb. 8.	*11⅞ Jan. 19.	12½	13	+ ⅛	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	..	13	13	13	13	9⅝	100
[illegible] Feb. 7.	34 Jan. 4.	35	35½	+ 1¼	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	....	..	35	37	35	35	24⅞	655
[illegible] Feb. 7.	10⅝ Feb. 24.	11⅛	11⅞	− ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	....	..	11⅝	12¼	11⅛	11⅛	12	5,150
[illegible] Feb. 8.	26 Feb. 24.	26⅞	27	− ⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf	119,667,300	....	..	27½	28⅝	26⅝	27	22¾	26,410
[illegible] Feb. 3.	12⅝ Jan. 25.	17½	17⅞	+ 1⅞	**Baltimore & Ohio**	25,000,000	Nov., '94.	4½	15⅞	18⅝	15¾	17⅞	16	10,597
[illegible] Feb. 3.	5⅝ Jan. 19.	6	6½	+ ¾	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern pf	20,000,000	....	..	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	...	1,600
[illegible] Jan. 21.	2⅝ Feb. 24.	3	3¼	..	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	....	..	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	10⅝	8,470
[illegible] Feb. 18.	35⅝ Jan. 5.	39½	39⅝	+ ⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	....	..	39	42⅝	39	39⅝	21⅞	75,510
[illegible] Jan. 24.	114½ Feb. 24.	116½	117½	+ ½	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	3	115¼	118	115¼	116½	96⅝	1,779
[illegible] Jan. 3.	3½ Feb. 23.	5½	6	− 1	Brunswick Company, 3d in. pd	5,000,000	....	..	5	6	5	5⅞	...	1,400
[illegible] Jan. 6.	26 Jan. 20.	28	30½	− 1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	....	..	28	28	28	28	...	100
[illegible] Feb. 5.	46½ Feb. 24.	48	48½	− ½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	48½	50⅝	48⅝	48⅝	46½	5,349
[illegible] Jan. 20.	81½ Feb. 19.	84	85	+ 1⅛	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '97.	1½	82⅝	85⅝	82⅝	85	54½	5,025
[illegible] Feb. 4.	12⅝ Jan. 4.	13¼	13½	—	Central Pacific	67,275,500	Jan. 3, '98.	½	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	...	50
[illegible] Feb. 1.	19⅞ Feb. 24.	20⅝	20½	− ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,497,500	....	..	20⅝	21½	20⅛	20⅝	17⅛	17,459
[illegible] Jan. 5.	158½ Mch 3.	155	...	− 4⅝	Chicago & Alton	18,751,100	Mch. 1, '98.	1¾	161½	161½	158½	158½	170	595
[illegible] Feb. 11.	91½ Feb. 24.	93⅝	93⅝	− ½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,008,300	Dec. 15, '97.	1	93⅝	97⅝	93⅞	93⅝	78½	182,608
[illegible] Jan. 8.	9½ Feb. 24.	10⅝	10⅞	− ½	Chicago Great Western	20,880,245	....	..	10⅞	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	...	11,545
[illegible] Jan. 28.	80 Feb. 25.	...	83½	+ 2	Chicago Great Western pf. A	11,157,000	....	..	80	82	80	82	...	300
[illegible] Jan. 14.	7 Feb. 24.	7	8	—	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	....	..	8	8⅛	8	8	...	305
[illegible] Jan. 22.	27 Feb. 24.	26½	27½	+ ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	8,888,750	....	..	27½	28⅛	27	28	...	2,621
[illegible] Jan. 12.	91½ Feb. 24.	92⅝	92¾	− ⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Oct. 21, '97.	3	91½	94⅝	91⅝	92½	76⅝	182,281
[illegible] Feb. 16.	142⅞ Jan. 3.	146⅝	148	+ 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	20,792,900	Oct. 21, '97.	3½	146½	147⅞	146⅝	147½	136	1,139
[illegible] Feb. 11.	118⅝ Jan. 4.	120⅝	120⅝	− ½	Chicago & Northwestern	39,066,383	Jan. 7, '98.	2½	121½	124⅝	120	120½	106¼	14,844
[illegible] Mch 2.	163 Jan. 3.	175	...	—	Chicago & Northwestern pf	22,366,600	Jan. 7, '98.	1¾	176	176	174⅝	174⅝	154½	25
[illegible] Jan. 28.	81½ Feb. 24.	85½	85⅝	+ ⅝	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	85	89½	85	85⅝	67½	67,065
[illegible] Mch 3.	4½ Jan. 3.	8½	9½	+ ½	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	18,000,000	....	..	9½	9⅝	9½	9½	...	5,834
[illegible] Feb. 5.	22½ Jan. 3.	29⅝	30⅝	+ 1⅛	Chicago Terminal & Transfer pf	17,000,000	....	..	28½	31	28½	29⅞	...	4,289
[illegible] Jan. 31.	29½ Feb. 24.	30½	31½	− 1⅝	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	27,987,885	Aug., '93.	1½	32	32⅝	30½	30½	28	3,285
[illegible] Jan. 12.	13¼ Feb. 24.	13½	13⅝	+ ¾	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	....	..	13⅝	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	...	8,884
[illegible] Feb. 5.	47 Feb. 23.	...	49	+ 1	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '96.	1	48	48	48	48	40⅝	100
[illegible] Jan. 11.	20 Feb. 24.	20	21	− ½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	11,000,000	....	..	20½	21	20	20	21½	1,450
[illegible] Jan. 13.	5 Feb. 24.	5½	7	+ ⅝	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all in. paid	47,000,000	....	..	5⅝	6½	5⅝	6½	4⅞	1,000
[illegible] Feb. 10.	5¾ Jan. 3.	6⅝	7½	− ⅛	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,800	....	..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	4½	590
[illegible] Feb. 10.	17 Jan. 17.	19	25	—	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo pf	2,500,000	Jan. 2, '97.	2½	20	20	20	20	...	100
*45 Feb. 14.	*45 Feb. 14.	41	...	—	Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	45	45	45	45	...	50
[illegible] Jan. 25.	176 Jan. 3.	181	182	− ⅝	Consolidated Gas	36,230,000	Dec. 15, '97.	2	181½	186½	181⅛	181⅝	152	10,502
[illegible] Jan. 24.	30 Jan. 12.	30	33	− ½	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Feb. 10, '98.	1	32	32	30½	30½	...	610
[illegible] Feb. 15.	85 Jan. 7.	87	90	− 1½	Consolidated Ice pf	3,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	87	87	87	87	...	120
114½ Feb. 3.	108⅝ Feb. 24.	110	111	+ 1	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '97.	1¼	109⅝	110½	109¼	110	107⅝	3,080
159 Feb. 5.	150⅜ Jan. 21.	150	...	—	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1¾	152	152	152	152	154	170
[illegible] Feb. 9.	46 Jan. 3.	46	47½	− 1	Denver & Rio Grande pf	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	46⅝	49½	46⅝	47	42⅝	5,085
[illegible] Feb. 14.	53 Feb. 2.	...	...	+ 1	Detroit Gas	4,000,000	....	..	57	58	57	58	...	400
135 Jan. 20.	127⅝ Jan. 3.	129	133	—	**Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.**	7,938,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	106	64
111 Feb. 8.	106⅝ Mch 5.	106½	108	− 1¼	Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	107½	107⅝	106⅝	106⅝	100	310
[illegible] Feb. 1.	13½ Mch 5.	13⅝	13⅞	− ⅝	Erie	100,000,000	....	..	14⅛	14⅝	13½	13½	14⅛	1,571
[illegible] Feb. 11.	37 Jan. 4.	37⅝	38	− 1⅝	Erie 1st pf	30,000,000	....	..	38⅝	39⅝	37	37⅝	33⅝	5,334
[illegible] Feb. 11.	18¼ Jan. 22.	18⅛	19⅝	− ⅝	Erie 2d pf	1,600,000	....	..	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	...	420
41 Jan. 11.	40 Jan. 18.	38	42	—	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '97.	1	40	40	40	40	...	100
[illegible] Mch 5.	19¼ Jan. 24.	...	...	—	**Fort Worth & Denver City**	2,555,000	....	..	27½	28	27½	28	...	565
39⅝ Feb. 7.	30½ Feb. 24.	32	32¼	− ½	**General Electric**	30,460,000	Aug., '93.	2	32	35	31⅝	31⅝	34⅝	12,928
162 Feb. 4.	130 Jan. 12.	154	158	+ 1	Great Northern pf	25,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	155	156	155	156	...	675
38¾ Feb. 15.	28¾ Jan. 13.	30⅝	30⅝	+ 1½	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	....	..	29⅝	33¼	29⅝	30⅝	...	6,708
*47 Mch 2.	44 Feb. 1.	44	48	—	Homestake	18,650,000	Feb. 25, '98.	25c	47	47	47	47	35	3
106⅝ Jan. 31.	100 Feb. 24.	100	102	− 1½	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch. 1, '98.	2½	101	103½	100	100⅝	93½	6,393
55⅝ Jan. 29.	46 Feb. 25.	47	51	− 1½	Illinois Steel Company	18,650,635	July, '96.	1½	50	50	47	47	38⅝	545
[illegible] Jan. 13.	7⅝ Feb. 25.	8	8¼	+ ⅛	Iowa Central	8,457,425	....	..	8	8	8	8	...	211
35 Jan. 8.	28 Feb. 24.	29	30	+ 2	Iowa Central pf	5,569,376	Apl. 1, '92.	1	29	30½	29	30½	25	530
24½ Feb. 10.	19½ Feb. 26.	19⅝	21¼	+ ½	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	19,863,000	....	..	21½	22⅝	21	21	...	2,225
34½ Mch 1.	*33 Feb. 7.	32	34	+ ½	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Oct. 1, '97.	1	34½	34½	34½	34½	...	100
[illegible] Jan. 19.	39¼ Feb. 24.	41	42	+ 1	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	42	43⅝	42	42	24	2,620
[illegible] Feb. 1.	14 Mch 5.	14	15	− 1¼	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	....	..	15½	15½	14	14	17½	960
[illegible] Feb. 8.	69½ Feb. 28.	69½	70½	− ⅛	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1¼	69½	71½	69½	69⅝	68	719
194½ Jan. 29.	170⅝ Jan. 4.	190	191½	—	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Feb. 1, '98.	3	191	192	190½	191½	168½	6,814
60 Feb. 5.	40 Jan. 20.	40	50	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	42½	42½	42½	42½	49	50
60½ Jan. 31.	52 Feb. 24.	53	53⅝	− 1⅝	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	53⅝	56⅝	53	53	48⅛	33,031
120⅝ Jan. 14.	98 Feb. 24.	102½	102⅝	+ ⅝	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	101½	108⅝	101	102½	86⅝	135,870
171½ Feb. 14.	128½ Jan. 4.	145½	146½	+ 8¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	137	156	137	146	...	63,992
114⅝ Feb. 8.	100 Jan. 4.	107⅛	108	+ 1	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	106½	109	106½	107	93	3,225
30⅝ Feb. 15.	25 Jan. 5.	27½	28⅛	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	....	..	27	29⅝	26½	27	18	8,700
59⅝ Feb. 15.	53 Feb. 24.	54	55½	− 1¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	55	55½	54⅝	54⅝	46¼	850
65 Feb. 4.	57 Jan. 20.	61	61⅛	+ ½	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	July 15, '96.	1½	60⅛	64	60½	60½	47	1,973
14¼ Jan. 26.	11¼ Feb. 24.	11½	12	− ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	....	..	12	12¼	11½	11½	13	2,392
41 Jan. 28.	33½ Jan. 5.	35½	36	− 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	18,000,000	....	..	36	37⅝	35⅛	35½	30⅝	5,255
35⅝ Jan. 28.	24 Feb. 24.	26¼	26½	− ⅝	Missouri Pacific	47,442,375	July 1, '91.	1	26⅝	29¼	26	26½	21⅝	21,132
32½ Feb. 7.	27 Feb. 24.	27⅝	28	—	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	28	28	28	28	...	300
37⅛ Jan. 7.	30 Feb. 24.	30½	31	+ ½	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	30⅞	33¼	30⅞	31	24	4,337
109½ Feb. 10.	103¼ Feb. 24.	103½	105⅞	+ 2½	National Lead Company pf	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '97.	1¾	106⅝	106⅝	106½	106½	91¼	695
19 Jan. 14.	*16⅝ Mch 2.	16½	17½	—	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sep. 16, '95.	1	16⅝	18	16⅝	18	13⅝	60
*81 Jan. 24.	*70 Mch 5.	65	75	—	National Starch 1st pf	2,219,400	Nov. 1, '97.	2	72½	72½	72½	72½	55	232
8¼ Feb. 7.	7 Jan. 5.	7	8	—	New Central Coal	5,000,000	....	..	8	8	8	8	...	20
98½ Jan. 8.	89 Feb. 24.	92⅝	93½	+ ⅝	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	91⅝	95	91⅝	92⅝	94	7,145
36 Jan. 24.	22 Mch 1.	...	24½	—	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	22	24	22	24	...	300
119⅝ Jan. 28.	105⅝ Jan. 3.	113	113½	+ ⅞	New York Central	100,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	112	116	111⅝	113⅝	96	82,837
*195½ Feb. 2.	184 Jan. 4.	186½	188½	− 3	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,636,500	Dec. 3, '97.	2	188	188	187	187	175	355
40¼ Jan. 29.	33 Mch 5.	31½	33	− 2	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	....	..	35	35	33	33	28½	300
*123⅝ Feb. 16.	121 Jan. 4.	...	...	—	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	....	..	123½	123½	123½	123½	122	12
18 Jan. 5.	8 Jan. 8.	12	14	—	New York, Susquehanna & Western	12,451,000	....	..	12	12	12	12	9	37
38 Feb. 11.	23 Jan. 10.	32	33	+ ½	New York, Susquehanna & Western pf	12,951,100	Nov. 1, '93.	1¼	33	34½	33	34½	25⅝	310
17 Feb. 7.	*14 Mch 3.	14	15	—	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	....	..	15¼	15¼	14	14	16	112
56¼ Feb. 7.	45½ Feb. 24.	47⅝	47½	− ¼	Norfolk & Western pf	23,000,000	Feb. 23, '98.	1	46⅝	49½	46⅝	47½	28⅛	16,281
6⅝ Feb. 17.	4¼ Jan. 15.	5½	5⅝	—	North American	39,733,600	....	..	5½	5⅝	5½	5½	4⅝	3,940
28⅝ Jan. 31.	19 Feb. 24.	22½	22⅝	+ ⅝	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	....	..	21⅝	24⅞	21⅝	22½	14	46,766
69 Jan. 31.	58 Jan. 5.	62	62⅛	+ ½	Northern Pacific pf	75,000,000	Mch. 3, '98.	1	60⅝	63⅞	60⅝	62⅛	37	60,949
7 Mch 5.	7 Mch 5.	...	...	—	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	....	..	7	7	7	7	...	119
[illegible] Feb. 2.	15 Feb. 24.	15¼	15⅝	—	Ontario & Western	58,118,982	....	..	15½	16	15¼	15¼	14½	5,970
30½ Jan. 22.	19 Jan. 3.	26½	28	+ ½	Oregon Improvement, 5th in. pd	7,500,000	Aug. 1, '90.	1	27⅞	27¾	26½	27	...	610
54¼ Feb. 1.	35½ Jan. 7.	47½	50	+ 4	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	....	..	50	50	50	50	...	100
72½ Jan. 20.	68 Jan. 3.	68½	71	..	Oregon Railroad & Navigation pf	11,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	1	69	69	68	68	43	310
33⅝ Feb. 17.	19⅝ Jan. 3.	28	30	+ 1½	Oregon Short Line	24,778,600	....	..	29½	30	29¼	30	...	850
32⅝ Feb. 4.	26¼ Feb. 24.	26¼	26½	− 1½	**Pacific Mail**	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1	27⅝	28¾	26¼	26¼	25⅝	7,526
120⅝ Feb. 7.	111½ Feb. 24.	115½	116½	+ 1⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 30, '97.	2½	114½	117⅝	114½	115⅝	...	13,433
99½ Feb. 11.	88⅝ Feb. 24.	91⅞	92	+ 1½	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Feb. 25, '98.	1½	90½	94½	90	91⅝	...	55,868
5¾ Feb. 11.	*3 Jan. 26.	4	7	—	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	....	..	4	4	4	4	...	100
46½ Feb. 7.	38⅞ Jan. 5.	43½	44	+ ½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,354,827	....	..	44	45½	44	44	13	1,712
71 Feb. 7.	64½ Jan. 18.	65	66	+ ⅝	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	22,658,460	Jan. 27, '98.	2	66	68	66	67	49½	700
189⅝ Feb. 11.	173 Jan. 4.	175½	177	− 1	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Nov. 15, '97.	2	178	181	177	177	159⅝	4,260
23⅝ Jan. 6.	18 Feb. 24.	18⅜	18⅝	..	**Reading**	69,900,000	....	..	18⅝	19⅝	18⅛	18½	...	12,063
54⅛ Feb. 3.	41¼ Feb. 24.	42	42⅝	− 2¼	Reading 1st pf	28,000,000	....	..	43⅝	46	41¼	42	...	21,550
29 Jan. 6.	21¼ Feb. 24.	22½	23⅛	− ⅝	Reading 2d pf	42,000,000	....	..	22⅝	24	22	22⅝	...	3,850
61¼ Jan. 8.	*56 Feb. 4.	..	...	—	Rio Grande Western pf	6,500,000	Feb., '98.	1¾	57	57	57	57	...	100
*123 Jan. 4.	*120½ Feb. 14.	121	122½	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1¼	122	122	122	122	118	125
8⅝ Feb. 11.	5⅝ Feb. 24.	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅝	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	....	..	6⅞	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	...	550
56 Feb. 10.	45 Feb. 24.	47½	49	+ 3	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	5,497,600	Dec. 31, '97.	2½	49½	50	48	48	...	777
[illegible] Feb. 10.	16 Feb. 23.	17	18	—	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	3,430,000	....	..	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	...	25
7⅝ Jan. 8.	6⅝ Feb. 23.	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco	29,000,000	....	..	7	7⅛	6⅞	7	5	1,210
58½ Feb. 7.	53½ Jan. 24.	55½	56	+ 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	56	56⅝	56	56	40¼	885
28 Feb. 8.	22½ Feb. 24.	25	25½	+ ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	16,000,000	....	..	24½	26¼	24½	25⅛	14⅝	4,559
[illegible] Feb. 2.	3⅝ Jan. 24.	4¼	5	..	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	....	..	4½	5	4½	4½	4	1,419
11 Jan. 27.	9 Jan. 24.	9	10	+ 1	St. Louis Southwestern pf	20,000,000	....	..	10	10¼	10	10¼	10⅜	820
138 Mch 5.	*121½ Jan. 6.	134	138	+ 3	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	137	138	137	138	118	1,205
79 Feb. 11.	67 Feb. 24.	70½	72	− ¼	St. Paul & Omaha	18,559,187	Feb. 21, '98.	2	70½	74½	70½	70½	55¼	9,020
155 Feb. 28.	*148 Jan. 5.	150	160	+ 4½	St. Paul & Omaha pf	11,259,912	Feb. 21, '98.	3½	155	155	155	155	140	100
22 Jan. 12.	17⅛ Mch 5.	17½	18½	− 1⅝	Southern Pacific	70,006,100	....	..	19	19	17½	17½	14½	1,800
[illegible] Feb. 10.	8¼ Mch 5.	8⅝	8½	− ¼	Southern Railway	120,000,000	....	..	8½	8⅞	8¼	8¼	8⅝	2,056
33¼ Feb. 11.	26 Feb. 24.	27½	27⅝	− ⅝	Southern Railway pf	54,300,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1	28	29½	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	11,716
6⅝ Feb. 16.	3¼ Jan. 3.	3⅝	4	− ½	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	....	..	4¼	4⅝	4	4	10	826
28⅝ Jan. 11.	19 Feb. 24.	20¼	20⅝	+ ¼	**Tennessee Coal and Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	20	22¼	19⅞	20⅝	27⅝	11,680
12⅝ Feb. 15.	10 Feb. 24.	10¼	10½	− ½	Texas Pacific	38,710,900	....	..	10⅝	11¼	10⅛	10⅝	9½	3,210
194½ Feb. 17.	164 Jan. 5.	182	183	− 3⅝	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Feb. 28, '98.	$2	185	188	184	184¼	...	1,800
20 Feb. 14.	16½ Jan. 12.	20	24	—	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	....	..	20	20	20	20	...	800
[illegible] Feb. 25.	20⅝ Mch 4.	20	20½	− 1½	**Union Pacific Railway**	....	....	..	22¼	22½	20⅝	20⅝	...	5,930
[illegible] Feb. 2.	51 Feb. 24.	51⅝	51¾	− 2⅝	Union Pacific Railway pf	....	....	..	53½	57	51	51⅝	...	155,948
[illegible] Feb. 2.	25¼ Jan. 3.	28	28½	− 2½	Union Pacific, all in. pd	60,868,500	Apl. 1, '84.	3½	29⅝	31⅝	27⅞	28	...	47,118
[illegible] Feb. 18.	6⅝ Jan. 5.	8½	8⅝	− ⅝	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, t. r.	29,380,182	....	..	8⅝	9⅝	8½	8½	...	14,550
[illegible] Feb. 9.	40 Jan. 5.	42	45	− 1	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '97.	1½	42	42	42	42	38	126
[illegible] Feb. 7.	6½ Feb. 25.	6½	6⅞	− ¼	United States Leather	61,509,900	....	..	6⅝	6¾	6½	6½	8⅛	200
[illegible] Jan. 31.	59⅞ Feb. 24.	60⅝	61¼	− ½	United States Leather pf	60,909,900	Jan. 3, '98.	1	61½	63¾	60⅝	61	59¼	5,308
[illegible] Feb. 15.	15 Jan. 8.	17	17½	+ 1	United States Rubber	20,166,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	16	17⅞	16	17	20⅛	3,420
[illegible] Feb. 15.	63½ Jan. 11.	67	68	+ ½	United States Rubber pf	19,400,500	Jan. 15, '98.	2	66	67½	65	67	72¾	3,051
[illegible] Jan. 12.	6½ Feb. 24.	6½	6⅝	..	**Wabash**	28,000,000	....	..	7	7	7	7	6⅛	30
[illegible] Jan. 1.	15 Feb. 24.	15⅝	15⅞	− ⅛	Wabash pf	24,000,000	....	..	16¼	16⅞	15½	15⅝	15⅝	5,065
*120 Feb. 14.	*113 Jan. 10.	115	120	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	115½	120	‡115½	120	99½	48
103 Jan. 8.	97¼ Mch 5.	...	...	− ¼	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	98	98¼	97¼	97¼	...	1,300
[illegible] Jan. 10.	86⅝ Feb. 25.	86⅝	86⅞	+ ½	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1¼	86⅝	89⅝	86½	86⅝	83	33,494
[illegible] Jan. 11.	2 Jan. 5.	2⅜	2½	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie, $1 ass't. paid	15,000,000	....	..	2⅛	2½	2⅛	2⅛	...	345
[illegible] Jan. 12.	9⅝ Jan. 4.	10½	11	− ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf., $1 ass't. paid	4,500,000	May 15, '94.	2	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	...	285
[illegible] Jan. 17.	1⅝ Mch 3.	1¾	2½	− ½	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	....	..	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	2¼	210

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †And 100 per cent. in bonds. ‡Sale at buyer 3 days.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 5, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ending Mar. 5. $15,125,300

BONDS.	Week Ending March 5, 1898. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil 8s.	107	107	107	107	2
American Dock & Improvement 5s.	114¼	116	114¼	116	10
American Spirits Mfg. 6s.	73	73	72	72	2
American Tobacco scrip	80	80	80	80	2
Ann Arbor 4s.	84	84⅝	84	84⅝	42
Atchison, Col. & Pac. 1st, tr. r.	35	35	35	35	15
Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fé general 4s.	90	92⅝	90	90⅞	1,034½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s.	59½	62	58½	59¼	2,066½
Austin & Northwest 1st 4s.	85	85	85	85	1
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925.	98	98	98	98	4
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Park'sburg Branch.	115½	117	115½	117	30
Broadway & Seventh Ave. consol. 5s.	120	120	120	120	2
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, t. r.	85	85	83½	84½	11
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s.	94½	95⅞	94½	94⅞	234
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s.	113½	113½	113½	113½	14
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s.	98	98	98	98	8
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s.	107⅞	107⅞	106¾	106¾	9
Canada Southern 1st 5s.	110½	110½	110	110½	8
Canada Southern 2d 5s.	108½	108½	108	108	10
Central of Georgia 1st income 5s.	40	41	40	41	25
Central of Georgia 2d income 5s.	12¾	13	12¾	13	2
Central of Georgia 3d income 5s.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s.	90	90½	89½	89½	89
Central of New Jersey general 5s.	113⅜	113½	113⅜	113½	10
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered.	112½	113¼	112½	113¼	40
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st 6s, Series A.	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con 4s.	104	105	104	105	16
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s.	82	82	79	79	174
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s.	115	116	115	115½	40
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s.	112½	112½	112½	112½	5
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy conv. 5s.	109	109	107⅝	107⅝	7½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s.	116	116¼	115⅞	116	25
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	4
Chic., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div., 5s.	109½	109½	109½	109½	7
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s.	98	98½	98	98½	6
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy debenture 5s.	107½	107½	107½	107½	4
Chi. & East Ill. 1st 6s.	116½	116½	116½	116½	2
Chi. & East Ill. general 5s.	106	106	105½	106	37
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s.	111	112	111	112	11
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	2
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. refunding 5s.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	8
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. refunding 6s.	102	103	102	103	21
Chi. & Milwaukee 1st 7s.	102	102	102	102	3
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s.	85⅛	85¾	85	85	200½
Chi., St. Paul, Minneapolis & Om. con. 7s.	135	135	135	135	7
Chi., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6s.	132	132	132	132	1
Chi. & West Indiana general 6s.	121	121	121	121	4
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s.	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Cleve. & Canton 1st 5s, t. r.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	1
Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L. 1st, C., W. & M. 4s.	89	89	89	89	2
Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div. 4s.	97	97	97	97	19
Cleve., Cin., C. & Ind. 1st 7s.	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Cleve., Cin., C. & Ind. Con. 7s.	137	137	137	137	2
Colorado Midland 4s, all in. paid.	20½	20½	20½	20½	10
Colorado Midland 1st 6s, t. r.	65	65	64	64	58
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo 5s, t. r., $45 pd.	78	78	77	77	18
Denver & Rio Grande 4s.	91½	91½	91½	91½	10
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 2½s.	70	70	70	70	1
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s.	106½	107¼	106½	107¼	16
East Tenn., Vir. & Georgia con. 5s.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110½	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s.	112½	114	112½	114	8
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s.	107	107	107	107	5
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. consol. 5s.	116	116	116	116	5
Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y. 1st 5s.	111½	111½	109½	109½	2
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s.	100	100	100	100	3
Erie 1st extended 4s.	113	113	113	113	5
Erie Consolidated 7s.	143	143	143	143	2
Erie prior lien 4s.	90¼	91½	89¾	89¾	154
Erie general lien 3-4s.	71	72½	70½	70½	89
Evans. & Terre Haute 1st 6s.	117	117	117	117	2
Evans. & Terre Haute gen. 5s.	82½	82½	82½	82½	5
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s.	116½	116½	116½	116½	2
Flint & Pere Marq. Pt. Huron Div. 5s.	92	92½	92	92½	10
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s.	69¼	72½	69¼	71	55
Galveston, H. & Harrisburg 5s.	90½	92	90½	92	3
Galveston & Harrisburg & San A. 2d 7s.	105	105	105	105	2
Gal., Harrisburg & San An., Mex. & P. 5s.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	32
General Electric debenture 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
Georgia Pacific 1st 5-6s.	120	120½	120	120½	51
Houston & Texas gen. 4s.	79⅝	79⅝	79½	79½	22
Houston & Texas 1st 5s.	110	110	110	110	11
Illinois Central 3½s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
Illinois Central 5s, 1952.	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
Illinois Central West Line 1st 4s.	106½	106½	106	106½	30
Iowa Central 1st 5s.	100	102	100	100	59
Kanawha & Michigan 4s.	82	82	82	82	1
Kansas City P. & Gulf 1st 5s.	79½	80⅛	78½	78½	73
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s.	73	74	73	74	18
Kansas Pacific consol. gold 6s, tr. rects.	107	107½	102	102	215
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s.	87½	88⅝	87½	88	98
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s.	60½	62	60¼	60¼	106
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s.	83	83	80½	80½	67
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s.	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	3
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s.	46	46	46	46	2
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s.	116	116	116	116	1
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s.	103	103	102⅞	102⅞	16
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s.	102	102¼	102	102¼	6
Lake Shore 1st coupon 7s.	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	5
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered.	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	5
Lake Shore 3½s.	105	105¼	105	105¼	35
Lehigh Valley of N. Y. 4½s.	104¼	104¼	104	104	16
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s.	111½	111½	111½	111½	4
Lehigh & Wilkes consol. 7s, assented.	102½	103¼	101¼	101½	18
Long Island Ferry 4½s.	88½	88½	88½	88½	1
Long Island general 4s.	89	89	89	89	1
Louisville & Nashville consol. 7s.	103	103	103	103	1
Louisville & Nashville gen. mtge. 6s.	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	10
Louisville & Nashville col. trust 5s.	106	106	106	106	1
Louis. & Nash., So. & No. Ala. gtd. 5s.	97	97	97	97	11
Louisville & Nashville unified g. 4s.	88	88½	88	88	74
Louis. & Nash., Pens. & Atlantic 1st 5s.	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Manhattan Consolidated 4s.	95⅝	96	95⅝	96	4
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s.	118	118½	118	118	7
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s.	111⅝	111⅝	111¼	111¼	76
Mexican International consol. 4s.	72½	73	71	71⅝	110
Michigan Central consol. 7s.	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	2
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Wis. 1st 6s.	136½	136½	136	136	11
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s.	107½	107½	107	107	5
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s.	96	96	96	96½	71
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s.	77½	77½	76½	76½	18
Mobile & Ohio new 6s.	121	121	121	121	1
Morris & Essex 7s of '71.	113½	113½	113½	113½	5
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis 1st 7s.	130½	131	130½	130½	25
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis con. 5s.	104½	104½	104½	104½	3
New York Central deb. 5s, registered.	108½	108½	108	108	12
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon.	116½	116½	116¼	116½	33
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s.	105	105½	105	105½	16
New York, Ontario & Western con. 5s.	108	108	108	108	1
New York, Ontario & Western rfdg. 4s.	100	100	98	98	10
New York & Rockaway Beach 1st 5s.	100	100	100	100	5
New York, Susquehanna & West. gen. 5s.	91½	93	91½	92¼	46
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s.	108	108	107½	108	12
New York, Sus. & Western Terminal 5s.	111	111	111	111	1
Norfolk & Western 1st 5s.	105	105	105	105	1
Norfolk & Western con. 4s.	80⅝	81⅝	80½	81½	96½
Northern Pacific general lien 3s.	60½	63	60½	63½	206½
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, coupon.	118	118	118	118	5
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s.	95½	95½	94⅝	94⅝	203
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered.	94½	94½	94½	94½	6½
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6s.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	5
Northern Railway of California 5s.	102½	102½	102	102	30
Northwest consol. 7s.	141	141	141	141	12
Northwest sinking fund 5s.	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Northwest gold 7s.	116½	116½	116½	116½	8
Northwest sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933.	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
Ohio & Mississippi 2d 7s.	121	121	121	121	5
Ohio & Mississippi 1st, Springfield Div. 7s.	107	107	105½	105½	5
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s.	79	79	77	79	9
Oregon Improvement con. 5s, 5th in. paid.	58	59	58	57⅞	78
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, trust receipts.	109	110	109	109	31
Oregon Short Line con. 5s.	99½	100½	99¼	100¼	106½
Oregon Short Line 6s.	122½	123½	122	123	24
Oregon Short Line In. B. and col. trust.	45½	49⅝	45¼	48¼	288
Oregon Short Line inc. A 5s.	64½	66	64	65	128½
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s.	94½	95	94½	95	102
Oregon Railway and Navigation 1st 6s.	114	114	114	114	6
Ottumwa, Cedar Falls & St. Paul 1st 5s.	109	109	109	109	5
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon.	112½	112½	112½	112½	9
Peoria, Decatur & Evans. 1st, tr. rects.	100½	100½	100½	100½	2
Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis 1st 7s.	105⅝	106⅝	105⅝	106⅝	5
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s.	108	108½	108	108½	14
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s.	82½	83	82½	83½	10
Reading general 4s.	85⅞	86	85⅞	86	250
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s.	123	123	123	123	3
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s.	81½	82¼	81½	82¼	49
Rochester & Pittsburg 1st 6s.	127	127	127	127	5
Rock Island [illegible], coupon.	105½	[illegible]	[illegible]	105½	[illegible]
Rock Island [illegible], registered.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island debenture 5s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens. con. 5s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph & G. I. 1st [illegible]	73	[illegible]	73	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	90	[illegible]
St. Louis & Iron Mountain [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BONDS.

BONDS.	Week ending March 5, 1898. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s.	117½	118½	117½	118½	35
St. Louis & San Fran., Southwest Div. 5s.	95½	95½	95½	95½	30
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s.	103¼	103½	103	103	29
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s.	73¾	75	73¾	74½	33
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pacific & Western 5s.	116⅝	116⅝	116	116	128
St. Paul 1st, Chi. & Lake Superior Div. 5s.	113½	113½	113½	113½	2
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota ext. 7s.	141	141	141	141	2
St. Paul consol. 7s.	141	141	141	141	2
St. Paul 1st Southern Minnesota 5s.	113¾	119¾	119	119	2
St. Paul Terminal 1st 5s.	115	115	115	115	5
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Mo. River 5s.	114¾	114¾	114½	114½	23
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Pacific Div. 6s.	120½	120½	120½	120½	5
St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A.	105½	106	105½	105½	8
St. Paul, M. & Man. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s.	108	108	107½	107½	8
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s.	100½	100½	100½	100½	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s.	59¾	60½	59¾	60	42
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s.	97	97	97	97	20
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s.	108	108¼	108	108¼	26
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s.	102½	103¼	102½	103¼	42
Southern Railway 5s.	91	92⅝	90⅞	91	123
Standard Rope & Twine income 5s.	13½	13½	13	13	7
Standard Rope & Twine 6s.	57	57½	57	57	8
Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. 1st 7s.	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	10
Texas & New Orleans con. 5s.	98½	98½	98½	98½	20
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birmingham 6s.	84	84	84	84	10
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s.	100	101¼	100	100	116
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s.	33	34¾	33	34¼	2,058
Third Avenue 5s.	124	124	124	124	7
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st, t. r.	86⅛	86⅛	86	86	7
Union Elevated 1st 5s, trust receipts.	84	84	82⅝	84	28
Union Pacific collateral trust 4½s.	51	51	51	51	16
Union Pacific new 4s.	92¾	94½	92¾	93⅛	2,441½
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r.	56	59	55	55	711
United States Leather Company 6s.	116	116	116	116	8
Virginia Midland gen. 5s.	105	105½	105	105½	5
Wabash 1st 5s.	107⅛	108	107½	107½	108
Wabash 2d 5s.	78¼	79⅝	77	77	69
West Shore gtd. 4s.	110¼	110¼	110⅛	110¼	64
West Shore gtd. 4s, registered.	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	[illegible]
Western New York & Penn. gen. 3-4s.	51½	52⅝	51	52	70
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s.	108½	108½	108½	108½	7
Western Pacific 6s.	103	103	103	103	3
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s, t. r.	102	103	102	103	5
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s.	99¼	99¼	98½	98½	13
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts.	40½	43	39¾	39¾	284
Total sales.					$14,857,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 5, 1898.

United States 4s, 1907, coupon.	113	113	113	113	19
United States 4s, 1925, registered.	125⅝	125⅝	123½	123½	70
United States 4s, 1925, coupon.	123⅝	125¼	123⅝	125	128
United States 5s, coupon.	112	112½	112	112½	[illegible]
United States currency 6s, 1899.	103½	103½	103½	103½	8
Total sales.					$243,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 5, 1898.

Alabama, Class A.	108	108	108	108	*5
Alabama, Class C.	100	100	100	100	1
Louisiana consol 4s, small.	98	98	98	98	*3
Tennessee Settlement 3s.	90	90	89¼	89¼	7
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	16
Total sales.					$24,800
Grand total.					$15,125,300

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 4s, 1907, registered.	113½	Feb. 4	111⅞	Feb. 25	111⅞	Feb. 25
United States 4s, 1907, coupon.	114¾	Feb. 8	113	Feb. 25	113	Mch. 2
United States 4s, 1925, registered.	129½	Jan. 11	126¼	Feb. 24	123½	Mch. 5
United States 4s, 1925, coupon.	129¾	Jan. 12	123⅝	Feb. 28	125	Mch. 3
United States 5s, 1904, registered.	115	Jan. 12	113½	Jan. 18	113½	Jan. 18
United States 5s, 1904, coupon.	115	Jan. 14	112	Mch. 1	112½	Mch. 3
United States currency 6s, 1899.	104	Jan. 22	103½	Feb. 28	103½	Feb. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A.	108	Mch. 4	108	Mch. 4	108	Mch. 4
Alabama, Class C.	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28
Louisiana Consolidated 4s.	103	Jan. 17	101¾	Jan. 19	101¾	Jan. 19
Louisiana Consolidated 4s, small.	98	Mch. 3	98	Mch. 3	98	Mch. 3
North Carolina 6s, 1919.	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina Consolidated 4s.	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	Jan. 18	89½	Feb. 5	89½	Mch. 4
Tennessee Sett. 3s, small.	88	Jan. 5	88	Jan. 5	88	Feb.
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991.	71¼	Jan. 31	69	Jan. 10	70¼	Mch.
Virginia deferred 6s, trust rec'ts.	5	Jan. 13	4½	Feb. 15	4½	Feb. 15

STATE AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last sales in 1897 of Government and State Bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A, (small).	107¾	Oct. 9	Virginia deferred 6s.	5	Apr. 1
Alabama, Class B.	104¾	July 26	United States 2s reg.	98¼	Sept. 19
North Car. con. 4s, (small).	100	Oct. 4			

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	350	Jan. 25	350	Jan. 25	350	Jan. 25
American Exchange	174	Jan. 31	170	Jan. 6	174	Jan. 31
Chatham	295	Mch. 2	294	Mch. 2	295	Mch. 2
Commerce	210	Mch. 1	210	Mch. 1	210	Mch. 1
Continental	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 27
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	233	Mch. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mch. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11
Merchants'	145½	Jan. 4	145½	Jan. 4	145½	Jan. 4
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	92½	Feb. 9	92½	Feb. 9
North America	135½	Feb. 15	135½	Feb. 15	135½	Feb. 15
Park	281	Mch. 4	280	Jan. 28	280	Mch. 4
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	98½	Jan. 20	98½	Jan. 20
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

		Date.			Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Manhattan	230	Nov.
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Metropolis	475	April
Central National	162	Nov. 23	New York	240	Dec.
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	New York County	800	March
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	Phenix	100	Dec.
Columbia	170	May 10	Republic	159	Aug.
East River	140	Nov. 26	Seaboard	170	July
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	State of New York	114	Dec.
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19	Third National	85	March
Importers & Traders'	535	March 23			

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent. and upward for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. good names.

The Bank of England lost £194,761 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 44.13, became 43.08 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France lost [illegible] gold and [illegible] silver.

[illegible]

ed rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82½@$4.83 for sixty-day bills, $4.84¼@$4.84½ for demand, $4.84¾@$4.84⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼@94 5-16 and 94⅝, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, [illegible] premium. Charleston—Buying, [illegible]; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Danville 1st g. 5s, 1930	[illegible]	Feb 18	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] & Ohio 1st 6s Park'b. Br., 1919	118¾	Feb 11	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	117	Mar 4	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	[illegible]	Feb 9	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., coupons off, registered	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Dec 14,97	..	..
Do., ctfs. of deposit	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Feb 15	..	..
Do., do., registered	95	Feb 4	95	Feb 4	95	Feb 4	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	..	....	..	....	105	May 1, 97	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	84	Jan 11	84	Jan 11	84	Jan 11	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., '95	..	..
B. & O. S. W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	100	Jan 10	98½	Jan 17	99	Feb 1	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	..	....	..	....	60	Jne 9, 97	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	..	....	..	....	47½	Nov., 95	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9¼	Feb 1	9¼	Feb 1	9¼	Feb 1	..	..
Monongahela River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104½	July, 93	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	..	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	90	Nov 1, 97	..	..
Do., coupon off	..	....	..	....	90	Nov 1, 97	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 6s, 1898	..	....	..	....	103½	Oct 8, 97	..	..
Ohio & Miss. con. sink. fund 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	103	No 11, 97	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1898	106¾	Jan 8	104	Jan 20	105½	Jan 31	..	..
Do., 2d con. 7s, 1911	..	....	..	....	131	Dec 13,97	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	107¾	Feb 10	105½	Mar 4	105½	Mar 4	..	106¾
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	108	April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	..	....	..	....	115	Sep 13, 97	..	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs. 1st g. 6s, 1924	87½	Feb 9	83	Jan 5	84½	Mar 4	83½	86
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	48	Jne 19,97	..	..
Sea. & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	70½	Dec 14,97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co. cts., 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	87½	Feb 8	82¾	Mar 3	84	Mar 4	83	86
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	97	Feb 18	92	Feb 25	94¾	Mar 5	..	..
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., '96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	106	Feb 25	104½	Jan 18	106	Feb 25	103	104
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127	Mar 3	125	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	128	Feb 2	128	Feb 2	128	Feb 2	121	128
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	108	Apr 14,97	118	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., '96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	106¼	Mar 4	106¼	Mar 4	106	107½
Do., con. 1st and col. trust g. 5s, 1934	109	Jan 17	107¾	Jan 6	109	Jan 24	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Feb 14,97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	Dec 10,97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111	Jan 10	109¾	Jan 6	110½	Mar 4	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	108	Mar 3	108	Mar 4	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jan 30,97	..	..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	93½	Feb 16	91½	Feb 28	91½	Feb 28	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 13	116¾	Feb 21	116¾	Feb 21	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92½	Jan 22	86	Feb 25	89¾	Mar 4	89	91
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	39	Feb 26	41	Mar 3	..	41
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15½	Jan 6	12½	Feb 24	13	Mar 2	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8½	Jan 21	7¼	Feb 5	7¾	Mar 2	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	95¾	Jan 19	95¾	Jan 19	95¾	Jan 19	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb 2	104¾	Jan 4	104¾	Feb 17	..	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	..	....	..	....	115¾	Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110½	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	114½	Feb 10	110	Jan 4	113½	Mar 5	113¼	113¾
Do., do., registered	114½	Feb 14	110	Jan 6	113¼	Mar 3	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900	103½	Feb 18	100	Jan 3	101½	Mar 1	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	93	Feb 25	..	92
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	114	Feb 4	116	Mar 4	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104	No 18, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs	103	Jan 13	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	103⅛	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. deposit E, 1900	..	....	..	....	100½	Dec 29,97	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	100½	Feb 25	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	103	Feb 28	101¼	Jan 3	103	Feb 28	..	..
North. Ry. of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Aug 6	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	102½	Feb 3	100	Jan 6	102	Mar 4	102	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101½	Jan 7	101½	Jan 7	101½	Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	119½	Mar 3	119½	Mar 3	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120¾	Jan 21	120¾	Jan 21	120¾	Jan 21	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	114	Jan 6	115½	Mar 5	115	116
Do., do., registered	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114	Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	84½	Feb 15	79	Mar 5	79	Mar 5	79	80
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105	Jan 21	103½	Jan 7	105	Mar 5	..	105
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	93½	Jan 24	93½	Jan 24	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	95½	Jan 13	99½	Feb 7	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	100	Mar 4	100	Mar 5	100	100½
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	112½	Feb 7	112½	Feb 7	112½	Mar 1	112½	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	110½	Jan 7	111	Jan 7	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107¼	No 18, 97	..	..
St.L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104¾	Mar 25,97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., '95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¼	Jan 5	109¾	Feb 1	109¾	Feb 5	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	116¼	Feb 4	115¼	Jan 8	116	Mar 3	115¾	116¼
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	104¼	Feb 1	107	Feb 24	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	109	Feb 7	106	Jan 3	107½	Mar 2	..	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	112	Jan 13	107¾	Mar 2	107¾	Mar 2	105½	108
Do., Iowa Div. sink. fund 5s, 1919	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	102	Jan 7	103½	Feb 17	..	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½	Jan 7	99¼	Feb 26	99¼	Mar 4	98½	..
Do., 4s, 1921	..	....	..	....	93¾	Dec 3, 97	95	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan., '96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100	Jan 14	97½	Feb 25	98¾	Mar 2	97½	98½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	91	Jly 10, 97	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	122½	Jan 3	122½	Feb 25	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Feb 3	116¼	Jan 14	116¼	Mar 2	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan 3	129	Jan 14	129	Jan 14	..	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108	Feb 10	101¼	Jan 11	106	Mar 4	105½	107
Do., do., registered	101	Jan 4	101	Jan 4	101	Jan 4	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	109	Feb 11	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	113½	Feb 16	112	Feb 25	112	Feb 25	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1047	89	Feb 10	83	Jan 14	87¼	Mar 2	85	88
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	105	Feb 10	97	Jan 7	103	Mar 2	100	103
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	143	Feb 10	140	Jan 29	143	Feb 10	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	137½	Jan 3	137½	Jan 3	137½	Jan 3	..	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	144	Feb 16	..	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	142½	Feb 10	138	Jan 4	141	Mar 3	..	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	142½	Feb 9	139¼	Jan 5	141	Mar 1	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	118¼	Jan 19	119¾	Jan 19	..	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	111¼	Sep 15,97	..	..
Do., 1st So. Min. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	118¼	Jan 8	119	Mar 2	..	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	130	Feb 3	130	Feb 3	..	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	119	Jan 5	120½	Mar 2	..	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117	Jan 10	115¾	Jan 6	116	Mar 3	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	114½	Jan 5	114½	Mar 4	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	110	Jan 17	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	113½	Mar 2	113½	Mar 2	113½	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115⅛	Feb 11	114½	Jan 5	115	Feb 24	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	114	Jan 11	115	Mar 2	113½	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127⅛	Jan 5	127¼	Jan 27	..	..
Do., cont. sink. fd. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½	July 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	113½	Jan 17	112½	Feb 14	112½	Feb 14	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	104⅛	Jan 10	105¼	Mar 5	..	..
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19	104⅛	Feb 1	105½	Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	122½	Jan 19	122½	Jan 24	120	123
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	123	Feb 7	123	Feb 7	120	122
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	141	Mar 3	141	Mar 4	..	142
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Feb 15	116⅛	Jan 6	116⅝	Mar 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	116	Jan 22	116¼	Feb 15	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	117½	Jan 19	116¾	Jan 7	117¼	Feb 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117½	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111½	Feb 2	111¼	Jan 5	111½	Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109½	Dec 30,97	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb 2	117⅛	Jan 5	117½	Mar 4	..	..
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	118	Jan 18	119	Feb 21	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	110	Feb 7	110¼	Feb 23	..	109½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	108¾	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	115	Dec 13,97	..	116¼
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	105	Feb 15	105	Feb 15	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	100	No 10, 97	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	No 28, 96	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102	Jan 31	101½	Jan 3	102	Mar 1	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127	Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 30,97	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	136	Mar 2	136	Mar 2	..	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½	Feb 24,97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	117½	Feb 24	116½	Feb 8	117½	Feb 24	..	..
Do., Michigan div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	....	..	....	131½	Au 30, 97	..	..
Do., Ashland div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26	135	Feb 26	135	Feb 26	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	..	....	..	....	110¼	Jly 2, 97	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	..	....	..	....	134⅛	Dec 18,97	..	..
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29	131	Feb 14	131	Feb 14	..	132
Do., ext. and col. 5s, 1934	106⅛	Jan 28	105⅛	Jan 6	105¾	Mar 4	105¾	105⅞
Do., do., registered	106	Jan 28	105⅛	Jan 8	105¾	Mar 2	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107⅛	Feb 2	105	Mar 1	105⅛	Mar 4	105⅛	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	92	Feb 4	85	Jan 15	92	Feb 14	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½	Feb 11	69¼	Jan 10	70	Feb 28	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	....	..	....	83	Mar 15,97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109	Feb 17	106½	Jan 10	108¾	Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100	Apr 15,97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	138	Jan 24	135	Mar 4	135	Mar 4	..	138
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	133	Feb 18	131¾	Jan 11	132	Mar 4	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	133¾	Jan 28	132	Jan 6	133¾	Jan 28	..	..

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] 1st gtd. g. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible] Ry. Belt 1st g. [illegible]	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
[illegible] Con. Tr. Co. [illegible] 1st [illegible]	[illegible]	Feb 4	[illegible]	Jan 5	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Oct 1[illegible], 97	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	[illegible]	Jan 1[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan 1[illegible]	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	[illegible]	Feb 14	[illegible]	Jan 1[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Dec 1[illegible],97	..	..
Spring. & Col. div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	97	Oct., '95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	[illegible]	Jan 1[illegible]	87½	Jan 11	[illegible]	Jan 12	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	[illegible]	Feb 2[illegible]	89	Feb 2[illegible]	89	Mar 4	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	103	Feb 11	[illegible]	Jan 2[illegible]	103	Feb 11	..	..
Do., con 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Oct 1, 97	110	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107¼	Feb 1[illegible],97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan 2[illegible]	79	Feb 15	..	..
Do., income 4s, 1990	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Au 2[illegible], 97	..	..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan 1[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar 5	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	135	Jan 6	137	Mar 3	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	12[illegible]	No 2[illegible], 97	..	..
Cin. & Spfd 1st M.C.C.C.& I. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 16, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	102½	Jan 11	102½	Jan 11	102½	Jan 19	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	120½	July, '96	..	..
Col. Mid. Tr. Co. ctfs. 1st g. 6s, assd., 1936	68	Feb 15	64	Mar 5	64	Mar 5	64	65
Do., con. g. 4s, 1946, ast'd, all in. paid	21½	Jan 7	19½	Jan 7	20½	Mar 4	..	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	My 15, 97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. ctfs., $45 paid	82	Feb 10	74	Jan 7	77	Mar 5	77	78
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61	Feb 14	57	62
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Dec., '95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	128	Jan 15	128	Jan 15	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N.Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125¾	Jan 8	125¾	Jan 8	125½	Mar 3	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	141½	Jan 31	141½	Feb 11	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113½	Feb 28	113¾	Feb 28	113¾	Feb 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142	Feb 21	141	Jan 31	142	Feb 21	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	128	July, '92	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	135¾	Jan 20	135	Feb 26	135	Feb 26	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	118½	No 17, 97	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	112	May, 96	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st, Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	....	..	....	147½	Au 31, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25	125¼	Feb 11	125¼	Feb 11	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	117	Feb 23	117	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116½	Mar 22,97	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	..	....	..	....	146¾	Au 18, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	144¾	Feb 15	145	Feb 18	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	95¾	Feb 2	89½	Jan 4	91½	Mar 5	91	93
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	110½	Feb 11	110½	Feb 1	110½	Feb 21	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	93	Feb 2	85½	Jan 3	92¾	Feb 15	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	99	Feb 19	97	Jan 6	99	Feb 19	..	97
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	17½	Jan 12	17¼	Jan 12	17¼	Feb 11	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¼	Mar 1	104	Jan 3	107¼	Mar 1	..	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92½	Feb 11	92½	Feb 11	92½	Feb 11	92	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	106¾	Feb 18	105	Jan 17	106¾	Feb 18	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112½	Jan 4	113	Feb 28	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	116½	Dec 8, 97	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	..	....	..	....	112¾	No 12, 97	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	..	....	..	....	120½	Oct 29, 97	..	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	104½	Feb 21	104½	Feb 21	104½	Feb 21	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147¾	Feb 11	143	Mar 1	143	Mar 1	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 18	142½	Jan 11	143	Jan 18	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb 25	139	Feb 25	139	Feb 25	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	..	....	..	....	141	Sep 10,97	..	..
Jefferson R.R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113	Feb 10	111	Feb 26	112	Mar 3	..	..
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., '96	..	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct 2, 97	..	..
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	93	Feb 7	89½	Feb 24	89¾	Mar 5	..	89⅞
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996	74½	Feb 11	70	Jan 24	70½	Mar 5	70½	71
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	..	....	..	....	65	No 10, 97	..	..
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	117	Jan 11	116½	Jan 19	117	Mar 2	..	..
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	82½	Mar 4	82½	Mar 4	82½	Mar 4	82½	..
Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	110	May, '93	..	..
Do., Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	110	Sept., '91	..	..
Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	78	Feb 14	77½	Feb 16	77½	Feb 16	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	117	Feb 9	113½	Jan 4	116½	Mar 8	115½	116½
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	95	Feb 8	89¼	Jan 7	94½	Feb 16	..	..
Do., Pt. Huron d. 1st g. 5s, 1939	92½	Mar 4	88	Jan 5	92½	Mar 4	..	..
Fla. Cent. & Peninsular 1st g. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	108	Au 14, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	80½	May, '96	..	..
Fort St. Un. Depot Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	105¾	Jly 31, 97	..	..
Ft. Worth & Den. City 1st g. 4-6s, 1921	75	Jan 26	69½	Feb 28	71	Mar 5	70	72
Ft. Worth & Rio G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928	59½	Feb 1	54½	Jan 5	58¾	Feb 23	..	..
Gal., H. & H. 1st 5s, 1913	92	Feb 15	88¾	Jan 26	92	Mar 3	..	..
Georgia & Ala. Ry. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	..	....	..	....	108	Au 11, 97	..	..
Ga., Car & North 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	..	....	..	....	88	Jun 23, 97	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	49	Jan 27	49	Jan 27	49	Jan 27	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B	6½	Jan 26	5	Jan 18	6½	Jan 31	..	..
Illinois Central 1st g. 4s, 1951	114½	Feb 14	113½	Feb 14	113¾	Feb 26	114	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112½	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 1951	..	....	..	....	101	Nov 4, 97	..	..
Do., registered	102½	Jan 29	101	Feb 24	101	Feb 24	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1952	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	103	Jan 25	103	Jan 25	103	Jan 25	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1953	102½	Feb 2	101½	Jan 27	102	Feb 15	..	..
Do., 2-10s, g. 4s, 1904	..	....	..	....	100½	Jan 4, 97	..	..
Do., Western Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	105	Jan 28	103	Mar 4	103½	Mar 5	102	103½
Do., Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	..	....	..	....	102½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., Springfield Div. 6s, 1898	..	....	..	....	101½	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Do., col. tr. 4s, L., N. O. & Tex., 1953	..	....	..	....	..	......	..	101
Do., Middle Div. registered 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	116½	Aug., 95	..	..
Chi., St. L. & New Orl. g. 5s, 1951	123¼	Feb 15	123	Jan 19	123¼	Feb 15	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	118¼	Apr 1, 97	..	..
Do., Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	103½	Jan 24	103½	Jan 24	103½	Jan 24	..	..
Ind., Dec. & Wn. 1st g. 5s, 1935	104	Jan 10	100¾	Feb 25	100¾	Feb 25	..	..
Ind., Illinois & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1939	88	Jan 4	86	Jan 22	86	Jan 22	..	..
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	94¼	Nov., 95	..	..
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	123¼	Jan 13	121¾	Jan 12	123	Feb 18	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1909	90	Feb 3	85	Jan 11	87½	Feb 25	84½	..
Do., 3d g. 4s, 1921	60	Feb 7	44	Jan 14	59½	Feb 14	..	..
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	103½	Feb 19	99	Jan 3	100	Mar 5	100	..
K. C., P. & Gulf 1st & col. g. 5s, 1923	81¾	Feb 14	78¼	Jan 4	78¼	Mar 5	..	..
Kings Co. El., Series A, 1st g. 5s, 1925	50	Jan 5	45	Feb 7	46	Feb 28	..	50
Fulton El. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Ser. A, 1929	38	Jan 25	37	Jan 29	37	Jan 29	37	38
Lake Erie & West. 1st g. 5s, 1937	117¾	Feb 9	115½	Jan 4	117¼	Feb 16	..	117½
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1941	103½	Jan 10	102	Feb 15	102½	Mar 2	102½	..
Northern Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	100½	Jan 6	100½	Jan 6	100½	Jan 6	..	103½
Buffalo & Erie new B. 7s, 1898	102½	Jan 3	102¼	Jan 7	102¼	Jan 7	..	..
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	..	....	..	....	120½	Dec 22,97	..	..
Lake Shore div. 7s, 1899	106½	Feb 11	106	Jan 14	106	Feb 15	..	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	109¾	Feb 18	107¾	Jan 4	109¾	Mar 4	109	..
Do., do., registered	109¾	Feb 9	109½	Feb 9	109½	Feb 10	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120½	Feb 23	119	Jan 6	120	Feb 26	119	..
Do., do., registered	119¾	Mar 1	119	Jan 6	119¾	Mar 1	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	106¾	Jan 18	104¾	Jan 4	105¼	Mar 5	105	105½
Do., do., registered	106	Feb 21	105	Jan 13	106	Feb 21	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L.S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	108½	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	125	Dec 9, 97	..	..
Leh. Val. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1940	104¾	Feb 17	102½	Jan 24	104	Mar 5	..	..
Leh. Val. Ter. Ry 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	112½	Feb 16	111	Jan 26	112½	Mar 4	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	110	No 26, 97	..	..
Leh. Val. Coal Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	..	....	..	....	98¼	Oct 28, 97	..	..
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	92	Feb 18	92	Feb 18	92	Feb 23	..	..
El., Cor. & Nor. 1st g. 1st pf. 6s, 1914	..	....	..	....	99½	Feb., 96	..	..
Do., g gtd. 5s, 1914	..	....	..	....	101	Sep 16, 97	..	..
Litch., Car. & W. 1st g. 6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95	Feb., 96	..	..
L. R. & M. tr. co. cts for 1st g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	25	Apr., 96	..	..
Long Island 1st 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	101⅝	No 29, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1931	120	Feb 2	117¾	Jan 17	120	Feb 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	89	Feb 28	85½	Jan 12	89	Feb 28	..	..
Do., ferry g. 4½s, 1922	90	Jan 31	88½	Mar 3	88½	Mar 3	..	..
N. Y. & Rockaway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	..	....	..	....	100	My 25, 97	..	..
Do., 2d income, 1927	..	....	..	....	40	Mar., 96	..	..
N. Y., B. & Man. B. 1st con. g. 5s, 1935	..	....	..	....	107½	Dec 15,97	..	..
Do., 1st 5s, 1911	..	....	..	....	107½	Jly 16, 96	..	..
L. I., N. Sh. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	103½	June 95	..	..
L., E. & St. L. 1st con. g. 5s, 1939, tr.r.	33	Feb 18	32	Jan 6	33	Feb 18	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	9½	Aug 21,97	..	..
Louisville & Nashville con. 7s, 1898	105	Feb 18	102¼	Jan 7	103	Mar 2	103	103¼
Do., Cecilian Branch 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	106	No 11, 97	..	..
Do., N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s, 1930	122	Feb 17	120¾	Jan 6	122	Feb 17	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 6s, 1930	107½	Feb 2	107½	Feb 2	107½	Feb 3	..	..
Do., E. H. & Nashville 1st g. 6s, 1919	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 9	115½	119
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1930	120	Feb 10	117	Jan 3	119¾	Mar 4	..	..
Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	103½	Sep 24, 97	..	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121	Jly 12, 97	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	..	....	..	....	67	May, 95	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	110	Dec 23,97	..	..
Do., sink. f., (S. & N. Ala.,) g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	94¼	Jan., 92	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½	Feb 8	101¼	Jan 12	104½	Feb 8	..	..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91½	Feb 11	85½	Jan 4	88	Mar. 5	..	88¾
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd g. 6s, 1921	109	Jan 8	103	Feb 4	104½	Mar 3	..	104½
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	108¾	Feb 24	102¾	Jan 14	106	Feb 28	..	..
Do., & N. & M. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	..	....	..	....	106⅛	Sep 10, 97	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	95	Feb 9	90	Feb 3	95	Feb 10	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	98¼	Feb 18	94	Feb 5	97	Mar 1	..	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	91	Feb 14	87	Jan 28	91	Feb 15	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	104	Jan 20,96	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	108	Jan 18	108	Jan 18	108	Jan 18	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98¼ Jan 13	95¼ Jan 8	96 Mar 3	95	96
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½ Feb 8	118 Mar 1	118 Mar 4	117½	118
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105 Jan 26	104¼ Jan 7	105 Feb 19	104⅝	105¼
Metro. St. Ry. gen. cl. t. g. 5s, 1997	116¼ Jan 14	111 Feb 25	111¼ Mar 5	111	111½
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½ Jan 14	120 Feb 25	120 Mar 2	120	121
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123½ Jan 14	121½ Jan 3	121¾ Feb 19	..	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	123¼ Jan 12	121 Feb 21	121 Feb 21	..	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66 Feb 10	66 Feb 10	66 Feb 10	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	.. ....	.. ....	39 April, 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	.. ....	.. ....	11⅛ Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican International 1st g. 4s, 1942	.. ....	.. ....	69 Mar 10,97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	73 Feb 28	70⅝ Feb 10	71⅝ Mar 5	71	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123 Jan 28	113⅞ Feb 26	113⅞ Feb 28	113⅞	115
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝ Feb 1	106¼ Jan 10	106⅝ Feb 17	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122 Feb 25	122 Feb 25	122 Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127 Jan 10	127 Jan 10	127 Jan 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½ Jan 20	125½ Jan 20	125½ Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106 Feb 25	106 Feb 25	106 Feb 25	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	90 Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	.. ....	.. ....	42⅝ No 12 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B. 1917	.. ....	.. ....	13 Jly 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	100 Jan 30,97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	143 Jly 22, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼ Feb 1	106¼ Jan 7	107 Mar 4	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	.. ....	.. ....	127 No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwestern ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	129 May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	.. ....	.. ....	121¼ Au 31, 97	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91¾ Feb 4	85⅛ Jan 4	88 Mar 5	87½	88½
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½ Jan 27	60¼ Feb 28	60¼ Mar 5	60½	61½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83¾ Jan 28	83¾ Jan 28	83¾ Jan 28	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g.5s,1942	85½ Feb 18	80½ Mar 1	80¾ Mar 4	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	74 Mar 1	71 Jan 4	74 Mar 4	..	74½
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼ Feb 18	80 Jan 8	84¼ Feb 18	..	..
Mo., K. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	99½ Feb 14	94 Jan 5	95¾ Feb 26	96	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	100⅛ Feb 15	94 Jan 8	96½ Mar 5	95½	96¼
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	109 Jan 22	107¼ Jan 6	109 Jan 29	108	110
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	79½ Feb 8	65½ Jan 19	79 Feb 23	..	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	72 Feb 4	65 Jan 19	68 Feb 19	..	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106 Jan 31	103 Feb 26	103 Feb 26	..	..
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	106½ Feb 3	106½ Feb 3	106½ Feb 3	106	108½
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½ Jan 7	107½ Feb 7	107½ Feb 25	..	..
Do., 2d ext. gold 5s, 1946	105 Feb 23	104 Feb 28	104 Feb 28	..	..
Do., Arkans. Brch. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108 Feb 8	106¾ Jan 8	108 Feb 8	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry. & ld. grt. g. 5s,1931	94⅞ Feb 9	88 Jan 3	90 Mar 5	89½	90
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	92½ Feb 15	86 Feb 26	86 Feb 26	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123 Feb 7	121 Jan 5	121 Mar 2	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	119 Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80½ Feb 5	76½ Mar 3	76½ Mar 4	76	77
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	.. ....	.. ....	84 April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131¼ Feb 3	130¾ Mar 1	131 Mar 2	129	131
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	.. ....	.. ....	105⅝ Dec 17,97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105 Feb 10	103 Jan 6	104¾ Feb 28	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al.,1917	.. ....	.. ....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	.. ....	.. ....	108½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117¼ Feb 8	116 Jan 11	116¾ Mar 3	..	..
Do., do., registered	117¼ Feb 8	116¼ Feb 23	116¼ Feb 23	..	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112 Feb 23	110½ Jan 11	112 Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	111⅝ Feb 8	108 Mar 3	108 Mar 4	..	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾ Feb 19	108½ Feb 21	108½ Feb 21	..	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105 Feb 9	103¾ Jan 19	105 Feb 9	..	..
Do., do., registered	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	..	..
Do., deb. certfs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105 Feb 8	103½ Jan 8	105 Feb 8	..	..
Do., registered	105 Feb 7	105 Feb 7	105 Feb 7	..	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½ Feb 17	109 Jan 4	110¼ Mar 4	110¼	110½
Do., registered	110 Feb 7	108½ Jan 5	109¼ Feb 25	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	.. ....	.. ....	108½ No 16, 97	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd.g.4s,Ser.A,1940	.. ....	.. ....	86 No 15, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	104 Jly 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109¼ Feb 8	109¼ Feb 24	109¼ Feb 24	..	..
Do., do., registered	109⅛ Jan 27	109⅛ Jan 27	109⅛ Jan 27	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	.. ....	.. ....	103 May 7, 97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s,1922	123 Jan 24	121¾ Jan 10	122½ Mar 4	121¾	122½
R., W. & Og. Ter.R.1st gtd.5s,1918	.. ....	.. ....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	.. ....	.. ....	110 Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Oct 14, 97	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g.4s,1991	.. ....	.. ....	100 Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126 Feb 14	126 Feb 14	126 Feb 14	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½ Jan 12	105 Mar 1	105½ Mar 5	105	105½
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	103 Nov 4, 97	..	..
N.Y.,N.H. & H.1st registered 4s,1903	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certfs., $1,000	150 Jan 24	145 Jan 6	149¾ Jan 25	..	..
Do., do., small certfs., $100	146 Jan 6	145 Jan 6	146 Jan 14	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	123 Jne 16, 97	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	.. ....	.. ....	125½ Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905	119 Feb 11	119 Feb 11	119 Feb 11	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	.. ....	.. ....	114 My 27, 97	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108⅛ Jan 6	107¼ Jan 25	108 Mar 4	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼ Feb 11	97⅛ Jan 7	98 Mar 5	..	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refunding 5s,1937	109⅝ Feb 11	103 Jan 6	108 Mar 4	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	91 Feb 4	84¾ Jan 6	91 Feb 4	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	98 Feb 7	87 Jan 6	92¼ Mar 4	92	..
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111½ Jan 28	110¾ Feb 2	111 Mar 2	..	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	101⅞ Feb 8	93¼ Jan 3	98½ Mar 5	..	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121 Jan 4	120 Jan 10	121 Feb 16	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½ Feb 9	116 Jan 3	118 Mar 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	119 Feb 11	116⅝ Jan 17	118½ Feb 24	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	.. ....	.. ....	128 Dec 8, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	.. ....	.. ....	128 Nov 3, 97	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry. pr. lien 4s, 1997	97⅝ Feb 11	94¾ Feb 25	94¾ Mar 5	94¼	95¼
Do., registered	97½ Feb 7	94½ Mar 2	94½ Mar 2	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	63½ Jan 31	59¾ Feb 24	60½ Mar 5	60	61
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	107¾ Feb 16	104 Jan 5	105⅝ Feb 28	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105 Mar 5	105 Mar 5	105 Mar 5	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½ Jan 17	124½ Feb 7	125½ Feb 9	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	.. ....	.. ....	120¾ Dec 7, 97	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾ Jan 20	117 Feb 9	117 Feb 10	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	101 Feb 23,97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	87½ Feb 8	83½ Jan 7	87 Feb 19	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85 Feb 8	79 Jan 4	81½ Mar 5	80	81
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con.6s,1920	.. ....	.. ....	94 April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	.. ....	.. ....	82 Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼ Jan 26	102 Jan 12	102¼ Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	85 Dec 16,97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	84⅝ Feb 21	80 Jan 13	84⅝ Feb 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15 Jan 20	10½ Jan 7	14½ Feb 11	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certfs	14¾ Jan 20	14½ Jan 22	14½ Jan 22	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82 Jan 3	78½ Feb 1	79 Mar 3	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	108 Sep 21, 97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. ctfs. of deposit	112¾ Feb 8	103½ Jan 5	109 Mar 3	..	..
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., 5th in. paid	62½ Feb 15	52½ Jan 17	57⅝ Mar 3	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	.. ....	.. ....	120 Dec 13,97	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	.. ....	.. ....	102 My 24, 97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	102 Feb 17	96½ Jan 3	100⅝ Mar 4	100	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	69 Feb 7	58 Jan 5	65 Mar 5	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	49⅝ Mar 4	39 Jan 4	48¼ Mar 5	47	49
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fd. g. 6s, 1909	115 Jan 26	112¾ Jan 3	114 Mar 4	..	..
Ore. R.R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97 Feb 7	93⅝ Jan 4	95 Mar 5	..	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	127½ Jan 29	122 Mar 1	123 Mar 5	122	..
Panama sink. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	101½ Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114 Jan 26	112½ Mar 3	112½ Mar 4	112¼	113¼
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	112¼ Dec 21,97	..	..
P., C., C. & St.L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	113 Feb 8	111⅝ Jan 4	113 Feb 11	111	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113 Jan 21	112 Jan 11	112½ Feb 23	111	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	.. ....	.. ....	111 Jne 17, 97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	.. ....	.. ....	102 Oct 9, 97	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	106¾ Mar 1	106¾ Mar 1	106¾ Mar 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	109½ Apr [illegible],97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼ Jan 26	140 Jan 10	140¼ Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140 Jan 4	140 Jan 4	140 Jan 4	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	.. ....	.. ....	128 Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	.. ....	.. ....	110½ July 8, 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s,1900	.. ....	.. ....	110½ July 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ April, 96	..	..
St. L., Van. & T. H. 2d 7s, 1898	102 Jan 24	102 Jan 24	102 Jan 24	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	.. ....	.. ....	100 No 25, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ex. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941	.. ....	.. ....	110 Jne 27 96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s,1923	.. ....	.. ....	106 My 12, 97	..	..
U. N. J. R. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115¼ Feb 14	115¼ Feb 14	115¼ Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, tr. r.	100½ Mar 3	99½ Jan 24	100½ Mar 3	99½	100½
Do., Evans. div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	100 Dec 23,97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certfs	96 Feb 15	96 Feb 15	96 Feb 15	..	..
Do., Trust Co. ctfs. for 2d g. 5s,1926	.. ....	.. ....	14½ Dec 30,97	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s,1921	.. ....	.. ....	112½ Mar 8, 97	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	86½ Feb 23	86½ Feb 23	86½ Feb 23	85	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	.. ....	.. ....	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	108½ April, 96	..	..
Pitts., Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	124 Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s,Ser.A & B,1928	.. ....	.. ....	114 Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	.. ....	.. ....	117 Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	.. ....	.. ....	93½ April, 95	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109 Feb 14	108¾ Jan 3	108½ Mar 5	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	.. ....	.. ....	98 Jly 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	85 Feb 9	77 Jan 7	83½ Mar 4	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	.. ....	.. ....	38½ Mar 1, 97	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87½ Feb [illegible]	82¾ Feb 25	86 Mar 5	85½	[illegible]
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	83⅝ Feb 5	81 Feb 28	83¼ Mar 4	81	[illegible]
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94⅜ Feb 16	92½ Feb 2	94⅜ Feb 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	54 Feb 2	54 Feb 2	54 Feb 2	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	76 Feb 18	70 Jan 5	74 Mar 4	..	..
St. L. A. & T. H. [illegible]	.. ....	.. ....	105 Dec 23,97	..	..
Belleville & Carndt. 1st 6s, 1923	.. ....	.. ....	118 Jan [illegible]	..	..
[illegible]	.. ....	.. ....	105 Jly [illegible], 97	..	..
[illegible]	.. ....	.. ....	[illegible]	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	119¾ Feb 5	116¼ Jan 25	118½ Mar 4	117¾	118¼
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	105¼ Feb 8	103 Mar 5	103 Mar 5	102½	103½
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	97¼ Feb 15	93 Jan 7	97¼ Feb 15	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R.R. g. 4s, 1996	77 Feb 7	72 Feb 24	73½ Mar 5	..	..
St. L. & San Fran., S.W. Div. 5s, 1947	96 Feb 15	94 Jan 28	95½ Mar 4	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	76⅝ Feb 8	72 Jan 4	74½ Mar 4	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	30 Feb 3	27⅝ Jan 14	28 Feb 23	..	..
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g.5s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	90 Nov 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	.. ....	.. ....	114 Aug., 94	117	120
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109 Feb 16	107⅞ Jan 4	109 Feb 21	108	109½
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾ Jan 28	122¾ Jan 7	122¾ Jan 29	..	..
Do., Dakota extens. g. 6s, 1910	122 Jan 20	121¾ Jan 10	122 Feb 7	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	129 Feb 24	128 Jan 5	128 Feb 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	119¾ Sept., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¼ Feb 15	106 Jan 4	107½ Mar 5	107	108
Do., do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	106½ Mar 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	100½ Mar 4	94½ Jan 10	100½ Mar 4	99	..
Do., do., registered	96 Feb 19	96 Feb 19	96 Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½ Jan 13	122½ Jan 13	122½ Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	130 Feb 4	127 Jan 21	127¼ Feb 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	115 Apr 24,97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109 Feb 9	108 Jan 14	109 Feb 10	109½	..
Eastern Minn. 1st div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108½ Jan 14	108½ Jan 14	108½ Jan 14	108	..
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	.. ....	.. ....	111 No 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	115 Apr 24,96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	.. ....	.. ....	100½ Oct 20, 97	..	..
Sav., Flor & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	.. ....	.. ....	114 Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Oct 18, 97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass.pd	80 Jan 21	42 Jan 6	80 Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98 Feb 8	95 Jan 4	96 Feb 25	95	96
Southern Pacific Co.					
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107 Jan 20	107 Jan 20	107 Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105 Mar 5	100 Jan 17	105 Mar 5	105	110
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	95½ Mar 1	92 Jan 4	95¼ Mar 5	95	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	.. ....	.. ....	102 Nov., 94	125	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110⅝ Jan 22	109½ Jan 14	110 Mar 4	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	.. ....	.. ....	108 Dec 28,97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	80 Jan 11	78¼ Jan 4	79½ Mar 5	..	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	114 No 17, 97	120½	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127 Feb 26	127 Feb 26	127 Feb 26	129½	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75 Jan 6	75 Jan 6	75 Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	62½ Jan 21	59⅝ Jan 5	60 Mar 2	59½	60
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	.. ....	.. ....	111 Mar 1, 97	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	.. ....	.. ....	106¼ No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98¾ Feb 21	96½ Jan 8	98¼ Mar 4	98	..
So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	104 Feb 15	100¼ Jan 4	103¼ Mar 5	103	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110 Jan 24	110 Jan 24	110 Jan 24	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	97 Feb 19	92½ Jan 6	97 Mar 3	96	96⅝
Austin & Northw'n 1st gtd. g. 5s,1941	87¼ Jan 15	85 Feb 26	85 Mar 2	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	108½ Feb 17	105½ Jan 5	108¼ Mar 4	108	..
Southern R'way 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	94½ Feb 10	90 Feb 24	91 Mar 5	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100 Feb 3	96 Jan 19	100 Feb 16	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	.. ....	.. ....	112¼ Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	.. ....	.. ....	119 Dec 22,97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	107 Jan 31	106½ Jan 10	107 Mar 2	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115 Feb 10	112½ Feb 28	114 Mar 3	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111½ Feb 9	110¼ Jan 18	110½ Mar 4	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	121 Feb 17	119½ Feb 14	120¼ Mar 2	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117⅛ Feb 18	116 Mar 2	116 Mar 2	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125 Feb 14	122 Jan 4	123 Mar 5	..	..
Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1909	.. ....	.. ....	101 No 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105 Feb 19	105 Feb 19	105 Feb 19	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	105½ Feb 25	103½ Jan 17	105¼ Mar 4	..	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	105½ Feb 21	104½ Jan 24	105½ Feb 21	..	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4s, 1924	.. ....	.. ....	84 Au 10, 97	..	..
West'n No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½ Jan 11	112¾ Jan 3	115⅛ Jan 21	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110½ Feb 19	110⅜ Jan 12	110½ Feb 19	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109¼ Jan 12	106½ Feb 3	107 Feb 24	107	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	.. ....	.. ....	103 Oct 27, 97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry, E. Div. 1st g. 6s,1905	110½ Feb 14	109 Jan 18	110½ Feb 14	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	102¾ Feb 8	97⅝ Jan 3	100 Mar 5	..	..
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	35 Feb 19	28 Jan 4	34¼ Mar 5	..	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	124 Feb 21	122 Jan 5	124 Mar 1	123½	..
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	104¾ Feb 18	102½ Jan 3	104½ Feb 26	..	..
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	103½ Jan 7	102½ Jan 3	103½ Jan 21	..	..
Kanawha & Mich 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990	82½ Feb 28	79 Jan 4	82 Mar 1	..	86
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	72½ Jan 7	72½ Jan 7	72½ Jan 12	..	..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	90 Jan 10	86 Jan 27	86 Mar 3	..	86
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g. 5s, 1928	104 Jan 7	103½ Jan 27	103½ Feb 4	..	102
U.P. g. 6s,1896,T.C.cts.,ex mat.cps	127½ Feb 10	116½ Jan 7	127½ Feb 10	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1897, T.C. cts.,ex mat cps.	126¼ Feb 14	113½ Jan 4	126¼ Feb 14	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1898, T.C. cts., ex mat.cps.	124 Jan 29	115 Jan 5	124 Jan 29	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1899, T. C. cts.,ex mat.cps	129¼ Feb 9	116½ Jan 5	129¼ Feb 9	..	..
Do., col. tr. g. 6s, 1908	100 Feb 1	100 Feb 1	100 Feb 1	100	..
Do., col. tr. g. 5s, 1907	.. ....	.. ....	83 Au 31, 97	75	..
Do., col tr. Tr. Co. cts., g. 4½s, 1918	51 Feb 28	51 Feb 28	51 Feb 28	..	..
Do., purchase money cts	126¾ Feb 2	111⅞ Jan 3	126 Feb 7	..	..
Do., col. tr. 6s, g. notes, 1902	.. ....	.. ....	101½ Au 14, 97	..	..
Do., c. t. 6s, g. notes, 62½ p.c. pr. pd.	50½ Feb 7	43 Jan 3	50½ Feb 7	..	..
Do., Tr. Co. cts., ext. s. f. g. 8s, 1899	134½ Feb 5	118¾ Jan 4	134½ Feb 5	..	..
Union Pacific Ry 4s	95⅞ Feb 8	92 Feb 24	93¼ Mar 5	..	..
Kansas Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1895	.. ....	.. ....	115¼ Au 13, 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. eng. T.C. cts.,ex mat.cps	122½ Feb 9	118 Jan 21	122½ Feb 9	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, 1896	.. ....	.. ....	114 Sep 29, 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. eng. T.C. cts.,ex mat.cps	125 Feb 11	112 Jan 12	125 Feb 11	..	..
Do., Denver Div. assd. g. 6s, 1899	130½ Feb 15	120 Jan 24	130½ Feb 15	..	..
Do., do., eng. T.C. cts., ex mat. cp.	131¼ Feb 18	117 Jan 19	131¼ Feb 18	..	..
Do., T.C. cts., 1st con. g. 6s, 1919	115⅝ Feb 15	84½ Jan 4	102 Mar 5	..	..
Central Bch. U. P. f. c. g. 7s, 1895	.. ....	.. ....	93 Jan., 90	..	..
Atch., Col. & Pac. 1st 6s, 1905, t.r.	38 Feb 11	32 Feb 25	35 Mar 4	..	..
U. P., Lin. & Col. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1918	39 Feb 17	33 Jan 10	35 Feb 26	..	..
U. P., D. & G. t. r., 1st con. g. 5s,1939	59 Mar 1	48½ Jan 6	55 Mar 5	55	55½
Wabash Railroad Co. 1st g. 5s, 1939	110 Feb 11	107½ Mar 5	107½ Mar 5	107¼	107¾
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1939	82¾ Feb 11	77 Mar 5	77 Mar 5	77½	78½
Do., deb., Series B, 1939	29½ Jan 12	27 Jan 25	27½ Feb 9	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, Det. & Chi. ex., 1941	104½ Feb 11	99 Jan 4	104½ Feb 11	..	..
St. L., K. C. & N.St.C.B.,1st g.6s,1908	110 Jan 5	110 Jan 5	110 Jan 5	..	..
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	108½ Jan 21	106 Jan 8	108½ Mar 4	..	..
Do., gen. g. 3-4s, 1943	55 Feb 7	48 Jan 8	52 Mar 5	51½	..
Do., inc. 5s, 1943	16 Feb 7	10 Jan 7	15⅛ Feb 15	..	..
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. 5s, 1936	.. ....	.. ....	99 Dec 28,97	..	..
West. Va. Cent. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1911	.. ....	.. ....	107¼ Oct 21, 97	..	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	101½ Feb 16	100¾ Jan 11	101½ Feb 16	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1926, trust receipts	103 Mar 1	100¾ Jan 31	103 Mar 1	..	..
Do., Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	.. ....	.. ....	77 Nov 1, 97	..	..
Do., exten. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	.. ....	.. ....	70 Feb 8, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 4s, 1992	.. ....	.. ....	32¼ July, 96	..	..
Wisconsin Cen. Co. 1st tr. g. 5s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	34 No 16, 97	..	..
Do., eng. Trust Co. cts	47½ Jan 18	33¼ Jan 3	39¾ Mar 5	..	40
Do., income g. 5s, 1937	7½ Jan 17	5 Jan 14	6½ Jan 19	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8s, 1900	109 Jan 10	106 Feb 4	107 Mar 4	106¾	107½
American Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	77 Feb 14	72 Mar 4	72 Mar 4	70	[illegible]
Boston Un. Gas, tr.ctfs.,sk.fd.g.5s,1939	91 Jan 7	90½ Jan 26	90½ Jan 26	..	..
B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con.g.5s,1945	114½ Feb 4	112¾ Jan 3	113¾ Mar 2	..	..
B'klyn Whf. & W.H.Co. 1st g.5s,1945	100½ Jan 28	97 Feb 26	98 Mar 1	97	[illegible]
Chi. Gas Lt. & Coke 1st gtd. g.5s,1937	105¾ Jan 24	103¾ Jan 17	103¾ Mar 1	..	..
Chi. Jc. & Stk. Yds. col. g. 5s, 1915	105 Jan 7	105 Jan 7	105 Jan 7	105	..
Colorado Coal & Iron 1st con. g.6s,1900	109¾ Jan 25	95 Jan 6	109 Feb 17	..	..
Col. Coal & Iron Dev. Co. gtd. g.5s,1909	.. ....	.. ....	50 May, 93	..	..
Col. Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	84 Jan 12	81 Jan 3	83 Feb 11	..	..
Colorado Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	104 Jan 13	100 Jan 10	104 Jan 13	..	..
Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron g. 6s, 1917	.. ....	.. ....	75 April, 96	..	..
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, 2397	105½ Feb 3	104 Jan 6	105⅝ Feb 3	105¼	107
Do., registered	104 Feb 16	104 Feb 16	104 Feb 16	..	..
Con. Gas Co. of Chi. 1st gtd g. 5s, 1936	105½ Feb 10	103 Jan 4	104 Feb 26	..	104
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1918	103 Feb 2	98 Jan 10	100 Feb 17	..	..
Edison El. Ill. N.Y. 1st conv.g.5s,1910	112¾ Feb 18	109½ Mar 1	109¾ Mar 1	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	117 Jan 7	115¾ Jan 6	116 Mar 2	..	..
Do., Brooklyn 1st g. 5s, 1940	.. ....	.. ....	112½ Jun 23,97	..	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel Chi. 1st gtd. g.6s,1905	.. ....	.. ....	107 Dec 24,97	..	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel of N. Y., 1st	102 Feb 14	102 Feb 14	102 Feb 14	..	..
Gen. Electric Co. deb. g. 5s, 1922	101½ Feb 9	100¼ Jan 3	101½ Mar 1	100½	102
Grand River Coal & Coke 1st g. 6s,1919	.. ....	.. ....	95½ Jan 13,97	..	..
Hendsn. Bridge Co. 1st sk.fd.g.6s,1931	.. ....	.. ....	111 Au 28, 97	..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	97 Oct., 95	..	..
Do., non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	.. ....	.. ....	70 Apr 23,97	..	..
Jeffsn. & C'earfd.Coal & Ir.1st g.5s,1926	.. ....	.. ....	107 My 28, 96	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1926	.. ....	.. ....	80 May 6, [illegible]	..	..
Lac. Gas L. Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5s,1919	105¼ Jan 31	102⅝ Mar 2	102⅝ Mar 3	102½	103
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	.. ....	.. ....	102 Jly 8, 97	..	..
Manh. Bch. H. & L. lim. gen. g.4s,1940	.. ....	.. ....	55 July, 93	..	..
Mich. Penins. Car Co. 1st g. 5s, 1942	.. ....	.. ....	55 Jun [illegible] 97	..	..
Mutual Union Tel. sk. fd. 6s, 1911	.. ....	.. ....	112 Dec 29,97	..	..
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s,1920	106¾ Feb 1	105 Jan 11	105 Feb 2	108	110
N.Y. & N.J. Telephone gen. g. 5s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	108 Jne 4, 97	..	..
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	92½ May, 96	..	..
Northwestern Telegraph 7s, 1904	.. ....	.. ....	107 Mar., 89	..	..
Peo. Gas & C. Co. C 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	.. ....	.. ....	121 No 16, 97	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	109 Feb 4	105 Jan 27	109 Feb 11	..	109½
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	120 Jan 19	116½ Jan 5	120¼ Feb 19	..	..
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	105½ Oct., 92	..	..
Procter & Gamble 1st g. 6s, 1940	.. ....	.. ....	117 Dec., 95	..	..
So. Yuba W. Co. of N.Y. con. g. 6s,1923	.. ....	.. ....	101 Feb 19,97	..	..
Stand. Rope & Tw.Co. 1st g. 6s, 1946	61½ Jan 12	56 Feb 25	57 Mar 4	..	57
Do., inc. g. 5s, 1946	15⅝ Feb 17	11½ Feb 26	13 Mar 2	..	..
Tenn. Coal I. & R.T.Div. 1st g.6s,1917	85 Feb 23	84 Feb 24	84 Feb 24	83	..
Do., Birmingham Div. 1st cn. 6s,1917	87 Jan 21	84 Jan 4	86 Mar 4	..	89
Cahaba Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g. 6s,1922	.. ....	.. ....	91 Nov 6, 97	..	..
De Bardeleben C. & I.Co.gtd.g.6s,1910	[illegible] Jan 25	[illegible] Jan [illegible]	[illegible] Jan 25	..	..
U. S. Leather Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1915	115 Feb [illegible]	113½ Jan 7	115 Mar 4	..	..
Western Union deb. 7s, 1875-1900	108⅝ Feb [illegible]	107½ Feb [illegible]	[illegible] Feb [illegible]	..	..
Do., do., registered	108⅝ Jan 14	[illegible] Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
Do., debenture 7s, 1884-1900	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1938	111 Jan 14	108 Jan [illegible]	[illegible] Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Tuesday, March 8.

Canadian Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stocks.
Commercial Cable Company—Books open.
International Mortgage Bank, Mexico—Annual meeting.
Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroad—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, March 9.

American Encaustic Tiling Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, March 10.

Fort Worth and Denver City Railway—Books closed for dividend on stamped stock.
Little Miami Railroad—Dividend payable.
Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroad—Books open.
Nicaragua Company—Adjourned meeting.
Welsbach Commercial Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.

Friday, March 11.

Welsbach Commercial Company—Books open.

Saturday, March 12.

Diamond Match Company—Dividend payable.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended March 4, 1898	$10,086,113
Week ended March 5, 1897	10,613,996
From Jan. 1, 1898	77,838,986
From Jan. 1, 1897	84,843,288

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended March 1, 1898	$9,577,983
Week ended March 2, 1897	6,896,407
From Jan. 1, 1898	71,657,728
From Jan. 1, 1897	61,158,064

Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 4, 1898	$25,498
Week ended March 5, 1897	225,021
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,098,698
From Jan. 1, 1897	713,862

Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 4, 1898	$790
Week ended March 5, 1897	239,900
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,419,475
From Jan. 1, 1897	774,771

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 4, 1898	$24,708
From Jan. 1, 1898	679,223

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 5, 1897	$14,879
From Jan. 1, 1897	61,109

Imports of Silver.

Week ended March 4, 1898	$35,204
Week ended March 3, 1897	38,742
From Jan. 1, 1898	495,377
From Jan. 1, 1897	420,690

Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 4, 1898	$604,870
Week ended March 2, 1897	820,323
From Jan. 1, 1898	7,746,651
From Jan. 1, 1897	7,799,417

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 4, 1898	$569,666
Week ended March 5, 1897	781,581
From Jan. 1, 1898	7,251,274
From Jan. 1, 1897	7,378,727

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended March 4, 1898	$60,702
Week ended March 5, 1897	263,763
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,594,075
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,134,852

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 4, 1898	$605,660
Week ended March 5, 1897	1,060,223
From Jan. 1, 1898	11,166,126
From Jan. 1, 1897	8,574,188

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 4, 1898	$544,958
Week ended March 5, 1897	796,460
From Jan. 1, 1898	6,572,051
From Jan. 1, 1897	7,439,836

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $2,135,825. The banks now hold $20,823,500 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $13,622,000, an increase in specie of $939,400, and a decrease in legal tenders of $8,873,700, a decrease in deposits of $23,183,900, and an increase in circulation of $47,200.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Mar. 5,'98.	Feb. 26,'98.	Mar. 6,'97.
Loans	$628,256,400	$641,878,400	$562,961,800
Specie	120,125,900	119,186,500	85,061,700
Legal tenders	77,202,700	......	......
Net deposits	706,020,400	86,076,400	114,860,500
Circulation	13,774,900	13,727,700	16,406,200

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Mar. 5,'98.	Feb. 26,'98.	Mar. 6,'97.
Specie	$120,125,900	$119,186,500	$85,061,700
Legal tenders	77,202,700	86,076,400	114,860,500
Total res've	$197,328,600	$205,262,900	$199,922,200
Reserve required ag'st deposits	176,505,100	182,303,575	144,365,275
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$20,823,500	$22,959,325	$55,556,925

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, with the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896 for comparison:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,264,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,669,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,425
Feb. 12	32,437,050	51,638,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,665,950	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,959,325	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	28,234,500

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$20,823,500	1893	$6,508,125
1897	55,556,925	1892	21,202,225
1896	28,234,500	1891	10,880,975
1895	28,054,500	1890	211,350
1894	75,773,900	1889	12,270,550

[illegible]

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Avenue con. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Avenue [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	105	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn City Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	114½	115½
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	185	195
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114	116
Brooklyn El. t. r., 1st ass't p'd	6¾	9
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo St. Ry. stock	63	68
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	109	111
Central Cross-Town	220	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	120	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Christopher & Tenth Street	157	..
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	102	106
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	77	80
Cleveland City Railway	59	61
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	100	102
Cleveland Electric Railway	50	53
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	101	104
Coney Island & Brook. stock	185	195
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	103	107
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent ctfs	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	97	99
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	95	..
Consolidated Traction, N. J.	43	44
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	178	200
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	115	118
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	108
Eighth Avenue	325	330
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip	104	106
42d & Grand Street	325	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	64	67
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Louisville St. Ry. com.	45	50
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	95	100
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	81	82
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	100	103
New Orleans Traction com.	3	8
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	10	14
North Shore Traction pf.	79	80
Ninth Avenue	192	194
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	105½	107
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s	74	78
Rochester Ry.	15	19
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	98½	101
Second Avenue stock	165	175
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue debenture 5s	104	..
Scranton Traction	8	10
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	195	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	184	186
Twenty-third Street	300	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	107
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	14	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway	175	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
West Chicago Street	96½	97½
West End, Boston	81	82
West End (Boston) pf.	102½	103½
Worcester Traction common	16	18
Worcester Traction pf.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	73	76
Union Ferry	59	61
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	172½	180
Atlantic	137	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	190	..
Brooklyn	400	410
Central	1385	..
Colonial	198	203
Continental	185	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	875	..
Fifth Avenue	340	..
Franklin	230	..
German-American R. E.	20	30
Guaranty	450	..
Hamilton	230	..
Kings County	280	..
Knickerbocker	225	..
Lawyers' Surety	100	110
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	..
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	..
Manhattan	150	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	..
Mercantile	425	..
Metropolitan	310	..
Nassau	152½	..
National Surety	200	208
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1225	..
N. Y. Surety & Trust	360	..
People's	250	..
Produce Exchange	200	207
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
State	202	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	290	300
Union	1025	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	280	..
United States	1175	..
Washington	225	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	107	111
Commonwealth	105	109
Continental	420	..
Eagle	240	250
Empire City	97	103
Farragut	90	100
German-American	430	..
Germania	255	260
Greenwich	160	..
Hamilton	110	113
Hanover	140	150
Home	195	205
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	160	165
New York	110	115

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Niagara	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peter Cooper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix, Brooklyn	175	180
Rutgers	125	130
Stuyvesant	75	85
United States	120	125
Westchester	150	..
Williamsburg City	280	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	320	335
American Exchange	170	171
Astor Place	225	..
Bowery	300	320
Broadway	225	..
Butchers & Drovers'	..	100
Central	165	175
Chase	400	..
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	..	4,000
Citizens'	120	130
City	350	..
Clinton	..	95
Colonial	125	..
Columbia	150	..
Commerce	205	209
Continental	127½	..
Corn Exchange	280	285
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	3200	3300
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2900	3300
First National of Staten Island	120	160
Fourth National	180	190
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	300	..
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	750	..
German-American	115	120
Germania	325	..
German Exchange	250	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	120	130
Hanover	330	..
Hide & Leather	90	95
Home	..	155
Hudson River	155	..
Importers & Traders'	..	520
Irving	145	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	180
Liberty	135	..
Lincoln	750	800
Manhattan	230	240
Market & Fulton	225	240
Mechanics'	180	185
Mechanics & Traders'	100	105
Mercantile	160	168
Merchants' Exchange	115	..
Merchants'	145	150
Metropolis	440	..
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	235	245
New Amsterdam	245	..
New York	238	242
New York County	800	..
New York National Exchange	..	85
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	..
North America	135	..
Oriental	145	..
Pacific	175	185
Park	277½	282½
People's	205	..
Phenix	90	92
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	115	120
Republic	155	165
Riverside	160	..
Seaboard	175	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	108	120
Shoe & Leather	95	100
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	110	..
Third National	10	30
Tradesmen's	110	..
Twelfth Ward	130	140
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	180	..
Western	150	..
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	194	200
Beech Creek	97	100
Boston & Providence	255	..
Cayuga & Sus.	137½	..
Columbus & Xenia	185	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	..
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	129	..
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	126	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	108	..
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	130	..
Kal., Allegan. & G. Rapids	134	..
Little Miami	181	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	160	..
Mahoning Coal	100	..
Mahoning Coal pref.	106	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	316	..
N. Y., Lack. & West.	121½	123½
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	..
Old Colony	180	..
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	168	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. Special	160	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough	135	..
Providence & Worcester	249	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	160	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	250	..
Valley of New York	107	..
Warren	166	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	99	102
American Bank Note Co.	42	44
American Brake	87½	92½
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	10
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain com.	10	15
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	55	65
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	30	40
Am. Type Founders, new stock	43	48
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	109	..
American Graphophone	15	15½
American Graphophone 1st pf.	15	15¾
Anderson Tobacco	16	20
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car common	16	18
Barney & Smith Car pf.	67	72
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	80	100
Bliss, E. W. pf.	..	112½
Carter-Crume pf.	..	50
Celluloid Company	78	85
Central & South Amer. Tel.	104	107
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	55	60
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	102	105

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial Cable	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidated Car Heating	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidated Fireworks com.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	87½	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Diamond Match Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	[illegible]
Empire & Bay State Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastman Kodak Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie & Western Trans.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	93½	[illegible]
Gorham Mfg. Co. common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	112	115
Great Falls Ice	105	[illegible]
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	91	[illegible]
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	½	[illegible]
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	[illegible]
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	[illegible]
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	103½	[illegible]
Hudson River Telephone	73	[illegible]
Iron Steamboat	2½	[illegible]
Iron Steamboat 6s	65	[illegible]
J. B. Stetson com.	40	[illegible]
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	116
Journeay & Burnham com.	16	[illegible]
Journeay & Burnham pf.	62	[illegible]
Lanston Monotype	15	16
Lorillard pf.	114	117
Madison Square Garden stock	..	[illegible]
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	40
Malt Trust com.	23	23½
Malt Trust pf.	72½	73½
Mechanical Rubber com.	6	12
Mechanical Rubber pf.	20	30
Mergenthaler Linotype	143	144½
Mich. Pen. Car com.	9	12
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	51	55
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	84	89
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	106
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
Nat. Wall Paper deb. stock	45	55
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
National Biscuit	23	25
National Biscuit pf.	80	83
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	107	110
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	99	..
New York Air Brake	22	25
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	150	151
Nicaragua Construction	6	8
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Pennsylvania Coal	358	380
Penn. Salt Mfg.	105	..
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	32	35
Pratt & Whitney com.	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pref.	55	59
Procter & Gamble	210	215
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe	6	12
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pref.	40	58
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	92	96
Simmons Hardware com.	105	109
Simmons Hardware pf.	115	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	320	360
Standard Oil	375	376
Southern Cotton Oil	15	30
Swift & Co.	93	..
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	103	..
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	45	50
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	100	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	72½
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	12½
Trenton Potteries com.	9	11
Trenton Potteries pref.	48	51
Trow Directory pref.	38	42
Union Switch & Signal	31	32
Union Switch & Signal pref.	53	59
Union Typewriter com.	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pref.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pref.	81	82½
U. S. Glass com.	30	33½
U. S. Glass pf.	70	90
Wagner Palace Car	163	165
Westinghouse Air Brake	215	225
Wool Exchange of N. Y.	110	120
Worthington Pump	15	20
Worthington Pump pref.	87	90

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	55½	56¾
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	109¾	..
Bay State Gas inc.	60	..
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	95½	96
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	29	30
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	102½	103½
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	102	104
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	103	106
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	110	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	108	110
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	117½	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104	104½
Cicero Gas Co. 1st 6s	100	102
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	100	104
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	85	89
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	101	103
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	74	78
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	102½	104
Detroit income 5s	94	99
Equitable	217½	225
Equitable 1st 6s	102½	103½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	115½	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	82	84
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	91
Grand Rapids stock	76	79
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	100	102
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	58	62
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	72	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	106	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	84	86
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st 6s	90	91
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	74	75
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison, (Wis.) 1st 6s	99	101
Minneapolis Gas 6s	98	102
Mutual of New York	320	330
New Amsterdam	30	32
New Amsterdam pf.	67½	69½
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	100	102½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas com.	77½	80
N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	115	118
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds	69	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	135	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	155	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 5s	89	91
West. Gas Co., Milwaukee	82	84
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	103¾	104½
Williamsburg 1st 6s	103	105

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, March 5, total transactions included 2,062,837 shares of stock, $14,857,500 bonds, with $243,000 Government and $24,800 State bonds.

In detail, the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	March 6,'97.	March 5,'98.	Differences.
R. R. & Mis.	990,591	2,062,837	Inc. 1,072,246
Banks	27	267	Inc. 240
Mining	700	300	Dec. 400

BONDS.

R. R. & Mis.	$9,194,500	$14,857,500	Inc. $5,663,000
State	27,000	24,800	Dec. 2,200
Government	537,000	243,000	Dec. 294,000

⁂

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	4½	Laclede Gas	1
Am. Sug. Refs.	3½	Met. St. Railway	3¼
Am. Tobacco	2½	Mich. Central	1
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	Minn. & St. Louis	1
Balt. & Ohio	1½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Canadian Pacific	1⅛	Nat. Lead pf.	2⅝
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	2	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	4
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2	Oregon Short Line	1⅛
Chi. Term. T. pf.	1¼	Pennsylvania R. R.	1⅛
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅛
Del. & Hudson	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	5
Detroit Gas	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Great Northern pf.	1	St. P. & Omaha pf.	4⅛
Hawaiian Sugar	1⅛	St. P., Minn. & Man.	3
Iowa Central pf.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	18	N. Y., N. H. & H.	3
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	1	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Chi. & Alton	4¾	Norf. & Western	1
Consol. Ice pf.	1½	Pacific Mail	1⅛
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Pullman Car	1
Ed. El. Ill. of Brook.	1¼	Reading 1st pf.	2¾
Erie 1st pf.	1⅝	Southern Pac.	1⅛
Ill. Central	1½	Third Av.	3¾
Ill. Steel Co.	1½	Union Pacific	1½
L. E. & Western	1¼	Union Pacific pf.	2⅝
Louis. & Nash.	1⅝	U. P., all in. pd.	2⅝
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1	U. S. Express	1

⁂

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Dock & Imp 5s.	2	St. P., M. & M. ext. 4s.	3
At., C. & Pac 1st, t. r.	3	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1
Brook. Un. Gas 5s.	1	K. C. & Pac. 1st.	2
Brook. W. & W. 5s.	1	Or. Sh. L. con.	1½
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	1½	Or. Sh. L. Inc. A.	2⅝
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	2	Pitts. & W. 1st 4s.	2½
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s.	1	Rio G. W. 4s.	1½
Flint & P. M. 6s.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st.	1
St. L. & I. M. 5s.	3		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.	3	Mex. Int. con. 4s.	1
Canada Southern 2d.	2	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	2½
Ches. & Ohio 4½s.	3	Mob. & Ohio gen.	1½
Chi. & Northw. con.	2¾	N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s.	2½
C., St. M. & Om. con.	2½	Nor. Pac. prior lien.	1½
Col. Mid. 1st, t. r.	1½	Ten. C. & I. 1st, Bir.	2½
Erie 1st con.	3	Wabash 2d	1½
Kan. Pac. con. t. r.	4	Wilkes. & East. 1st.	1½
Knox. & Ohio 1st.	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1⅝
L. & N. col. tr. 5s.	2¾		

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Standard	1.75	1.75	1.65	1.65	300

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.08	.08	.08	.08	3,000
Argentum Jun.	.22	.22	.22	.22	500
Anaconda	.38	.38	.38	.38	400
Brunswick	.11	.12	.11	.11	4,600
Con. Cal. & Va.	.85	.85	.80	.80	325
Con. Imperial	.01	.01	.01	.01	1,200
C. & C. C.	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,200
Crescent	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Crip. C. Con.	.11	.11	.11	.11	1,000
Father de S.	.18	.18	.18	.18	50
Gould & C.	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Horn Silver	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	50
Iron Silver	.43	.43	.42	.42	600
Isabella	.25	.25	.25	.25	1,300
La Crosse	.16	.16	.16	.16	100
Mexican	.30	.30	.30	.30	400
Mollie Gibson	.23	.24	.23	.24	2,000
N. Am. Oil	5.50	5.62½	5.50	5.62½	100
Pharmacist	.06	.06	.06	.06	2,500
Portland	.76	.76	.76	.76	200
Potosi	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Standard	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	300
Syndicate	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,000
Utah	.10	.10	.10	.10	1,000
Total sales					23,825

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02¼	.03	.02½	.02⅝	47,000
Am. Flag	.20	.20	.18	.18	3,900
Anaconda	.35¼	.41	.35½	.38	4,500
Anch. Leland	.88	.93	.85	.92½	2,600
Cannon Ball	.006¼	.004½	.006¼	.004½	15,000
Crip. Cr. Con.	.11½	.11½	.10½	.11	39,000
Elkton	.76½	.83½	.76½	.83½	5,200
Garfield Gr.	.07½	.07½	.05½	.05¼	44,000
Gold Magnet	.006½	.006½	.005	.005½	57,000
Golden Fl'ce.	.47½	.47½	.42	.45	4,900
Isabella	.25½	.25½	.24½	.24¼	9,600
Jefferson	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05½	36,500
Justine	.01½	.06½	.01½	.04	189,000
Lillie	.75½	.75½	.74½	.74½	3,900
Miami	.39	.39	.30	.39	4,000
Mollie Gibson	.19½	.21	.19	.20	12,300
Mt. Rosa	.13½	.14	.12½	.12½	24,500
Old Gold	.006	.006	.005	.005	26,000
Pilgrim	.005	.005	.004	.004½	1,300
Portland	.75	.78½	.75½	.75½	2,900
R'ky M'nt'n.	.10	.13	.10	.12	7,900
S. & F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.62½	7,100
Sentinel	.004	.01	.004	.08	1,174,000
Tamarack	.005	.005	.005	.005	3,000
Union	.15	.13½	.12½	.12½	33,100
Waldorf	.06½	.06	.06	.06	33,200
Work	.04½	.04½	.02½	.03	32,000
Yukon	.11	.11½	.11	.11¼	3,000
Total sales					1,835,600

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 6.—The money market is practically unchanged. The tendency to ease off has been checked by the New York demand for gold, and the expected Greek and Indian loans will doubtless keep the market firm.

On the Stock Exchange there was little business. Consols receded slightly, and bank stock relapsed 3 points, making it 10 points below the highest this year.

Home railways were neglected and drooped. American railways were irregular, the changes, which were chiefly downward, including Union Pacific shares, that fell 1⅛ points; Erie firsts, 1¾; Louisville and Nashville, 1¼; Union Pacific preferred, 1¼; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, 1; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1, and Norfolk and Western preferred, 1. The chief increase was in Northern Pacific preferred shares, which rose 1⅛ points. Canadian Pacifics are 2¾ points higher, and Grand Trunk Railway shares have also risen, the increase ranging from ½ to 1½ points. It is believed that the rate war will soon terminate.

[illegible]

INACTIVE STOCKS.

The following table gives the range of prices for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing March 5. Bid.	Asked.		Amount Outst'd'g.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,520,000	Jan., 1898	3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 3, 1898
120	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Mch. 1, 1898	4	..	....	..	....	125	Sept. 16, 1897
--	23	American District Telegraph	3,844,700	Mch. 1, 1897	1	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19, 1898
106	108	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	Oct., 1897	2	--	....	--	....	*106	Oct. 13, 1897
..	--	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,600	....	..	..	....	..	....	*7¼	Dec. 28, 1807
61	64	Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1898	1	67¾	Jan. 8	65	Jan. 21	66½	Feb. 1, 1898
--	--	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & N.	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	*72	Jan. 10	*72	Jan. 10	*72	Jan. 10, 1898
--	75	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1897	65c	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	--	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	..	--	....	--	....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
168	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	Mch. 1, 1898	1¾	..	....	..	....	170½	Oct. 2, 1897
54	58	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	....	..	60¼	Feb. 1	55	Jan. 8	55	Feb. 24, 1898
107	111	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	4,830,700	Jan. 3, 1898	1½	113½	Feb. 1	102	Jan. 7	*106½	Feb. 25, 1898
20	24¾	Chicago Gt. Western pf., B.	7,444,180	....	--	25⅝	Jan. 14	*20	Feb. 21	*20	Feb. 21, 1898
--	--	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	12,050,500	....	..	--	....	--	....	*75	Dec. 27, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 3, 1898	4	..	....	..	....	102½	May 22, 1897
77½	82	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1898	1¼	87	Feb. 1	80	Jan. 7	*82	Feb. 18, 1898
169	--	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,226,050	Mch. 1, 1898	1¾	..	....	..	....	*167	Dec. 28, 1897
¼	1	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	6,000,000	....	--	⅞	Jan. 28	⅜	Jan. 10	⅜	Jan. 28, 1898
1½	3	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	500,000	....	--	2½	Jan. 7	2½	Jan. 7	2½	Jan. 7, 1898
..	78	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	20,000	Feb. 20, 1897	4	--	....	..	....	*80	Dec. 14, 1897
175	--	Commercial Cable	1,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2¾	--	....	--	....	*162½	May 28, 1897
..	--	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	....	--	13	Jan. 12	12	Jan. 12	*12	Feb. 19, 1898
11½	14	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	4,283,000	....	--	15½	Feb. 2	11	Feb. 24	11	Feb. 24, 1898
75	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	....	--	..	....	--	....	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
2	4	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	....	--	--	....	..	....	4½	Sept. 16, 1897
5	6¼	Duluth, South Shore & At. pf.	10,000,000	....	..	7⅛	Feb. 5	5⅝	Feb. 24	5⅝	Feb. 24, 1898
--	..	Equitable Gas	4,000,000	Oct. 15, 1897	3	--	....	..	....	260	July 30, 1897
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	48,000,000	Feb. 15, 1898	1	..	....	..	....	75	Oct. 14, 1897
19	23	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,132,100	Aug., 1893	7½	25	Jan. 7	*20	Feb. 17	*20	Feb. 17, 1898
--	--	Flint & Pere Marquette	3,398,200	....	..	14⅛	Feb. 14	12	Jan. 19	14	Feb. 18, 1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	6,342,000	Feb. 15, 1893	2	43	Jan. 28	40	Jan. 18	43	Jan. 28, 1898
14	16	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	....	--	16¾	Jan. 31	*14	Jan. 22	16½	Feb. 1, 1898
--	--	General Electric pf.	4,252,000	July 1, 1898	3½	..	....	--	....	75	Mch. 22, 1897
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	1½	..	....	..	....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
30	40	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	....	--	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*32½	Feb. 24, 1898
92	97	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1898	1½	92½	Feb. 10	*91	Feb. 24	*91¾	Feb. 26, 1898
--	--	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1898	1¼	..	....	..	....	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,576,300	Feb. 1, 1898	1½	..	....	..	....	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
--	--	Harlem	8,646,050	Jan. 3, 1898	4	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5, 1898
92	98	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1898	2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 18, 1898
6	7½	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	....	--	*6¾	Jan. 12	6	Feb. 2	6¼	Feb. 2, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	4½	Mch. 9, 1897
3½	4½	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	....	..	4½	Feb. 8	*2½	Jan. 26	4½	Feb. 17, 1898
15	16½	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Jan. 15, 1895	90c	18	Feb. 2	*16⅛	Feb. 1	18	Feb. 2, 1898
1	10	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	....	--	--	....	..	....	1	Aug. 30, 1897
89	91	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1898	3	94½	Jan. 14	*90	Feb. 19	*90½	Feb. 24, 1898
4	7	Manhattan Beach	350,000	....	..	5¼	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 20	5¼	Jan. 24, 1898
42	53	Maryland Coal pf.	1,885,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2	51	Feb. 2	*50	Feb. 18	*50	Feb. 18, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897	5	145½	Feb. 10	145	Feb. 10	*145	Feb. 21, 1898
5¾	6¾	Mexican Central	47,909,100	....	..	6¼	Jan. 8	6	Jan. 8	6¼	Feb. 1, 1898
1	1¼	Mexican National certs.	33,350,000	....	..	1¼	Feb. 5	1	Feb. 10	1¼	Feb. 18, 1898
..	--	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1893	2	..	....	..	....	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	5,000,000	Feb. 7, 1898	1	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29, 1898
85	89	Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	2,500,000	Jan. 15, 1898	2½	8¼	Feb. 15	*85	Feb. 24	*85	Feb. 24, 1898
7	--	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	....	--	7	Jan. 5	7	Jan. 5	7	Jan. 5, 1898
17	--	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000	....	--	--	....	--	....	10	Dec. 2, 1897
171	173	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	3½	*175	Jan. 14	*167½	Jan. 4	170¼	Feb. 24, 1898
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	10,000,000	Feb. 1, 1898	1	..	....	..	....	75	Dec. 14, 1897
5¾	7	National Starch	4,450,700	....	..	9	Feb. 10	8¾	Feb. 10	9	Feb. 16, 1898
18	28	National Starch 2d pf.	1,846,800	Jan., 1898	6	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27, 1898
12⅝	14	New York, Chic. & St. Louis	14,000,000	....	..	15⅝	Jan. 31	12½	Feb. 24	12⅝	Feb. 26, 1898
65	75	N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mch. 1, 1898	2	76	Jan. 31	*67	Jan. 22	73	Feb. 23, 1898
--	--	New York & East River Gas	5,000,000	....	..	--	....	--	....	86	Sept. 13, 1897
--	--	New York & East River Gas pf.	1,671,000	July 22, 1897	3	--	....	--	....	117¼	Sept. 10, 1897
--	--	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1898	4	--	....	--	....	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
--	--	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1898	2½	--	....	--	....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
3	4½	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897	75c	*3¾	Feb. 10	3¼	Jan. 4	*3½	Feb. 24, 1898
..	--	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2	..	....	..	....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
340	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1898	4	*350	Feb. 25	*350	Feb. 25	*350	Feb. 25, 1898
1	1¼	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	....	..	1½	Feb. 11	⅞	Jan. 7	1	Feb. 24, 1898
..	--	Pierre Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2	..	....	..	....	*115	Sept. 29, 1897
169	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,286	Jan. 4, 1898	1¾	*171½	Feb. 11	*168	Feb. 25	*168	Feb. 25, 1898
6	8	Pittsburg & Western pf.	5,000,000	....	--	--	....	..	....	5½	Dec. 22, 1897
1¼	2	Quicksilver	5,708,700	....	..	2¼	Jan. 27	2	Jan. 26	2¼	Jan. 27, 1898
3	7	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	1891	4¼	..	....	--	....	10	Sept. 24, 1897
180	--	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan., 1898	4	*184	Feb. 15	*182	Jan. 26	183¾	Feb. 21, 1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	....	--	25	Feb. 11	*21½	Jan. 11	23	Feb. 24, 1898
20	25	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,207	July 5, 1887	3	25	Jan. 8	20½	Jan. 26	24	Feb. 11, 1898
80	87	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4,792,686	Mch. 1, 1898	2½	*88	Feb. 15	80½	Feb. 23	80½	Feb. 23, 1898
..	..	Silver bullion certfs.	....	....	..	57⅝	Jan. 13	56½	Feb. 24	56½	Feb. 24, 1898
195	210	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	3½	..	....	..	....	195	July 19, 1897
..	--	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Dec. 3, 1897	3½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	--	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	Dec. 31, 1897	5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
--	--	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Oct., 1897	2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
--	--	Texas Central	2,649,400	....	..	--	....	--	....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898	3	--	....	--	....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	9,264,696	....	..	6¼	Jan. 8	5¾	Jan. 8	*6	Feb. 9, 1898
15	25	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893	1	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10, 1898
38	45	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,708,000	July 25, 1896	1¼	*41	Feb. 7	*38½	Feb. 8	*40	Feb. 10, 1898
--	--	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	1,137,200	Oct., 1897	1¾	--	....	--	....	*95	Dec. 22, 1897
--	--	Union Ferry	3,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	1	--	 4	--	....	64	July 13, 1897
--	--	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan., 1898	2½	--	....	--	....	*215½	Mch. 15, 1897
--	--	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30, 1897	3½	--	....	--	....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
--	--	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	Oct. 15, 1897	3½	..	....	..	....	108	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1898	3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
7½	9	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2	8	Jan. 13	7½	Jan. 5	*7¾	Feb. 24, 1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf.	3,000,000	....	--	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 5	5	Feb. 5, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
March 3, 1898	$33,842,454	......
March 4, 1897	39,039,576	......
BANK OF FRANCE.		
March 3, 1898	76,788,519	$48,563,704
March 4, 1897	76,589,533	49,224,612
BANK OF GERMANY.		
March 3, 1898	30,292,000	15,656,000
March 4, 1897	30,224,000	15,579,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
March 3, 1898	36,859,000	12,499,000
March 4, 1897	30,961,000	12,662,000
SPAIN.		
March 3, 1898	9,548,000	10,880,000
March 4, 1897	8,638,000	10,886,000
NETHERLANDS.		
March 3, 1898	2,714,000	6,820,000
March 4, 1897	2,632,000	6,929,000
BELGIUM.		
March 3, 1898	3,123,000	1,566,000
March 4, 1897	2,780,000	1,388,000
Total for the week	$193,239,973	$96,074,704
Total preceding week	192,728,280	96,065,941
Corresponding week last year	193,715,128	96,350,812

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at [illegible]. No sales.

Bar silver in London, [illegible] per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, [illegible] per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at [illegible].

[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Mar. 31	Mar. 5	Apr. 1
Boston & Maine quarter	1½	Apr. 1	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Canadian Pacific	2½	Apr. 1	Mar. 8	Apr. 7
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 8	Apr. 7
Chic., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1¼	Mar. 15	Feb. 18	Feb. 28
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¼	Mar. 15	Feb. 23	Mar. 16
Fort Worth & Denver City, stamped	2	Mar. 15	Mar. 10	Mar. 16
Little Miami (quarter)	2	Mar. 10	Feb. 28	Mar. 10
Piedmont & Cumberland	2	Mar. 15	....	....
Portland & Rumford Falls (quarter)	1	Mar. 15	....	....
Waynesburg & Washington	2½	Mar. 15	....	....
West Jersey & Seashore	2½	Mar. 15	....	....
STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.				
Buffalo Railway (quarter)	1	Mar. 15	Mar. 5	Mar. 16
Chicago City Railway (quarter)	3	Mar. 31	Mar. 15	Mar. 21
Philadelphia Traction	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 1
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Amer. Waltham Watch (semi-an.)	3	Mar. 15	....	....
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$10	Apr. 1	Mar. 5	April 2
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 2	Apr. 2
Consol. Gas Co. of N. Y. (quarter)	2	Mar. 15	Mar. 2	Mar. 16
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Mar. 12	Mar. 4	Mar. 13
Equitable Gas of Memphis	1	April 1	....	....
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 25	Mar. 16
Standard Oil	3	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 16
Standard Oil (extra)	7	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 16
United Electric Securities (semi-an.)	$3.00	May 2	Apr. 20	May 3
United States Leather pf.	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 2
United States Oil (quarter)	1½	Mar. 15	Mar. 5	Mar. 16
[illegible] Commercial pf. (quarter)	2	Mar. 10	Feb. 28	Mar. 11

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Encaustic Tiling Co.	......	......	Mar. 9	Annual
Chicago & Alton Railroad	Mar. 15	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Chicago Railway Term. Elevator Co.	......	......	Mar. 14	Annual
Commercial Cable	Feb. 24	Mar. 8	Mar. 7	Annual
Composite Type Bar Company	......	......	Mar. 7	[illegible]
[illegible] & Company	......	......	Mar. 14	[illegible]
International Bank, Mexico	......	......	Mar. [illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Chicago	Mar. 15	Apr. 5	Apr. [illegible]	Annual
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

41 Wall Street, New York.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 5th day of March, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$151,468,684.49		
Gold bullion	53,388,826.81		
		$204,857,511.30	
Outstanding gold certificates	$38,015,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,582,050.00		
		36,433,099.00	
			*$168,424,412.80
Standard silver dollars	$394,504,389.00		
Silver bullion	906,937.00		
		$395,411,326.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$393,206,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	11,485,164.00		
		381,721,340.00	
			13,689,986.00
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,766,378.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	99,703,902.25		
		$104,470,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		104,470,280.00	
			.25
United States notes		$86,441,683.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$51,380,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	2,830,000.00		
		48,550,000.00	
			37,891,683.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$5,605,810.00		
National bank notes	3,347,244.63		
Fractional silver coin	11,954,742.02		
Fractional currency	166.11		
Minor coin	1,257,405.27		
Deposits in National banks	31,704,701.16		
Bonds and interest paid	144,180.62		
		$54,104,249.81	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,223,476.78		
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,021,313.89		
Disbursing officers' balances	28,073,279.41		
Post Office Department account	3,449,469.53		
Miscellaneous items	3,833,471.01		
		49,601,010.62	
			4,503,239.19
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$224,509,320.74
RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fis'l Y'r.
Customs	$556,790.67	$3,166,473.93	$95,218,189.67
Internal revenue	544,468.50	2,025,555.88	112,844,745.66
Miscellaneous	19,195.32	1,131,423.70	72,818,480.94
Total receipts	$1,120,454.49	$6,323,453.51	$280,881,416.27
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	232,000.00	906,000.00	70,422,555.85
War	190,000.00	395,000.00	44,132,312.12
Navy	60,000.00	200,000.00	22,651,535.24
Indians	......	1,886,000.00	8,608,151.51
Pensions	900,000.00	3,977,000.00	104,815,998.40
Interest	......	65,000.00	28,286,272.87
Total expenditures	$1,382,000.00	$7,429,000.00	$278,916,825.99
Excess of expenditures over receipts	261,545.51	1,105,546.49	†1,964,590.28
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	......	$200,235.00	$20,058,235.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$66,227.50	291,492.50	11,255,695.50
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$513,933,369.00	$91,564,362.00	$605,497,731.00
This fiscal year	19,426,341.00	1,668,561.00	21,094,902.00
This month	233,855.00	27,820.00	261,675.00
This day	51,112.00	8,515.00	59,627.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of receipts over expenditures.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P.Ct. Res've to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,867,400	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. As.	$14,540,000	$3,290,000	$1,490,000	$15,670,000	30.4
[illegible]	2,100,800	Bank of Manh. Co.	15,650,000	2,579,000	2,143,000	17,413,000	27.1
[illegible]	1,031,900	Merchants' National	12,649,100	2,290,900	2,060,200	15,382,300	28.2
[illegible]	1,981,800	Mechanics' National	9,261,000	1,598,000	1,894,000	9,384,000	37.1
[illegible]	2,597,200	Bank of America	18,851,300	3,591,000	2,528,800	21,847,200	28.0
[illegible]	286,800	Phenix National	4,021,000	488,000	509,000	3,883,000	25.6
[illegible]	3,867,300	National City	65,289,900	19,910,200	5,279,800	85,516,900	29.4
[illegible]	113,800	Tradesmen's Nat.	3,523,800	352,500	629,400	3,731,800	26.3
300,000	6,988,400	Chemical National	23,806,300	5,691,600	4,200,900	26,253,400	37.6
600,000	163,900	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,818,900	894,600	490,300	5,473,400	25.3
1,000,000	1,710,400	Gallatin National	7,078,600	801,600	1,257,700	6,168,700	33.3
300,000	165,700	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,179,300	219,100	177,600	1,319,800	30.0
400,000	228,500	Mech. & Traders'	2,060,000	210,000	295,000	2,140,000	23.6
200,000	163,400	Greenwich	886,000	108,300	178,700	828,000	34.6
600,000	477,900	Leather Mfrs' Nat.	3,294,400	437,500	645,700	3,262,700	33.1
300,000	99,100	Seventh National	1,641,500	346,200	602,600	2,371,000	40.0
1,200,000	495,700	State of New York	3,476,400	229,000	639,300	2,885,300	30.0
5,000,000	2,585,900	American Ex. Nat.	25,868,000	2,527,000	3,164,000	20,745,000	27.4
5,000,000	3,527,500	Nat. Bk. of Com'erce	26,058,200	2,917,400	1,921,400	20,472,700	23.6
1,000,000	1,565,800	National Broadway	6,277,000	890,000	305,400	5,489,600	21.7
1,000,000	1,005,800	Mercantile National	9,688,300	1,073,600	1,609,200	10,492,600	26.5
422,700	465,400	Pacific	2,419,500	431,400	636,600	2,989,300	35.7
1,500,000	836,000	Nat. Bk. of Republic	17,666,700	3,376,700	2,661,600	20,859,600	28.9
450,000	980,800	Chatham National	6,211,000	778,100	829,700	6,233,400	25.7
200,000	250,800	People's	1,853,600	132,000	394,600	2,314,000	22.7
700,000	551,500	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	11,400,600	1,876,700	1,091,700	12,976,700	22.8
1,000,000	2,219,600	Hanover National	28,068,900	6,013,700	4,453,600	36,492,800	28.6
500,000	348,800	Irving National	2,961,000	265,000	794,400	3,255,000	32.5
600,000	377,100	National Citizens'	2,434,200	409,800	194,700	2,593,600	23.2
500,000	284,300	Nassau	2,461,100	215,800	542,100	3,094,900	24.4
900,000	998,100	M'ket & Fulton Nat.	5,310,300	645,000	747,400	5,401,900	25.7
1,000,000	163,700	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,516,700	632,500	375,900	3,916,100	25.7
1,000,000	1,314,000	Corn Exchange	8,967,200	1,705,600	825,000	10,177,000	24.8
1,000,000	221,100	Continental National	5,475,500	1,086,000	669,800	6,475,700	27.1
300,000	406,300	Oriental	1,860,000	173,100	305,000	1,823,000	26.2
1,500,000	5,587,500	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	25,274,000	5,329,000	1,524,000	26,254,000	26.0
2,000,000	3,240,500	National Park	38,969,700	9,098,000	2,469,000	46,281,000	25.0
250,000	148,400	East River National	1,313,300	175,500	118,000	1,198,800	24.5
3,200,000	2,083,600	Fourth National	21,367,700	4,178,500	2,322,800	23,089,600	28.1
1,000,000	488,200	Central National	10,190,000	2,331,000	1,198,000	13,056,000	27.0
300,000	695,000	Second National	5,339,000	1,010,000	770,000	6,315,000	29.7
750,000	281,800	Ninth National	3,551,600	581,000	276,000	3,739,500	21.5
500,000	7,557,600	First National	30,231,800	4,720,800	2,230,500	29,739,900	23.3
300,000	66,900	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,350,100	186,300	173,300	1,269,000	28.3
250,000	618,800	Bowery	3,029,000	428,000	522,000	3,552,000	25.6
200,000	420,600	N. Y. Co. Nat.	3,135,700	634,400	317,200	3,859,500	24.6
750,000	285,700	German-American	2,798,500	242,100	434,700	2,674,400	25.3
1,000,000	1,068,300	Chase National	22,376,600	6,887,300	4,767,800	31,819,500	36.6
100,000	1,113,800	Fifth Avenue	8,127,100	1,811,500	748,300	9,581,600	26.6
200,000	570,700	German Exchange	2,386,200	161,400	521,700	2,952,400	23.1
200,000	711,400	Germania	3,614,400	566,900	560,400	4,698,200	24.0
300,000	690,800	Lincoln National	6,556,100	1,110,800	884,900	7,380,300	27.0
200,000	827,100	Garfield National	5,272,000	930,400	595,300	6,287,000	24.2
200,000	307,900	Fifth National	1,807,700	407,500	194,900	2,157,800	27.8
300,000	816,800	B. of the Metropolis	5,188,000	1,061,500	990,700	6,714,800	30.6
200,000	341,100	West Side	2,728,000	247,000	471,000	2,569,000	27.9
500,000	335,500	Seaboard National	9,179,000	1,797,000	1,541,000	11,700,000	28.5
200,000	342,200	Sixth National	1,760,000	232,000	236,000	1,553,000	30.1
2,100,000	648,700	Western National	26,144,200	3,232,000	4,283,200	30,366,600	24.7
300,000	946,900	First Nat., B'klyn	5,077,000	444,600	780,000	5,003,000	24.4
1,200,000	847,600	National Union	12,136,400	2,641,200	647,100	13,104,300	25.0
500,000	302,600	Liberty National	3,082,500	344,900	549,900	3,287,500	27.0
1,000,000	314,600	N. Y. Produce Exch.	3,908,100	649,800	826,000	3,546,600	27.5
250,000	277,500	B'k of N. Amst'dam.	2,707,400	557,600	204,800	2,961,700	25.7
$48,000,000	$60,922,300	Total Nat'l Banks.					
11,022,700	13,336,800	Total State Banks					
$59,022,700	$74,259,100		628,256,400	120,125,900	77,202,700	706,020,400	

*As per official reports.—Forty-five National banks, Feb. 18, 1898. Nineteen State banks, Dec. 16, 1897.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, March 6.—The market is strong and still hardening, though the volume of business last week was somewhat smaller because of the impossibility of giving delivery other than at a very distant date.

Calcutta paid 1s. 8d. advance for yarns. Cloth was very firm and fully under order. Some China makes have been sold up to August. The position generally is unchanged.

The German spinners sold freely, mostly at the old prices. More is doing in France, but there is no advance.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

DEALERS IN

Investment Securities.

27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

State and James Sts., Albany.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM

Broadway and 39th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, $250,000; SURPLUS, $250,000.

Frank Tilford, *President.*

R. R. Moore, *Vice-Pres.* G. J. Baumann, *Cash'r*

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

OF NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.

OLIVER S. CARTER, Pres't.

E. H. PULLEN, Vice Pres't.

CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

W. B. T. KEYSER, Ass't Cashier.

THE

HUDSON RIVER BANK,

COLUMBUS AV. AND 72D ST.

Capital ... $200,000

Surplus and undivided profits ... 186,827

OFFICERS: $386,827

FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President.

THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Vice President.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Government AND Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS,

NEW YORK—CHICAGO—BOSTON.

31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

52 EXCHANGE PLACE,

NEW YORK.

CURTIS & COMPANY,

Stocks, Grain, Cotton,

20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Two private wires to CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Private wire to N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE.

Chas. T. Wing & Co.

BONDS,

18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Frank E. Wing. Henry A. Glassford,

Edward N. Gibbs, Special.

NEW YORK STATE

3½% PARK BONDS

FOR SALE BY

Farson, Leach & Co.

NO. 2 WALL STREET.

HATCH & FOOTE,

Bankers and Brokers,

Investment Securities, Stocks & Bonds

Bought and Sold on Commission.

No. 3 Nassau & 18 Wall St., N. Y.

Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HAVEN & STOUT

1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.

Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.

Orders executed on above Exchanges in

BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

The Mercantile Trust Co

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY C. DEMING, } Vice Presidents.

GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.

ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.

CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.

WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald, John Jacob Astor, Marcellus Hartley, Henry B. Hyde, Eugene Delano, J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Henry G. Marquand, C. C. Cuyler, George L. Rives, John E. Searles, Edward D. Adams, J. Hampden Robb, James W. Alexander, William H. Slocum, George Coppell, John J. McCook, Oliver Ames, Chauncey M. Depew, Clement A. Griscom, John T. Terry, George J. Gould, A. J. Cassatt, Thomas T. Eckert, James McCreery, Rudulph Ellis, Henry M. Alexander, James H. Hyde, Charles H. Godfrey, John W. Hunter, James Stokes, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Henry C. Deming, L. C. Weir, Henry B. Ely.

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.

W. A. NASH, Vice President.

MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.

H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.

H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

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